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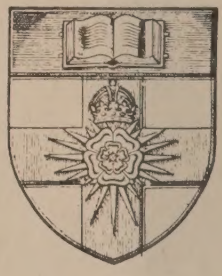
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

—(7.)—

FISHERIES.

SESSION 1.—5 *February* 1895——6 *July* 1895.
SESSION 2.—12 *August* 1895——5 *September* 1895.

VOL. XX.

1895.

RIBI

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

1895.

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SEVENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES):

[c. 7740.] Thirty-fourth Annual Reports of the Inspectors of Fisheries (England and Wales) for 1894. p. 1

SEA FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES):

[c. 7741.] Ninth Annual Reports of the Inspectors for 1894. 101

FISHERIES (IRELAND):

[c. 7793.] Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1894. 269

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES
(ENGLAND AND WALES).

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

(For 1894.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
(*Pursuant to* 24 & 25 *Vict. c.* 109. *s.* 32, *and* 49 & 50 *Vict. c.* 39. *s.* 6.)

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1895.

[C.—7740.]

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MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES

— shewing —

DISTRICTS AND AREAS DEFINED UNDER THE SEA FISHERIES REGULATION ACT, 1888, THE SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES ACTS — 1861 TO 1892. — AND THE FISHERIES ACT 1891.

(to accompany the Annual Reports of the Inspectors of Fisheries for 1894.)

— Explanation. —

The lateral limits of the Sea Fisheries Districts are shewn thus ---------

These Districts extend seawards as far as Her Majesty's subjects have by international law the exclusive right of fishing: but not into rivers or estuaries above certain lines defined in the Orders of the Board of Trade

Above such lines and within their respective Districts, certain Boards of Salmon Conservators have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee.

The same powers have been conferred on the Harbour Authorities of Colchester and Southampton respectively within certain areas, the seaward limits of which are shewn thus ———

The Districts formed under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts are coloured separately where they extend seawards the boundary lines are shewn thus:- - - - - - -

The boundary between England and Scotland is shewn thus

+ + + + + + + + +

The Salmon Fishery Acts extend to the line shewn thus

+ + + + + + + + + +

County Boundaries are shewn thus - - - - - -

Certain waters in the portions of Norfolk and Suffolk shaded red, coloured lines are under the jurisdiction of the Conservators of the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries.

The Conservators of the Thames the Lea and the Medway exercise certain powers for the protection of the fisheries in the waters under their respective jurisdictions

March 31st 1895.

SCOTLAND

IRELAND

Belfast

Mull of Galloway

Berwick upon Tweed

Holy Island

Farn Islands

N. Sunderland

Beadnel

Newton

Craster

Boulmer

Alnwick

2 miles North of Coquet mouth

Bamburgh

Bamburgh Castle

Seahouses

Bamburgh

Bowsden

Belford

Haggerston

Lowick

Norham

Tweedmouth

Spittal

Berwick upon Tweed

Tweed

Till

Eden

Esk

Liddel

Sark

Solway Firth

Irish Sea

Isle of Man

Ramsey

Peel

Laxey

Douglas

Castletown

Port Erin

Calf of Man

Point of Ayre

Maryport

Workington

Whitehaven

St Bees Head

Cockermouth

Bassenthwaite

Keswick

Ullswater

Penrith

Appleby

Kirkby Stephen

Ambleside

Kendal

Windermere

Ulverston

Furness

Barrow

Haverigg Point

Duddon

Walney

Morecambe Bay

Lancaster

Glasson

Fleetwood

Rossall Pt

Blackpool

Lytham

Southport

Preston

Blackburn

Wigan

Bolton

Manchester

Ashton under Lyne

Oldham

Rochdale

Bury

Warrington

Runcorn

Liverpool

Birkenhead

New Brighton

Hoylake

Point of Ayre

Rhyl

Prestatyn

Mostyn

Holywell

Flint

Connah's Quay

Chester

Northwich

Middlewich

Nantwich

Crewe

Stoke

Newcastle

Leek

Macclesfield

Stockport

Sheffield

Rotherham

Barnsley

Wakefield

Huddersfield

Dewsbury

Halifax

Bradford

Keighley

Skipton

Settle

Ingleton

Carnforth

Kendal

Penrith

Carlisle

Wreay

Hawkesdale Bridge

Wreay Bridge

Longtown

Gretna

Solway Moss

Eden

Esk

Liddel

Sark

Tyne

Hexham

Haltwhistle

Newcastle

Gateshead

South Shields

Tynemouth

Cullercoats

Whitley

Seaton Sluice

Blyth

Newbiggin

Morpeth

Bellingham

Wansbeck

Rothbury

Coquet

Alwin

Tweed

Berwick upon Tweed

Durham

Sunderland

Seaham

Hartlepool

West Hartlepool

Bishop Auckland

Darlington

Stockton

Middlesbrough

Redcar

Saltburn

Guisborough

Whitby

Staithes

Robin Hood's Bay

Scarborough

Filey

Flamborough Hd

Bridlington Bay

Bridlington

Hornsea

Beverley

Hull

Kingston upon Hull

Withernsea

Patrington

Spurn Pt

Grimsby

Caistor

Donna Nook

Saltfleet

Gainsborough

Market Rasen

Louth

Horncastle

Lincoln

Ingoldmells Point

Skegness

Gibraltar Point

Boston

The Wash

Sleaford

Grantham

Newark

Nottingham

Derby

Burton

Uttoxeter

Ashbourne

Matlock

Chesterfield

Worksop

Retford

Doncaster

Thorne

Goole

Selby

Tadcaster

Wetherby

Ripon

Harrogate

Knaresborough

Boroughbridge

Thirsk

Malton

Helmsley

Pickering

Whitby

Richmond

Northallerton

Darlington

Durham

Barnard Castle

Appleby

Penrith

Keswick

Cockermouth

Workington

Maryport

Whitehaven

St Bees Head

Ravenglass

Eskdale

Wasdale Head

Ennerdale Water

Buttermere

Crummock Water

Derwent Water

Bassenthwaite Lake

Thirlmere

Ullswater

Haweswater

Kentmere

Windermere

Coniston Water

Hawkshead

Ambleside

Grasmere

Rydal Water

Langdale

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SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

REPORTS.

Mr. Berrington's Report.

Board of Trade,
3rd April 1895.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Board of Trade, the Reports of the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries of England and Wales for the year 1894.

I am, as before, indebted to Messrs. W. Forbes Stuart & Co. for the following return of the number of boxes of salmon received at Billingsgate during the year, a return which they have been so good as to supply without intermission for 30 years.

RETURN of BOXES of SALMON SOLD at BILLINGSGATE, 1885 to 1894 (each box weighing about 1 cwt.).

Year.	Scotch.	Berwick-on-Tweed.	Irish.	English and Welsh.	Dutch.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	French.	Canadian.	Total Boxes.	Total Weight, Tons.
1885 -	30,362	2,455	8,375	1,897	1,301	1,984		—	—	46,374	2,318
1886 -	23,407	2,227	6,507	2,204	1,473	1,737		—	—	37,554	1,878
1887 -	26,907	2,250	7,072	2,324	2,060	2,060		—	—	42,673	2,139
1888 -	23,559	2,055	7,915	2,326	2,596	1,234		102	—	39,087	1,954
1889 -	21,101	1,105	7,892	2,012	1,316	1,112		—	—	34,538	1,727
1890 -	18,931	1,285	10,710	1,641	522	1,096		214	1	34,400	1,720
1891 -	25,889	1,796	10,131	2,755	366	160	1,154	380	—	42,631	2,132
1892 -	21,919	1,343	9,245	2,411	851	217	1,335	338	—	37,659	1,883
1893 -	18,903	944	6,783	2,310	2,509	154*	1,077	379	10	33,069	1,653
1894 -	15,031	616	10,058	1,677	1,456	76*	753	225	8	29,900	1,495

* Includes Danish.

Since the date of my last report there have been three decisions in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, which have a bearing on the Acts administered by Boards of Conservators.

In the case of Heseltine *v.* Myers (6th June 1894) the appellant had been convicted of resisting a water-bailiff who had entered on land in pursuance of a special order issued under the 37th section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873. He appealed on the grounds (1) that as the 37th section imposes no penalty, the offence could not be dealt with by a summary conviction, and (2) that there was no special order under the section. It was shown that the water-bailiff held a written order authorising him "for a period not exceeding two months from the date hereof at "all reasonable times to enter, remain upon, and traverse any "lands, not being a dwelling-house or the curtilage thereof,

"adjoining or near to any salmon river within the Fishery "District," and it was argued that so wide an authority was not such a special order as was contemplated by the section. On the first point the Court held that as a water-bailiff was a constable he had the protection afforded to a constable when in the execution of his duty by the 12th section of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871, as extended by the second section of the Prevention of Crimes Amendment Act, 1885. On the second point they held that the power conferred upon Boards of Conservators by the 37th section was a general power, and that when they gave "an order in writing authorising a water-bailiff for the "purpose of preventing offences against the Fishery Acts to "traverse the Fishery District," they were giving "a special "order in writing within the meaning of the section." The conviction was therefore affirmed.

Some misapprehensions with regard to the correct interpretation of the word "tributary," when used in a certificate of the formation of a Fishery District, have been removed by the case of Evans *v.* Owens (11th December 1894). The respondent had been charged with taking trout without a licence in a brook which runs into the Cain; the Cain runs into the Vyrnwy; and the Vyrnwy runs into the Severn. The certificate forming the District included in it so much of the River Severn and of all the tributaries of the River Severn as lay within certain counties, and the magistrates had dismissed the case on the ground that the certificate only included the Severn and its direct tributaries, and that, therefore, the brook in question was not within the District. The Board of Conservators appealed. The Court held that the natural meaning of the word "tributary" was "a thing which contributes," and there was no reason "why a stream of water "should be the less a tributary because, before it reaches the "Severn, it flows into another stream of water which has another "name." The case was, therefore, remitted to the magistrates for conviction.

In the case of Combridge *v.* Harrison (20th March 1895) the respondent had fished for trout with three rods and lines at the same time, but he held only one licence; and he was charged with fishing without a licence in respect of the other two rods and lines. The magistrates dismissed the case on the ground that the one licence permitted him to fish with as many rods and lines as he chose at one and the same time. The decision of the Court was as follows:—

"It seems to be clear that the magistrates have come to a "wrong decision in this case. The thing that is licensed is the "rod and line which is used, and not the person who uses it; and "consequently, if a man is only licensed to use a rod and line and "uses three, he is using two without a licence. The case must "go back to the magistrates with an intimation that they ought "to have convicted." It was added that there was nothing to prevent a person from taking two rods with him, provided he only used one at a time.

I would draw attention to the large number of so-called French salmon which have in recent years been sent from France to Billingsgate during the close season for salmon in France. The French close season extends from the 1st October to the 10th January, and the exportation of salmon is also prohibited during this period. From a return which I obtained early in January 1894, it appeared that in November 1893, 74 boxes of about one cwt. each were so sent; in December 1893, 55 boxes; and between the 1st and 10th of January 1894, 16 boxes; making a total of 145 boxes or about 7¼ tons. For the last close season I have obtained more details. Not a single box of salmon alleged to be French was received at Billingsgate from the 17th of February to the 1st November 1894. In the latter month, 26 boxes were received; in December, 48 boxes; in January 1895, 43 boxes; and on February 2nd, six boxes; making a total of 123 boxes, or about six tons.

It is probable that some of these fish are actually of French origin, since in 1888 in a report of the Comité Consultatif des pêches maritimes complaint was made that salmon were taken during the close season in the Loire and in the Bay of Mont St. Michel, and exported to Germany; whence they were brought back into France with certificates of German origin. It would seem that as a certain number of French fish are exported illegally some may have come to England, but the enquiries which have been made on this side satisfy us that a similar system prevails here, and that a great part of the salmon imported as French are really English or Scotch fish, which have been clandestinely sent to France, and thence re-imported as French, so as to evade the provisions of our Acts with respect to their sale during the close season. British fish have been found to have been sent in the same manner to Holland for re-importation. A good deal of the difficulty of preventing the illegal traffic arises from the interpretation of the Scotch Salmon Acts, under which the close season for sale in Scotland does not commence until the termination of the rod-fishing season.

In several fishery districts the preservation of the spawning salmon has of late been much neglected, and one of the chief hopes of those who wish to see our salmon fisheries maintained, has been founded on the action of the Fishmongers' Company, who, by tracing out the illegally killed fish at the places to which they have been consigned, are doing much to destroy the market for them during the close season, and consequently to lessen the inducement to break the law. At page 76 will be found a return of their prosecutions, similar to those which are obtained from the Boards of Conservators.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. D. BERRINGTON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

The Secretary,
Board of Trade.

Mr. Fryer's Report.

Board of Trade,
April 6th, 1895.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to the Board of Trade my Annual Report on Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries for the year 1894.

The take of salmon during the year was, on the whole, below the average both for net and for rod fishing, though in some few instances the conditions were favourable for netting, and larger quantities of fish than usual were taken, as, for example, in the case of some of the rivers in the Kent, &c. Fishery District, in the Fowey, the Teign, the Yorkshire Esk, the Tees, and the Wear. The rod season was more generally unsatisfactory, sometimes in consequence of drought, and sometimes because of floods; but the later floods which hindered angling favoured the ascent of fish to the spawning beds, and from various districts it is reported that kelts were returning to the sea much sooner than usual. The same conditions which militated against salmon angling also prevailed more or less with regard to trout fishing, though in some few cases the season was not below the average. The following is a summary of the detailed returns on the subject rendered by the several Boards of Conservators:—

Name of District.	Report as to Salmon Fishing.	Report as to Trout Fishing.
EDEN - -	Much below average in tidal waters; very much below in fresh waters.	Very poor.
DERWENT - -	Below the average - -	Below the average.
WEST CUMBERLAND -	Below the average in tidal waters; above in fresh waters.	Best season for many years.
KENT, &c. - -	Above average in tidal waters; below in fresh waters.	Average.
LUNE - -	Below the average - -	Good in upper waters, but not in lower waters.
RIBBLE - -	Much below the average -	A very good season.
DEE - - -	Below the average, generally.	——
ELWY AND CLWYD -	Below the average - -	A very bad season.
CONWAY - -	Above average in tidal waters; much below in fresh waters.	Very good.
SEIONT - -	Below the average - -	A fair season.
DOVEY - -	Much below the average; but average weight of salmon greater.	Good in early part of season, but poor later.
AYRON - -	About the average - -	Exceedingly good.
TELEY - -	Do. - -	Very good.
CLEDDY - -	Above average in tidal waters; about the average in fresh waters.	Do.
TOWY, &c. - -	Below the average - -	Fairly good in early part, but poor later.
OGMORE - -	Do. - - -	Fairly good.
RHYMNEY - -	- - - - -	Above the average.

Name of District.	Report as to Salmon Fishing.	Report as to Trout Fishing.
Usk and Ebbw -	Below the average in fresh waters, but average in tidal waters.	Fair.
Wye - - -	Below the average.	——
Severn - -	Do. - -	Far from satisfactory.
Avon, Brue, &c. -	Do. - -	Below the average.
Taw and Torridge -	About the average.	——
Camel - -	Fairly good.	——
Fowey - -	Above the average - -	Trout scarce.
Tamar and Plym -	Above the average in tidal waters; below in fresh waters.	Trout numerous, but not in good condition.
Avon (Devon) -	Average - - -	Average.
Dart - -	About the average - -	Very good.
Teign - -	Considerably above average in tidal waters; below average in fresh waters.	Fish decreasing.
Exe - - -	Below the average in tidal waters; about average in fresh waters.	A fair season.
Axe - - -	Below the average - -	Bad, owing to drought.
Frome - -	About the average.	——
Avon and Stour -	Below the average.	——
Stour (Suffolk and Essex).	Average - - -	Very few trout in district.
Trent - -	Very bad season - -	Average.
Yorkshire - -	Very much below the average.	——
Esk (Yorks.) -	Above the average - -	Average.
Tees - - -	Above the average in tidal waters; below in fresh waters.	Very good in early part of season.
Wear - -	Do. - - -	Fish plentiful, but drought prevented angling.
Tyne - - -	Below average for salmon, but above for migratory trout.	Very bad.
Coquet - -	Good - - - -	Poor.

The gross revenue derived by Boards of Conservators from salmon licences was 8,764*l.*, or 278*l.* less than the corrected figures for 1893, though the amount contributed by rod fishermen, viz., 2,970*l.*, was 32*l.* more. Trout licences yielded 4,045*l.*, or 310*l.* more than in the previous year.

No serious cases of "salmon disease" were observed during the winter and spring of 1893–94, but the severe weather which prevailed during a great part of the recent spawning season, and afterwards, seems to have tended to an increase in the number of fish affected by the fungus.

I now proceed to report upon the principal matters which have called for attention during the year in the several districts, taking them in order round the coast, beginning at the Solway.

The modified plans for the pass which the Conservators of the Eden Fishery District proposed to construct at Armathwaite Weir not having proved satisfactory, Mr. Berrington inspected the place in the summer of last year, and made certain suggestions which have since been under the consideration of the owner of the weir, and of the Fishery Board.

A step which promises to be of great advantage to the fisheries of the Derwent District has been taken during the past year by the principal riparian owners, who have taken a lease of the Salmon

Hall fishery for a number of years, with the object of facilitating the passage of salmon. During the current season it is intended to suspend the use both of the coops in the weir, and of the nets below it, so that the fish may have a practically free run to the upper waters. It will be interesting to observe what effect the adoption of a similar course in succeeding years may have on the stock of salmon in the river, and particularly on the supply of early fish.

The Board of Conservators of this district submitted for approval a byelaw which would have had the effect of varying the close season for trout and char as regards rod and line only, while leaving unaltered the close time for other instruments. The Board of Trade were advised, however, that the Acts did not give power to make any such distinction between the periods at which different instruments might be used for the capture of these fish, and that the proposed regulation was consequently *ultra vires*. Satisfactory plans have at length been submitted for a fish pass to be attached to Bridgefoot Weir, on the River Marron, a tributary of the Derwent, which had been rebuilt so as to cause increased obstruction to salmon, and these have been approved.

At Low Mill Weir, Cleator, on the River Ehen, in the West Cumberland District, a fish-pass which had been constructed by the owner was inspected last autumn by Mr. Berrington who found that, though its general design was such that it might be converted into an efficient pass, it was in many respects so defective that he could not recommend it for approval. There is some prospect of improvements being carried out at certain other weirs in this district.

A byelaw has been confirmed, by which the period during which a gaff may be used in connexion with a rod and line in the West Cumberland District has been altered, so as to be from 1st July to 13th November, instead of from 1st July to 1st November.

By virtue of an order creating the Cumberland Sea Fisheries District, which has been made under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, and which came into force in February, the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee have been conferred, within certain limits, on the Boards of Conservators of the three Fishery Districts above referred to.

For the Fishery District of the Rivers Kent, Bela, &c., a byelaw has been confirmed, altering the close season for trout and char in the Rivers Bela and Duddon so as to be, in the former river, from 1st September to 15th February, and in the latter from 2nd October to 31st March, instead of from 2nd October to 1st March. It was recognised that some inconvenience might result from the diversity of dates thus fixed, but in the case of non-migratory fish the objections to such local variations are not so great as in that of migratory salmonidæ; and, on the other hand, the effect of the byelaw is to give increased protection to the fish affected in the two rivers to which the alteration applies.

Of three Bills for authorising the abstraction of water from streams in this district, which engaged the attention of the Board of Conservators and of this Department last session, one was reported against by the Select Committee of the House of Commons; the second was amended in accordance with the representations of this Department; and the third became the subject of an arrangement between the promoters and the opponents, an increased amount of compensation water being given in both cases.

Two variations of the scale of licence duties in force in the Ribble Fishery District have been approved—one raising the rate of duty on trout rods from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*, and the other permitting the issue of monthly licences to take salmon with a rod and line after the 30th June in each year at the rate of 10*s.* each.

Objection having been made to a byelaw of the Dee Fishery Board, modifying the regulations already in force with respect to the use of nets for fish other than salmon during the annual and weekly close seasons, an inquiry into the matter was held by Mr. Malan, who was specially appointed for the purpose, and whose report is reprinted at p. 19 in the Appendix. The byelaw was eventually confirmed.

By an order for extending the limits of the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District, which has been made under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee have been conferred, within a certain area, upon the Board of Conservators of the Elwy and Clwyd Fishery District.

The Conservators of the Dovey, &c. Fishery District submitted a byelaw which would have fixed the commencement of the rod fishing season on the 1st March instead of the 1st May, but would have left its termination unaltered, and would have made no change in the netting season. The byelaw was disallowed.

With regard to the new weir across the River Yscethin, mentioned in my last Report, the Fishery Board have passed a resolution to the effect that they would not oppose the passing of an Act to relieve the Local Board of Barmouth from the obligation to construct a fish-pass in connexion with their works at Llyn Bodlyn; but the requisite application to Parliament has not yet been made.

It is satisfactory to find that the Conservators report that the Gwynfynydd Mine Company have given an assurance that they will in a short time take steps to reduce the pollution of the Mawddach by the matter discharged from their crushing battery.

A byelaw made by the Teify Fishery Board for limiting the length of draft nets in a part of the district was objected to by the fishermen of Cardigan and St. Dogmael's, and an inquiry was held into it by Mr. Berrington, whose Report is now before the Board of Trade.

Another inquiry was held by Mr. Berrington into a byelaw made by the Conservators of the Towy Loughor, and Táf Fishery District, for prohibiting the use of seine nets in a small portion of the River Towy, near Carmarthen. On consideration

of his Report, which will be found at p. 21, the Board of Trade decided not to confirm the byelaw. In intimating their decision to the Fishery Board, they drew attention to the desirableness of the maintenance of good relations between the two classes of fishermen concerned, and to the necessity for adequate steps being taken to increase the stock of fish in the river.

No definite conclusion appears to have been arrived at with respect to the plans for removing the sewage of Bridgend from the River Ogmore, and the Conservators complain that the interests of the fisheries are suffering in consequence of the delay.

In my last Report reference was made to an application of the Board of Conservators of the Usk Fishery District for a new certificate defining the limits of their jurisdiction. Such certificate has since been granted, and a copy will be found in the Appendix (p. 17). Its principal effect is to include certain banks and a small island, with the adjacent waters, which, though belonging to Monmouthshire, were inadvertently omitted from the district on its formation in 1866, and to rectify a somewhat inconvenient boundary between this district and that of the River Wye. This last-mentioned change involves a rectification of the limits of the Wye District, for which application has been made. The question of re-apportioning the upper part of the Bristol Channel between the boards of the Wye and Severn has for some time been under the consideration of those bodies, and the opportunity has been taken to apply to this Department for fresh certificates, by which, among other things, it is hoped that this point may be satisfactorily settled; and the matter is now being investigated.

Several of the weirs on the Grwyny and Tarall, tributaries of the Usk, having been again damaged or destroyed by successive floods, Mr. Berrington visited the district twice in the course of the year. It is understood that one of the weirs on the Grwyny, at Llangenny Bridge, will not be rebuilt, and that when the circumstances require it, in the case of the others, the necessary steps will be taken to provide for proper fish passes.

Due provision for the protection of the fisheries was inserted in the Provisional Order for giving powers to the Corporation of Monmouth under the Electric Lighting Acts, which was mentioned in my last Report, and the Order was confirmed by Parliament last session.

Certain payments have been made to the Boards of both the Usk and the Wye Districts out of the respective fishery funds created under the Swansea and the Birmingham Water Acts. A statement showing the position of these and other funds of the same kind, at the end of the year, is printed in the Appendix (p. 24).

An application has been received from the Severn Fishery Board for the approval of a revised set of byelaws regulating the fisheries for freshwater fish in that district, but the matter has been suspended pending the settlement of the question of the proposed alteration of the limits of the district.

The Conservators of the Taw and Torridge Fishery District having again called attention to the desire which had been expressed by certain fishermen for an extension of the fishing season, and having asked for a further experimental netting of salmon in those rivers to be made, with a view to ascertaining the condition of fish in the first days of October, I was directed to visit the district with that object. Four salmon were taken at the Cannon Draft, low down in the estuary. Externally all these fish were bright in colour, and they were at first pronounced by some of the fishermen and others present to be in "splendid condition;" but on an internal examination of them this was soon found not to be the case. Of three female salmon caught, two had more than an ounce of roe to each pound of their weight; the layers of ova were quite separate; the pyloric appendages had no trace of fat; and the fish were generally admitted to be so far advanced that their capture ought not to be made legal. It was, on the other hand, urged that other fish, quite as far advanced as these, were frequently taken in the fishing season. If this is the case, it is strong evidence that netting in these rivers ought to close earlier than at present, instead of being continued later. Some peal, taken at the same time as the salmon, had already spawned. Under these circumstances, I had no hesitation in reporting that I found no justification for any extension of the fishing season. I might add that the conclusion thus arrived at has been strengthened by facts which have since been brought to my notice in connexion with poached salmon, which were seized by the water bailiffs a few days afterwards, and which were in even worse condition than those above referred to.

The application of the Conservators of this district for a variation of the scale of licence duties, which was before the Board of Trade at the date of my last report, has since been approved. Under it the initial rate of duty on draft and hang nets not exceeding 200 yards in length is reduced from 5*l.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*, while the extra charge on nets exceeding that length is raised from 10*s.* to 1*l.* for every additional 40 yards.

In consequence of the failure of the Bodmin Waterworks Company to provide an approved fish-pass at their weir at Dunmere on the River Camel, in accordance with the provisions of their own Act of Parliament, the Conservators of the district were compelled to take proceedings against them. The case was heard at Bodmin on the 16th July last, when I attended under subpœna. The Court convicted the defendants, and directed the penalty of 300*l.* to be paid into Court pending the submission of plans by the Company to the Board of Trade and the completion of the pass; provided that, if such plans were not delivered within a month and the work were not completed by the 29th December, the money should be forfeited and paid over to the Board of Conservators. This course was adopted in accordance with a suggestion of the Board of Conservators, who throughout the whole matter have acted with studious consideration towards the Company, and who desired even at the last moment to give them a chance of fulfilling

their obligations without incurring the statutory penalty for their long-continued neglect. The Company, however, did not avail themselves of this opening, and, no plans having been submitted to this Department and no pass built, the penalty was paid over to the Board of Conservators in January last.

On the 9th and 10th January last I resumed the experimental netting in the River Fowey, to which reference was made in my last report. Those dates were selected in accordance with a written memorial of certain fishermen of Polruan, in which they asked "for fair play to prove our case after the 15th "December next up to January 15th, 1895." On the first day I caught in the estuary, out a mile above the town of Fowey, two salmon. One, a male, weighing 10 lbs. was more than half spawned out, having only 4 ozs. of milt left. The other, a female, weighing 16 lbs. 2 ozs., was in the act of spawning, and the ova fell from it as it was lifted out. On opening it, I found ova to the weight of 3 lbs. 5 ozs., the entire mass being absolutely dehiscent. Notwithstanding its advanced condition, its external appearance was remarkably bright. The fishermen declared that it was an excellent fish, and that the ova could not be said to be ripe, because there was no sign of "little black specks!"* My explanation of the real facts of the case was met with incredulity and with the objection—in face of their written memorial—that the fishermen did not want to fish in January.

On the second day I fished the upper parts of the estuary, a short distance below Lostwithiel, and caught one salmon of 12 lbs. and three migratory trout. In the abdominal cavity of the salmon I found three loose ova. Of the other fish, two were female and one male. They had all spawned sometime previously and were, like the salmon, returning to the sea after spawning. These fish were naturally very much discoloured, but three of them had spawned so long previously that they were beginning to recover condition, and one of them was becoming bright externally. These facts point to the conclusion that the condition of the fish in November would not have been such as to justify the extension of the fishing season into that month.

With the cessation of work at some of the mines in the Tamar and Plym District, one of the difficulties with which that Board have had to contend has been lessened, at any rate for the present. It is reported from this district that in the early part of the season fish entered the rivers in larger numbers than usual but it is not shown whether this was in any way attributable to the diminished pollution.

On the application of the Dart Fishery Board a new byelaw has been confirmed slightly modifying the regulations as to the marking and numbering of licensed nets and boats.

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* By this they meant the eyes of the embryo salmon which only develop some weeks after the spawn has been deposited, and which, I need hardly add, would never appear in eggs undeposited and therefore unfertilised.

During the year I have inspected some of the weirs in this district. At Kilbury, or Buckfastleigh, dam, the Board of Conservators are proposing to construct an improved fish-pass, somewhat on the lines of the successful one erected some seven years ago at Buckfast weir, a short distance further up the river. I pointed out what appeared to me to be defects in the plans brought before me, and they have not yet come finally before the Department. Much more important questions arise in connexion with the weir at Totnes. At the time of my visit a great flood had made a clean breach through the left bank of the mill leat immediately below the weir, through which the entire river had flowed, forming a new channel for itself in the meadows below and carrying away a house in the process. The flow of water had been stopped by the construction of a cofferdam across the mouth of the leat, the effect of which was to leave the fish-pass absolutely dry, and so to cut off the means which had been specially provided for facilitating the run of salmon upstream. It seemed doubtful whether there was any necessity for cutting off the supply of water from the fish-pass; but in any case the effect was undoubtedly to create increased obstruction to the passage of fish, and apparently to render the owners liable to the penalties prescribed by the Act.

In the Teign District I inspected weirs at Bellamarsh, Bridford, and Sowton, in connexion with plans for fish-passes and other matters. At the first place some repairs were required in the pass, which had been approved by the Board of Trade, and these are reported to have since been carried out. The Fishery Board are understood to be still in negociation with the landowners and others interested in facilitating the passage of fish over the other weirs. At Bridford no great difficulty presents itself, but the provision of a pass at Sowton would not be so easy.

The Exe Fishery Board have called attention to a scheme for dealing with the sewage of Exeter which would have the effect of concentrating it into one outfall into the estuary immediately below the city, and the fishermen of Topsham have, among others, objected to the proposal as likely to prejudicially affect their interests. The Department is in communication with the Local Government Board on the subject, but the matter is not yet ripe for action.

An alteration of the byelaws made by the Conservators of the Exe under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts has been approved, particulars of which will be found in the Report on Sea Fisheries.

In the Axe District I inspected the weir at Westwater, and found the pass there was not in accordance with the approved plans. It appeared that certain alterations might be made which would have the effect of improving the pass without putting the owner to the expense of restoring the structure to exact conformity with the plan, and it is understood that the necessary formalities will be observed. My attention was also called to a weir at North Mills, Membury, which was reported to have

been recently enhanced without having a proper fish-pass. The matter is being investigated.

An application for a certificate altering the limits of the district is now under consideration.

At p. 18 will be found a copy of the certificate of the Board of Trade forming into a fishery district the River Cuckmere, in Sussex.

In consequence of the recent alteration of the limits of the Trent Fishery District the Conservators applied for a variation of the scale of licence duties for fishing for salmon, and this has been approved. The only alteration of importance is the addition of an extra charge, at the rate of 10*s.* for every 40 yards, on hang and draft nets exceeding 200 yards in length.

A scale of licence duties has been approved for the Witham Fishery District, by which a duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* is payable on trout rods for the season and 1*s.* for a week. There are few waters in this district in which trout are found, and only 13 licences were issued last year. The Conservators of the Witham, in common with their neighbours in the Ouse and Nene and Welland Districts, continue to call attention to the smallness of the funds at their disposal for the purpose of enforcing the fishery laws, but it will be seen from their returns that, with the help of voluntary subscriptions, those Boards have been able to institute successful proceedings against offenders. In the course of the year Mr. Berrington attended at Leeds a conference of representatives of certain angling societies who were in favour of the imposition of a licence duty on instruments used for taking fresh-water fish generally. Legislation would be required to give effect to this proposal, and it could only be effected with the support of the general body of anglers who would be affected by it.

The byelaw prohibiting netting within a certain distance of the mouth of the River Esk, at Whitby, having proved ineffectual, owing to defective drafting, the Conservators made a new regulation in its place, by which the limits of the "playground" have been redefined, and which has been confirmed.

In view of the great improvement in the salmon fisheries of the Usk and the Tyne which followed the removal of the weirs at Trostrey and Bywell respectively, it is with satisfaction that am now able to record the total removal of Dinsdale Dam from the River Tees. This cause of satisfaction is increased by the fact that the work of demolition was accomplished by the Conservators at the very moderate cost, including engineer's fees, wages, plant, and legal expenses, of under 440*l.* The Board of Trade have sanctioned the payment to those Conservators of the whole of the money which was invested in the names of trustees under the Stockton and Middlesbro' Water Act. A statement of the account in connexion with this matter will be found at page 24.

The byelaw made by the Conservators of the Wear fixing the termination of the annual close season for trout on 1st March instead of 1st February has been approved. The application for an extension of the netting season for salmon was disallowed.

In my last report reference was made to a scheme which was before Parliament for taking an increased quantity of water from the River Rede, in the Tyne Fishery District. After hearing the representations of the Board of Trade, the Select Committee inserted provisions in the Bill under which the quantity of "compensation water" is to be determined by the results of gaugings to be taken during the next four years, and by which the water company were required to pay to trustees a sum of money which is to be expended at the discretion of the Board of Trade, for the permanent improvement of the salmon fisheries of the district. A statement of the receipts and expenditure in connexion with this fund will be found in the Appendix (page 24).

A variation of the scale of licence duties in force in this district has been approved, under which salmon rod licences for a week or for a day may be issued at 10*s.* and 5*s.* respectively for the whole district and at lower rates in certain portion of the district. Details will be found in the Appendix, at page 85.

In the course of the year Mr. Berrington visited the Coquet District in connexion with certain questions relating to the use of the fish locks at Warkworth, and it is understood that the owner, the Duke of Northumberland, has met the Conservators in the most handsome manner on the points raised.

Besides the Bills above referred to, about 20 other measures now before Parliament for giving powers to abstract water from rivers for the supply of towns, or for other purposes, whereby the interests of the fisheries might possibly be affected, have been carefully examined, and such steps have been taken in connexion with them as seemed advisable. The steadily increasing demand for water to meet the various needs of the growing population causes constant anxiety to those who are charged with the protection of the inland fisheries. If their interests are to be properly safeguarded, the aid must be invoked of those engineers whose skill in devising and executing works for the storage and abstraction of water is so frequent a source of danger. It would hardly be unreasonable if, before any scheme for the abstraction of water from a stream was considered, detailed evidence were required of both its "dry weather flow," and of the volume of water carried away by it in floods.

Fortunately, the increasing need for fresh water is causing greater attention to be paid to the question of preventing the pollution of rivers. Two of the most notoriously polluted river basins in the country, viz., the watersheds of the Mersey and Irwell on the one hand, and of the Aire, Calder and Don on the other, are now placed each under the authority of a joint committee of the county councils and county boroughs concerned, with power under special Acts of Parliament to deal with all questions of pollution in any part of the watershed. It must not, however, be forgotten that it can be of little or no advantage to the salmon fisheries to purify the upper waters of a river if the pollutions, or any considerable proportion of them, are to be concentrated in its estuary. In the past, a tendency has been shown to regard the

tidal waters of a river as a legitimate receptacle for sewage and other polluting matter; but for salmon, which must pass through an estuary twice in each spawning year, it is as necessary to secure the purity of tidal waters, particularly where they are confined in a long or narrow channel, as to preserve the river itself from contamination.

The map prefixed to this Report shows, among other things, the boundaries of the several fishery districts, and the limits within which the Acts relating to salmon and to freshwater fisheries respectively apply.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHARLES E. FRYER,
Inspector of Fisheries.

The Secretary,
Board of Trade.

APPENDIX I.

Certificate of Alteration of the Usk and Ebbw Fishery District.

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1892.

Whereas the Fishery District of the Rivers Usk and Ebbw was formed and its limits were defined by a certificate under the hand of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated the 18th day of January 1866:

And whereas the Board of Conservators of the said Fishery District have duly applied to the Board of Trade to alter the limits thereof:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, by virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1892, and otherwise, do hereby alter the limits of the said Fishery District, so that the limits of the said Rivers Usk and Ebbw and of the Fishery District of the said rivers shall include so much of the sea coast and sea, and of all estuaries, rivers, streams, drains, channels, dykes, cuts, canals, lakes, watercourses, and waters, as lies within the following boundary, viz., a line commencing near the sea wall in the parish of Peterstone or Llanabad, in the county of Monmouth, at the junction of the road known as Heol-las with the road leading from Broad Street Common to the church of the said parish, and drawn along the Heol-las road to the junction of the same with the main road from Cardiff to Newport, between the fifth and sixth milestones from Cardiff, thence continued straight to the nearest point of the natural watershed of the River Rhymney, thence along such watershed to the point where the same coincides with the natural watershed of the Rivers Usk and Ebbw, thence along the natural watershed of the Rivers Usk and Ebbw to the point in Wentwood at which it meets the natural watershed between the streams which flow into Magor Pill on the one hand and the streams which flow into Caldicot, Styne, West, and Collister Pills on the other hand, thence along such last-named watershed until it reaches the Parish Church of Undy, thence straight to the seaward extremity of the western bank of Collister Pill, thence straight towards the Avon Battery in the county of Gloucester until it reaches the centre of the deep-water channel of the estuary of the River Severn or Bristol Channel, thence along the deepest line of such deep-water channel until it reaches a line drawn straight from the junction of the Heol-las road first herein-before mentioned to the north-eastern extremity of St. Thomas's Head in the county of Somerset, and thence along such line to the said junction, where it began; and the stream or watercourse along which a part of the waters of the Gwydderig Brook is diverted to Trecastle Mill, in the county of Brecon, from the point where it leaves the said brook, downwards, shall be included in the said rivers and Fishery District—such limits being more particularly shown on a map marked S. 855 — 1894 and deposited herewith with the clerk of the County Council of Brecon.

Signed and sealed by order of the said Board of Trade this twenty-sixth day of April 1894.

(Signed) A. D. Berrington,
An Assistant Secretary to the said Board.

(L.S.)

APPENDIX II.

CERTIFICATE of FORMATION of the CUCKMERE FISHERY DISTRICT.

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1892.

THE Board of Trade by virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1892, and otherwise, do hereby form into a Fishery District the River Cuckmere as herein-after defined, that is to say, so much of the sea coast and sea, and of all estuaries, rivers, streams, drains, channels, dykes, cuts, canals, lakes, watercourses, and waters, as lies within the following boundary, viz., a line commencing at the site of the Signal House, on the summit of Signal House Hill, near Seaford, in the county of Sussex, and thence drawn along the natural watershed of the River Ouse to the point, near Cross in Hand, in the said county, where the same meets the natural watershed of the River Rother, thence continued in an easterly and south-easterly direction along such last-mentioned watershed to the point, near Battle, where it meets the high road leading to Ore, both in the said county, thence along such high road until it reaches Christ Church, thence along the high road leading to Fairlight until it reaches St. Andrew's Church, in the parish of Fairlight, in the said county, thence straight to the flagstaff of the Coastguard Station, at Fairlight, thence true south until it reaches the seaward boundary of the waters within which Her Majesty's subjects have by International law the exclusive right of fishing, thence along such boundary until it reaches a line drawn true south-south-west from the site of the Signal House on the summit of Signal House Hill, near Seaford, aforesaid, and thence along such line to the said site where it began—such boundary being more particularly shown on a map marked S. 2139—1894, and deposited herewith with the clerk of the County Council of the Eastern Division of Sussex.

And the Board of Trade do hereby declare and certify that for the purposes of the above-mentioned Acts the limits of the said river and of the Fishery District hereby formed shall include the aforesaid river as above described and defined.

Signed and sealed by order of the said Board of Trade this sixteenth day of November 1894.

(L.S.) (Signed) A. D. BERRINGTON,
An Assistant Secretary to the
Board of Trade.

APPENDIX III.

SPECIAL REPORT by Mr. H. N. Malan on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Dee Fishery District for regulating, during the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons, the Use of Nets for Fish other than Salmon.

SIR, Board of Trade, May 16, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Trade, that, on the 7th instant, I held a public inquiry at the Town Hall, Chester, into the following byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Dee Fishery District:—

"That the byelaw numbered 5, made on the 2nd day of December 1873, and confirmed by the Secretary of State on the 16th day of January 1874, and the byelaw made on the 6th day of March 1886, and confirmed by the Secretary of State on the 5th day of May 1886, both which byelaws relate to the regulation during the annual and weekly close seasons of the use of nets for fish other than salmon, be repealed.

"That during all such periods within the annual close season as are comprised between the expiration of the first hour after sunset and the commencement of the last hour before sunrise previous to the 16th day of October in each year, and during the whole of the weekly close season, no person shall use a net for fish other than salmon in that part of the Dee Fishery District which lies above a straight line drawn across the River Dee from Burton Point in the county of Chester to Rockcliff Hall, in the county of Flint; provided that this byelaw shall not apply to any part of the said district in which there is a several right of fishery.

"Any person acting in contravention of this byelaw shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds."

The case for the Fishery Board was conducted at the inquiry by their solicitor, Mr. H. Jolliffe, and there were present Mr. C. Brown and Mr. H. Enfield Taylor, members of the Board. A number of Chester fishermen also attended.

The use of nets for fish other than salmon has already, as shown above, been regulated by the Board of Conservators. The byelaw of 1873 prohibits throughout the district with certain exceptions the use of nets for fish other than salmon during the annual and weekly close seasons, whilst the practical effect of the byelaw of 1886 is to prohibit the use of any net during those seasons in the narrow part of the river between Rockcliff Hall and Chester; and it is in lieu of these byelaws that the Board now submit for confirmation the new byelaw which it will be seen is far less stringent.

The use of fine meshed nets within a short distance below Cheshire Causeway has long been considered by the Board to be prejudicial to the salmon fisheries, but, as they found it difficult to prove this in the case of draft nets used ostensibly for flukes and eels, they have of late years been unable to enforce their byelaw of 1886, and it has become a dead letter.

It has, however, now been proved by experimental catches that such nets do take large quantities of the fry of salmon and sea trout, besides full-grown salmon. The Board, however, not wishing to interfere with the fishermen more than is necessary in the interests of the salmon fisheries, have substituted for the present regulations a byelaw which

will only prohibit the use of fine meshed nets at night during the first few weeks of the annual close season, and during the whole of the weekly close season, between Rockcliff Hall and Chester. They are of opinion that they will be better able to enforce such a byelaw than the present one, and that it will be sufficient for the needs of the salmon fisheries.

It is against this byelaw that the fishermen of Handbridge (Chester) have petitioned. These men have from 16 to 18 nets, each 100 yards long by 8 feet deep with a mesh of $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in the wings, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in the breast, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in the bag. They use these nets from a little below the Causeway to the Higher Ferry, a distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and only at night, for they allege that no fish are to be taken in the daytime. These operations are said to be conducted with much secrecy, and with watchmen posted to give notice of the approach of strangers. This fishing takes place from the beginning of September to the end of the year, and sometimes later, if an unusual number of salmon are known to be in that part of the river. The men say that they take flukes, sparling, and eels, but they admit that they also take salmon, which they at once return to the water; there is, however, evidence to show that this is not always the case. These men also fish during the day in the estuary, which affords probably their principal fishery for fish other than salmon, and is outside the limits of the byelaw.

There cannot be the smallest doubt that these nets are largely used for taking salmon out of season, and as such are prejudicial to the salmon fisheries. The catches made by the Board have proved this. The value of the fishery for flukes, sparling, and eels in this part of the river cannot be great, and very little injury will be done to the legitimate operations of these fishermen by the proposed byelaw. It was reported to the Home Office in 1885, on the authority of the fishermen themselves, that these nets could not profitably be used for legal purposes only.* I have already shown that the byelaw now submitted by the Board of Conservators is far less restrictive than the regulations actually in existence, and I recommend that the byelaw be confirmed. The fishermen, instead of objecting, should be pleased that the Board are satisfied that the interests of the river will be sufficiently protected by the partial prohibition now proposed, which was assented to by their elected representative on the Board.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. NOEL MALAN.

The Assistant Secretary,
Fisheries Department,
Board of Trade.

* Twenty-fifth Report of Inspectors, p. 29.

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT by the CHIEF INSPECTOR of FISHERIES on an INQUIRY into a BYELAW made by the BOARD of CONSERVATORS of the TOWY, &c. FISHERY DISTRICT, prohibiting the USE of SEINE NETS in a Portion of that District.

SIR, Board of Trade, 12th March 1895.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Trade, that, in accordance with my instructions, I held a public inquiry at Carmarthen, on the 25th February last, into the following byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Towy, &c. Fishery District:—

"No Seine net shall be used in the River Towy above an imaginary line drawn from the north side of Pilroath Brook to the Barrel Post on the opposite or south side of the said river.

"Any person acting in contravention of this byelaw shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each offence."

The chairman, clerk, and several members of the Board were present; but on being called upon to begin they replied that the Board was neutral on the question; and I found that Mr. David Lewis, of Carmarthen, a coracle fisherman, would support the byelaw, whilst Mr. John Williams, of Ferryside, a seine net fisherman, would state the views of the objectors.

The question at issue arises out of an old dispute between the coracle net men on the one hand, and the seine net men on the other, as to the fishing in a little more than three miles of the lower waters of the River Towy, extending from Halfway Rock to Pilglâs. The headquarters of the coracle men are at Carmarthen, and they fish both above and below the town. The headquarters of the seine men are at Ferryside near the mouth of the river, and they fish both in the more open part of the estuary and in the lower portion of the river itself. They have occasionally gone as far up as Blackpool, but generally their highest point is Halfway Rock, which is somewhat more than three miles, by river, below Carmarthen. Pilglâs is about a mile and a half above Ferryside. Pilroath, referred to in the byelaw now submitted, is about half a mile above Pilglâs.

In 1885 I was directed to inquire into a byelaw relating to the same subject. At that time a representative of the coracle men had given notice of a byelaw to the effect that no seine net should be used above Pilglâs. A representative of the seine men at once gave notice of another byelaw that no coracle net should be used below Halfway Rock; either party thus proposing to appropriate to their exclusive use the whole of the debateable water. The latter byelaw was carried, and was submitted to the Secretary of State for confirmation, the other side, of course, objecting.

At the inquiry an arrangement was come to, with the consent of all parties, in the following terms:

"Agreement made—that throughout the public waters of the Towy things shall remain as they were before September last, the coracle net and seine net fishermen having equal rights throughout those waters,

and each side undertaking not to molest the other in the exercise of them."

I reported that some years previously considerable disturbances had occurred through the endeavours of the coracle men to keep the seine men out of the disputed water, and that if, unhappily, the feud should be renewed, it might become necessary in the cause of peace and order to fix a boundary line between the two interests, but that Halfway Rock did not appear to be the right place for it. On my recent visit I was, however, glad to observe that the ill-feeling between the two interests was much lessened, and to learn that no collisions had again occurred.

At the recent inquiry it was represented on all hands that the fisheries of the Towy had most seriously decreased. The supporters of the byelaw asserted that this was due to the action of the seine nets within the river. They were willing to make a playground at Alltywaddon, about the centre of the water in question, where neither class of nets should be used, but this had been found to be beyond the powers conferred by the Acts. The opponents alleged that the water outside the river had deepened so as to prevent the use of nets in the wider estuary to the same extent as before, that they were consequently obliged to continue to fish in the river, and that if they were forbidden to fish there it would be no gain to the stock of fish, as those which were saved from them would fall a prey to the coracle nets.

The representatives of the upper fisheries spoke to a great decrease both of salmon and of samlets in the upper waters, and said that it was a farce to take out a licence.

There can be no question as to the deterioration of the fisheries, although the fact that both 1893 and 1894 were bad seasons naturally causes the actual position to be somewhat exaggerated at the present moment. The subject was, however, fully dealt with in the report of Lord Monkswell and Mr. Fryer, on their inquiry in 1893, and I will therefore only add to the figures which they then gave a statement of the number of rod licences issued in each year from 1868 to the present time—which shows a fairly regular increase up to the excellent season of 1883, and similarly regular decrease from that date, notwithstanding the great demand for rod salmon fishing which has arisen of late.

Rod licences issued in each year, from 1868 to 1882 inclusive:—84, 69, 70, 93, 74, 97, 110, 97, 88, 117, 135, 142, 163, 156, 174; from 1883 to 1894, inclusive:—208, 173, 159, 148, 124, 158, 134, 107, 125, 117, 99, 105.

I cannot, however, report that the present byelaw is one which should be confirmed, or that there is any reason for believing that it would supply a remedy for the evils which exist. It has been drawn up without sufficient consideration, since, although directed solely against the seine nets of Ferryside, it would forbid the use of a draft net in any part of the river above Pilroath, and for this no suggestion has been made or evidence offered. It is also irregular in other respects.

It is also unfair to an existing fishing interest. The waters to which it is intended to relate are public, and every member of the public has an equal right to fish in them. But the byelaw would take away from the seine men nearly the whole of the water in dispute, and would not only hand it over exclusively to the coracle men, but would still leave the latter free to fish in the whole extent of the public waters. It is vain to hope that it would have any effect in increasing the stock of fish. I have always reported that the river was over-fished, and a seine net is, no doubt, a formidable instrument; but there could not possibly

be any gain from the abolition of seine netting in a small portion of the public waters, when any fish so spared must afterwards run the gauntlet of from 40 to 60 coracle nets, worked in a river of a character which renders them especially deadly.

The Conservators having declared themselves neutral, I trust that they will do their utmost to support the arrangement of 1885, which is both in accordance with the law, and fair in itself. The confirmation of a byelaw which gave especial privileges to one of the two parties, at the expense of the other, would not lead to a permanent settlement, but would rather result in constant attempts at its reversal. If, however, which I do not anticipate, it should at any time be found absolutely necessary to separate the two interests, the way to do it would be to divide the disputed water equally by drawing a line equi-distant between Halfway Rock and Pilglâs, above which no seine net and below which no coracle net might be used in public waters.

The river has undoubtedly always been over-netted; but the more immediate reasons for the depreciation of the fisheries are to be found in the illegal destruction of fish during the close season, and in the increasing inefficiency of the system of protection.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A. D. BERRINGTON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

The Secretary,
Board of Trade.

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENTS of ACCOUNT respecting FUNDS CREATED under various WATER ACTS for the purpose of minimising the INJURY caused thereby to certain FISHERY DISTRICTS.

TEES FISHERY DISTRICT.

(Stockton and Middlesbrough Water Act, 1890.)

		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1890. May 14	Received from water board - - -	1,250 0 0	1891. Sept. 17	Fishery board's engineer - - -	36 1 2
1891. Sept. 17	Interest - - -	38 11 0	„ Dec. 20	Income tax and stamps	0 19 5
1893. Dec. 20	„ - - -	41 16 11	„	Parliamentary agents	20 19 5
1894. July 24	„ - - -	7 17 1	„	Fishery board's solicitor - - -	62 10 11
			„	Income tax - -	1 4 4
			1894. July 26	Income tax - -	0 4 11
			„	Fishery board (Dinsdale Dam) - -	716 4 10
			1895. Feb. 18	„ „ -	500 0 0
		£1,338 5 0			£1,338 5 0

USK AND EBBW FISHERY DISTRICT.

(Swansea Corporation Water Act, 1892.)

		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1892. Dec. 27	Received from Swansea Corporation - -	800 0 0	1893. Feb. 6	Fishery board (Parliamentary costs) -	200 0 0
1893. Feb. 6	Interest - - -	1 4 7	Dec. 7	„ - -	7 10 10
Dec. 1	„ - - -	7 15 10	„	Income tax - -	0 5 0
1894. Dec. 1	„ - - -	5 10 5	1894. Dec. 5	Fishery board - -	5 6 11
			„	Income tax - -	0 3 6
				Balance -	601 4 7
		£814 10 10			£814 10 10

WYE FISHERY DISTRICT.

(Birmingham Corporation Water Act, 1892.)

		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1892. Dec. 1	Received from Birmingham Corporation - - -	7,500 0 0	1893. Jan. 25	Fishery board (Parliamentary costs) -	945 4 0
1893. Jan. 25	Interest - - -	15 14 4	Sept. 15	Fishery board (Rhayader fish pass) -	388 7 7
Sept. 15	„ - - - -	64 6 11	Dec. 7	„ - -	19 3 3
Dec. 1	„ - - -	21 19 8	1894.	Income tax - -	2 16 5
1894. Nov. 13	„ - - - -	55 17 2	Nov. 12	Fishery board - -	36 4 5
			„ 13	Income tax - -	1 15 7
				Purchase of 5,432*l.* 1*s.* 2½ per cent. annuities at 101¼ - -	5,493 3 2
				Brokerage, &c. - -	6 16 10
				Balance - -	764 6 10
		£7,657 18 1			£7,657 18 1

TYNE FISHERY DISTRICT.

(Newcastle and Gateshead Water Act, 1894.)

		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1894. Aug. 13	Received from water company - -	3,850 0 0	1894. Sept. 3	Fishery board (Parliamentary costs) -	566 12 9
Sept. 3	Interest - - -	1 0 0		Balance -	3,284 7 3
		£3,851 0 0			£3,851 0 0

APPENDIX VI.

QUESTIONS FORWARDED TO THE SEVERAL BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.

1.—Was the take of salmon and migratory trout in 1894 above, about, or below the average: (*a.*) In tidal waters. (*b.*) In fresh waters. (*c.*) Generally?

2.—Can you give an estimate of the number and gross weight of salmon and migratory trout caught in 1894: (*a.*) With net. (*b.*) With rod?

3.—What is your report for the year 1894 on the fisheries (if any) for—(*a.*) trout; (*b.*) char; (*c.*) grayling; (*d.*) eels; (*e.*) other freshwater fish?

4.—Did "salmon disease" appear in 1894? If so, state full particulars.

5.—State the number of water bailiffs employed in your District in 1894: (*a.*) paid out of the funds of your Board; (*b.*) not so paid.

6.—Give particulars of any dams destroyed or abandoned in 1894; and of any new dams built, or old dams rebuilt after having been destroyed or taken down to the extent of half their length; and of any dams altered. Have fish-passes been attached where required by law?

7.—Were any other fish-passes built or altered in 1894? Have such passes proved successful?

8.—Are the approved fish-passes in good condition? Give particulars with respect to any requiring repair.

9.—Were any channels for the supply of waterworks or canals opened in 1894? If so, have gratings been attached thereto?

10.—Were any other gratings or similar devices erected in 1894? Are they effective?

11.—Were any new mines or factories discharging, or likely to discharge, substances deleterious to fish, opened in 1894; or was any new substance, poisonous or deleterious to fish, allowed to flow into your rivers?

12.—What steps were taken in 1894 to prevent pollution from mines and factories, or sewage from towns, from entering your rivers? Have such steps proved successful?

13.—Make a return of all licences issued in 1894.

14.—Make a return of all prosecutions instituted by your Board under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts in 1894.

15.—Is there any other point to which you wish to draw attention?

16. What dates and places are fixed for meetings of the Board of Conservators?

17.—What are the names and addresses of the chairman and clerk of your Fishery Board?

18.—Be good enough to send two copies of the last annual report of your Board, if any.

ANSWERS TO THE FOREGOING QUESTIONS RETURNED BY THE CLERKS OF THE SEVERAL BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.

N.B.—Answers consisting of a simple negative have been omitted from the following return.

The answers to question 17 are tabulated in Appendix XII., p. 85.

In the arrangement of the following answers the districts are taken in their order on the line of coast, beginning at the north-west.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

EDEN.

EDEN DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Much below. (*b.*) Very much below. (*c.*) Much below.

2.—(*b.*) 160 salmon, weighing 2,400 lbs.

3.—(*a.*) Very poor.

4.—The disease began to show in December 1893, and was to be seen more or less till the beginning of April, but was much less virulent. Not more than 50 fish were buried by the bailiffs that, without doubt, died of the disease, though a good many dead kelts touched with it were removed from the river, and these were, as usual, nearly all male fish.

It again appeared among the spawning fish at the beginning of December 1894, and looked like being a more serious outbreak than in the previous winter.

The disease always disappears as soon as warm weather begins.

5.—(*a.*) 10 permanent; 2 temporary; total, 12.

6.—The dam at Melmerby Mill was rebuilt and raised about 4 inches higher than it was before. The Watching Committee have written to the owners, demanding the removal of the extra height, and it will be done as soon as the water is low enough.

12.—Owing to the repeated protests of the Fishery Board against the sewage of Carlisle being turned into the Eden, the Health Committee have erected two additional screens for the purpose of arresting more of the solid matter. But it has been found that very little improvement is effected, the great force of water against the screens having the effect of breaking up the solid excrement, and the bulk of the solids taken out consists of paper, leaves, string, and other harmless rubbish. The Local Government Board have now taken action, and the city surveyor of Carlisle has got orders to prepare a report on the subject.

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Coracle net -	2*l.* 5*s.*	2	4 10 0	—	—	—
Haaf, heave, or lave net.	- - -	- -	- - -	1*l.* 10*s.*	125	187 10 0
Hang or drift net -	5*l.*	1	5 0 0	5*l.*	31	155 0 0
Ditto - -	3*l.*	5	15 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net	5*l.*	14	70 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto - -	3*l.*	4	12 0 0	—	—	—
Total - - -		26	£106 10 0	- -	156	£342 10 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £449 0*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.* 1*s.*	106	111 6 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	1,316	164 10 0
" " * -	10*s.*	23	11 10 0	—	—	—
" " † -	5*s.*	40	10 0 0	—	—	—
" " ‡ -	5*s.*	32	8 0 0	—	—	—
" a week -	5*s.*	66	16 10 0	1*s.*	237	11 17
" a day -	2*s.* 6*d.*	9	1 2 6	—	—	—
Total - - -		276	£158 8 6	- -	1,553	£176 7 0

* Above Armathwaite.
† In Irthing, Wampool, and Waver.
‡ Single-handed rods.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Draft net - - - - -	1*l.*	1	1 0 0
Shoulder net - - - - -	15*s.*	7	5 5 0
Total - - - - -	- - -	8	£6 5 0

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
		£ s. d.
General licences for fishing for salmon - - - - -	8	43 7 0

14:—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
First Offence.						
Using gaff for taking salmon.	Carlisle County.	2	0 10 0	0 8 6	—	—
Unclean salmon in possession.	"	1	0 10 0	0 8 0	—	—
Killing salmon fry -	"	1	0 5 0	—	—	—
Using haaf net without licence.	"	1	—	1 1 6	—	—
Using drift net without licence.	"	1	1 0 0	1 6 0	—	—
Selling salmon fry -	Carlisle City	1	2 2 0	1 8 0	—	—
Unclean salmon in possession.	Brampton	2	0 5 0	—	—	
Killing salmon fry -	"	1	0 5 0	0 13 6	—	—
Using gaff for taking salmon.	Penrith	1	1 0 0	0 12 6	—	—
Unclean salmon in possession.	Wigton	1	2 0 0	—	—	—
Second Offence.						
Unclean salmon in possession.	Carlisle County.	2	1 0 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	1	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	1	1 0 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	—	—	—	—	1
Gaff in possession -	"	1	1 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Using haaf net without licence.	"	1	2 0 0	1 1 6	—	—
Aiding and abetting ditto.	"	1	1 0 0	0 14 6	—	—
Neglecting to close mill sluices.	Wigton	—	—	—	—	2
Third or Subsequent Offence.						
Using gaff for taking salmon.	Carlisle County.	1	£ s. d. 4 months	£ s. d. —	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	1	1 0 0	0 12 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	1	5 0 0	0 12 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	2	1 0 0	0 11 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	1	5 0 0	0 11 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	1	2 10 0	0 11 0	1	—

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Unclean salmon in possession.	Carlisle County.	2	5 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	1	1 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Using double-armour net.	,,	1	5 0 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	1	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—
Killing salmon in close time.	,,	4	3 10 0	0 12 6	—	—
Using gaff for taking salmon.	Carlisle City	1	0 10 6	0 11 6	—	—
Unclean salmon in possession.	Penrith	3	5 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	Wigton	2	5 0 0	—	—	—

15.—The weir at Armathwaite is still unprovided with a fish pass, but plans have been prepared, and Mr. Berrington has visited the place, and it is expected that an efficient pass will be erected in 1895. A large number of salmon have been seen in November trying and failing to get over the weir.

16.—The Courts, Carlisle, on the second Saturday in January, April, July, and October.

(Signed) J. Bedwell Slater.
31st December 1894.

Derwent.

DERWENT DISTRICT.

1.—(*c.*) Below the average.
3.—(*a.*) Below the average.
4.—Yes, but it appears to be diminishing.
5.—(*a.*) 5 permanent.
8.—Yes.
13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fishing-weir, baulk, box, crib, cruive, &c.	12*l.*	1	12 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net -	5*l.*	3	15 0 0	—	—	—
Total - - -		4	£27 0 0	—	—	—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	91	91 0 0	5*s.*	279	69 15 0
Up to the 15th September.	10*s.*	133	66 10 0	—	—	—
For a month -	5*s.*	38	9 10 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	189	23 12 6
For a day - - -	- - -	-	- - -	1*s.*	34	1 14 0
Total - - - -		262	£167 0 0	- -	502	£95 1 6

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
Draft net - - - - - -	1*l.* 10*s.*	1	£ *s.* *d.* 1 10 0

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
General licences for fishing for salmon - - - - -	1	£ *s.* *d.* 18 0 0

14 :—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		
Fishing without licence	Cockermouth	1	0 13 6	0 11 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	1	0 0 6	0 11 6	—	—
Having illegal net in possession.	,,	1	5 0 0	0 12 6	—	—
Aiding and abetting -	,,	1	0 0 6	0 9 6	—	—
Having clickhook in possession.	,,	1	0 8 6	0 11 6	—	—
Using clickhook -	,,	1	0 0 6	0 11 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	1	5 0 0	0 12 6	—	—
Having unseasonable salmon in possession.	,,	1	2 0 0	0 11 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	2	2 0 0	0 8 9	—	—
Disturbing spawning beds.	,,	1	2 0 0	0 11 0	—	—
Aiding and abetting -	,,	1	2 0 0	0 12 6	—	—
Having unclean salmon in possession.	Workington	1	0 5 0	0 12 6	—	—
Having clickhook in possession.	,,	1	0 11 0	0 9 0	—	—
Using illegal net -	,,	1	2 19 6	2 0 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	1	2 18 0	2 2 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	1	3 9 0	1 11 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	1	4 15 0	0 5 0	—	—
Using snatch - -	,,	3	1 14 0	1 6 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	1	0 19 6	1 0 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	1	1 6 6	0 13 6	—	—
Attempting to kill fish illegally.	,,	1	1 6 6	0 13 6	—	—
Fishing without licence	,,	1	0 16 0	1 4 0	—	—

16.—Quarterly. Alternately at Cockermouth, Workington, and Keswick.

(Signed) T. Cuthbert Burn.
14th January 1895.

WEST CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

West Cumberland.

1.—(*a.*) Below the average; (*b.*), (*c.*) Above the average.
3.—(*a.*) Best season for rod fishing for many years; (*d.*) Very good.
4.—Salmon disease observed in River Calder on 13th November 1894.
5.—(*a.*) 3 permanent; 1 temporary; total, 4.
7.—One new fish pass built at Low Mill weir on the River Ehen. Not yet ascertained whether it will be successful.
8.—Yes. No repairs required at present.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Garth near mouth of River Ehen.	5*l.*	1	5 0 0	—	—	—
Garth near mouth of River Calder.	5*l.*	1	5 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net under 50 yards in length.	3*l.*	8	24 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto above 50 and under 200 yards in length.	- - -	- -	- - -	5*l.*	1	5 0 0
Total - - - -		10	£34 0 0	—	1	£5 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £39 0*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	15*s.*	162	121 10 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	390	48 15 0
„ a week - -	5*s.*	44	11 0 0	1*s.*	98	4 18 0
„ a day - -	2*s.*	107	10 14 0	—	—	—
Total - - - -		313	143 4 0	- - -	488	53 13 0

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
		£ s. d.
General licences for fishing for salmon - - - - -	1	20 0 0

14:—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using a net with too small a mesh for taking salmon.	Whitehaven	—	—	—	—	1
Illegally taking a salmon.	„	1	2 0 6	0 19 6	—	—
Fishing otherwise than with a rod and line for salmon.	„	1	0 5 0	—	—	—

16.—The meetings of the Board are held on the second Thursday in each month at the offices of the clerk, No. 102, Scotch Street, Whitehaven.

(Signed) John Webster.

29th January 1895.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

KENT, BELA, WINSTER, LEVEN, AND DUDDON DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Above the average. (*b.*) Below. (*c.*) Above.

3.—(*a.*) About the same. No increase to report, except in Lake Windermere. (*b.*) A good season. (*c.*) Perch are diminishing, both in quantity and size.

4.—A few isolated cases. Nothing more.

5.—(*a.*) 4 permanent, 4 temporary; total, 8.

8.—Yes.

12.—A report of the Board as to pollution in Windermere has been forwarded to the local health authorities, the County Council of Westmorland, the Local Government Board, and the Board of Trade.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
Draft or seine net -	- - -	- -	£ s. d. - - -	5*l.*	19	£ s. d. 95 0 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season -	10*s.*	147	£ s. d. 73 10 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	1,394	£ s. d. 174 5 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
Draft net for trout - - - -	1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	4	£ s. d. 6 13 4
Plumb lines for char - - - -	5*s.*	61	15 5 0
Total - - - - - - - -		65	£21 18 4

14:— First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Killing salmon with an unlicensed instrument, viz., a fixed net.	Ulverston Petty Sessions.	1	1 0 0	0 17 0	—	—
Wilfully poisoning fish in River Bela, by allowing waste water from paper mill to run into the stream.	Milnthorpe Petty Sessions.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6	—	—

16.—March 7th, County Hotel, Ulverston, at 1.30 p.m.; June 5th, Old England Hotel, Bowness, at 11.15 a.m.; October 23rd, ditto; December 12th, County Hotel, Ulverston, at 1.30 p.m.

(Signed) S. Hart Jackson,
15th January 1895.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

LUNE.

LUNE, WYRE, KEER, AND COCKER DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Below. (*b.*) Below. (*c.*) Below.

3.—(*a.*) The take of trout in the higher parts of the river was good, but in the lower parts below the average.

4.—Salmon disease was apparent, but the heavy floods in February and March took the diseased fish down, and after that time there was nothing seen of it.

5.—(*a.*) 8 permanent; 2 temporary; (*b.*) 1 permanent; 1 temporary; total, 12.

8.—Yes.

12.—As far as practicable the river has been kept pure.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
The Cockersand Abbey Baulk (licensee, Henry Raby).	10*l.*	1	10 0 0	—	—	—
Haaf, heave, or lave net.	- - -	- -	- - -	3*l.* 1*l.* 10*s.*	20 9	60 0 0 13 10 0
Hang or drift net -	- - -	- -	- - -	Various amounts, according to length.	29	216 0 0
Draft or seine net -	5*l.*	3	15 0 0	5*l.*	9	45 0 0
Ditto - - -	- - -	- -	- - -	2*l.*	3	6 0 0
Total - - - -		4	£25 0 0	- - -	70	£340 10 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - £365 10*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	77	77 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	870	108 15 0
Ditto - -	5*s.*	130	32 10 0	—	—	—
Total - - - -		207	£109 10 0	—	870	£108 15 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Nets - - - - - -	1*l.*	5	5 0 0

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
		£ s. d.
General licences for fishing for salmon - - - - -	13	39 12 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14:— FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Unlawful possession of unclean salmon.	Shap	2	0 15 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Lancaster (County).	1	2*l.* and 4*l.* for fish.	1 6 6	—	—
Stoning fish - -	"	1	0 1 0	—	—	—
Using snatch - -	"	2	0 10 0	0 14 0 each.	—	—
Resisting bailiff while on duty.	Ingleton	1	0 5 0	0 7 6	—	—
Taking smelt - -	Kirkby Lonsdale.	1	0 5 0	0 6 6	—	—
In possession of click hook.	Sedbergh	1	0 1 0	—	—	—

(Signed) WILLIAM T. SHARP.
8th February 1895

RIBBLE DISTRICT.

RIBBLE.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Much below.

2.—(*a.*) 175 salmon, weighing 2,100 lbs.; (*b.*) 9 salmon, weighing 108 lbs.; total, 184 salmon, weighing 2,208 lbs.

3.—(*a.*) A very good season, but no return as to numbers. (*c.*) Fairly plentiful, and in good condition.

4.—Very slight.

5.—(*a.*) 3 permanent; 2 temporary. Total, 5.

8.—The only fish-pass is in good condition.

12.—Notices were served on owners of mines and factories requiring them to desist from emptying their settling tanks and refuse from their boilers in the river when in flood.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Hang or drift net -	- - -	- -	- - -	5*l.*	5	25 0 0
Draft or seine net -	- - -	- -	- - -	5*l.*	1	5 0 0
Total - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	6	30 0 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	168	168 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	664	83 0 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
General licences for fishing for salmon - - - - -	3	£ 12 s. 10 d. 0

14 :— FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Poisoning salmon -	Settle	1	1 0 0	0 7 6	—	—
Using a fixed engine for taking salmon.	Birkdale	1	0 10 0	and costs	—	1
Fishing for salmon otherwise than with a properly licensed instrument.	Bolton-by-Bowland.	—	—	—	—	

15.—No, except perhaps a word of explanation is due to the Board with regard to the item in the abstract of accounts under the heading of cost of prosecutions and law expenses generally, which is much larger than usual, and was incurred in defending an appeal from the Settle justices, when one conviction was quashed and costs given against the Board of Conservators.

16.—The Board meetings are held on Thursday, January 18th; May 9th; September 12th; and November 14th, in the Court House in Clitheroe.

(Signed) RALPH BELL,
4th March 1895.

DEE.

DEE DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) A fair average. (*b.*) Below the average. (*c.*) Salmon below the average.

4.—Very few fish were affected.

5.—(*a.*) 6 permanent; 2 temporary. Total, 8.

11.—There was a poisoning of the river last October through some carbolic acid flowing into a stream at Cefn, and so getting to the river. This came from some chemical works at Cefn.

12. The owner of the works was informed of the pollution, and a special meeting of the Committee of the Fishery Board was called to consider the matter. The owner met the Board fairly, and made some improvements at the works which should prevent a recurrence of the offence.

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Coracle net -	2*l.* 5*s.*	10	22 10 0	—	—	—
Draft net -	- - -	- -	- - -	5*l.*	57	285 0 0
Trammel net -	- - -	- -	- - -	15*l.*	21	315 0 0
Total - -	- - -	10	£22 10 0	- - -	78	£600 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - } £622 10*s.* 0*d.*

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			
For the season -	1*l.*	52	52 0 0	—	—	—
„ a week -	10*s.*	13	6 10 0	—	—	—
„ a day - -	5*s.*	1	0 5 0	—	—	—
Total - - - -		66	£58 15 0	—	—	—

14:—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
First Offence.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing in close time -	Northop	2	0 10 0	and costs.	—	—
Taking the young of salmon.	Wrexham	1	0 5 0	„	—	—
Consigning salmon without labelling package.	Chester	1	0 10 0	and costs and advocate's fee.		—
Disturbing salmon -	„	1	5 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Second Offence.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Unlawfully using a trammel net above the boundary.	Northop	2	0 10 0	and costs.	—	—
Unlawfully fishing in King's Pool.	Chester	3	5 0 0	do.	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	2 10 0	do.	—	—
Third or subsequent Offence.						
			£ s. d.			
Assaulting bailiff -	Chester	4	5 0 0	and costs.	—	—

16.—Quarterly at the Town Hall, Chester.

(Signed) Henry Jolliffe.
5th March 1895.

ELWY AND CLWYD DISTRICT.

Elwy and Clwyd.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Below the average.

2.—(*a.*) 2,106 salmon, weighing 10,530 lbs. (*b.*) 200 salmon, weighing 600 lbs. Total, 2,306 salmon, weighing 11,130 lbs.

3.—(*a.*) A very bad season.

4.—Only a very few fish have been found with salmon disease.

5.—(*a.*) Three permanent.

8.—Yes.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Draft or seine net -	- - -	- -	- - -	3*l.* 10*s.*	10	35 0 0

Rod Licences	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char exclusively of salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	49	49 0 0	4*s.* 6*d.*	298	67 1 0
„ a week - -	- -	- -	- - -	2*s.*	159	15 18 0
Total - -	- -	49	£49 0 0	- - -	457	£82 19 0

14 :—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Use of gaff - -	Division of Isaled.	1	0 2 6	0 11 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 10 0	0 11 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	1 0 0	0 12 6	—	—

16.—The meetings are held at the magistrates' room, St. Asaph, when necessary.

(Signed) H. F. Birley.
15th January 1895.

Conway.

CONWAY DISTRICT.

1.— (*b.*) Below the average. (*c.*) Much below the average for rods. Nets did well.

2.—(*b.*) 92 salmon, weighing 816 lbs.; 136 migratory trout, weighing 296 lbs. Total 228, weighing 1,112 lbs.

3.—(*a.*) Very good.

4.—The salmon disease did appear, but it was not nearly so bad as we have had it in previous years. The keepers and water bailiffs have picked up about 30 dead fish, but some of them died from weakness after spawning. There is no doubt that a good many more dead fish will be found especially if the present severe weather lasts long. On the whole we can say we have had much less disease than usual.

5.—(*a.*) Two permanent.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fishing weir at Llandrillo-yn-rhos.	5*l.*	2	10 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto Caerhun						
Basket or Cruive Tanrallt, Bettws-y-coed.	3*l.*	1	3 0 0	—	—	—
Coracle net	2*l.*	1	2 0 0	—	—	—
Hang or drift net				5	2	10 0 0
Draft or seine net				5	9	45 0 0
Total		4	£15 0 0		11	£55 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line £70 0*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season	1*l.*	23	23 0 0	1*s.*	397	19 17 0
,, a month	10*s.*	5	2 10 0	—	—	—
,, a week	3*s.*	88	13 4 0	—	—	—
,, a day	1*s.*	314	15 14 0	6*d.*	50	1 5 0
Total		430	£54 8 0		447	£21 2 0

14:—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			First Offence.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using illegal net	Nant Conway Bettws-y-coed.	1	2 10 0	0 11 0	—	—
			Second Offence.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using illegal net	Nant Conway Bettws-y-coed.	1	2 10 0	0 11 0	—	—

15.—The season of 1894 was an extraordinary one, and as was the case with almost all the rivers throughout the country, the rod fishing was a comparative failure owing to the drought from the end of August till the 25th of October, which completely spoilt the best part of the season for the rods on the Conway. From the latter end of October till the end of the season we had nothing but rain keeping the river in almost continual flood, thus ruining the chance of retrieving the past at the back end. Taking it all through it was about, but not quite, the worst season on record for rods on account of the weather. We have had a good spawning season with favourable weather and water and plenty of fish on the beds.

16.—11th April, 11th July, and 10th October.

(Signed) Chas. T. Allard.

14th January 1895

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

SEIONT. SEIONT, GWRFAI, AND LLYFNI DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*) Below.

2.—(*a.*) 682 salmon, weighing 6,023 lbs. (*b.*) 39 salmon, weighing 340 lbs. Total, 721 salmon, weighing 6,363 lbs.

3.—(*a.*), (*b.*) A fair season.

4.—A few fish were observed in the beginning of the year to be suffering from the disease, and as many as could be got at were taken out and buried. The disease was reported to be light and was confined to the Seiont.

5.—(*a.*) 5 permanent; 2 temporary; total, 7.

6.—A new dam was constructed on the Seiont about 2½ miles from Carnarvon, but before it had been completed the recent heavy floods carried away more than one half of it. A proper fish pass was not provided in the dam as originally erected, but care will be taken when it is rebuilt that this defect is remedied.

A fish pass will probably have to be constructed in the Nantlle Vale to allow of salmon getting from the lower to the upper lake, the bed of the former having been deepened considerably by the carrying out of an extensive system of drainage.

8.—Yes.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
						£ s. d.
Draft or seine net	- - -	- -	- - -	5*l.*	4	20 0 0
Ditto - - -	- - -	- -	- - -	3*l.*	5	15 0 0
Total -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	9	£35 0 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.* 1*s.*	20	21 0 0	5*s.*	373	93 5 0
	10*s.* 6*d.*	1	0 10 6			
„ a month -	1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*	5	2 12 6	—	—	—
„ a week -	5*s.*	6	1 10 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	44	5 10 0
„ a day -	2*s.* 6*d.*	4	0 10 0	1*s.*	83	4 3 0
Total - -	- - -	36	£26 3 0	- - -	500	£102 18 0

14:—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing by means other than rod and line.	Llangefni	—	—	—	—	1
Fishing without a licence.	Carnarvon County.	—	—	0 6 0	—	1*
Using gaff - -	„	—	—	—	1	—
Using spear - -	„	1	0 5 0	0 10 6	—	1

* Dismissed on payment of costs.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
SECOND OFFENCE.						
Using gaff - -	Carnarvon County.	—	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 0 3 0	—	1*
THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE.						
Using gaff - -	Carnarvon County.	—	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 0 3 0	—	1*
Ditto - -	"	—	—	0 10 6	—	1*

* Dismissed on payment of costs.

16.—The meetings are held quarterly at Carnarvon on the first Saturday in March, June, September, and December.

(Signed) JNO. THOS. ROBERTS.
31st December 1894

DOVEY, MAWDDACH, AND GLASLYN DISTRICT.

DOVEY.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Much below the average, but the sizes were above the average. Sewin were scarcer.

3.—(*a.*) Good in the early part of the season, but in consequence of the drought it became poor towards the close of the season. (*b.*) No other freshwater fish known to be in the rivers except red fin, as to which no return is made.

4.—Yes, slightly in the Dovey, and very slightly in the Dysynni.

5.—(*a.*) 5 permanent; (*b.*) 11 permanent, 4 temporary; total, 20.

7.—No. A pass made in 1892 on the Cowarch, a tributary of the Dovey, has proved successful. Fish of good weight have since been seen above the pass.

8.—Yes.

11.—Not to my knowledge.

12.—None. The polluted condition of the Mawddach by reason of the washings from the Gwynfynydd Gold Mines, and from the Glasdir Copper Mines have been under the consideration of the Board, and correspondence has passed between myself and the different mining companies. The latter Company have now ceased operations, and the Gwynfynydd Gold Company have given an assurance that they will in a short time make the best practicable provision for the filtering of the effluent from the mill.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod or Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fishing mill dam on the River Dulas; licensee, Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry.	10*l.*	1	10 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net -	5*l.*	6	30 0 0	5*l.*	13	65 0 0
Total - - -		7	£40 0 0		13	£65 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £105 0*s.* 0*d.*

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	10*s.*	160	80 0 0	—	—	—
„ a month -	5*s.*	96	24 0 0	—	—	—
„ a week -	2*s.* 6*d.*	170	21 5 0	—	—	—
„ a day -	1*s.*	328	16 8 0	—	—	—
Total - -	- -	754	£141 13 0	—	—	—

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Having possession of a spear.	Machynlleth	1	0 10 0	0 10 0	—	—
Using a gaff - -	„	1	0 11 0	0 9 0	—	—
Fishing with rod without a licence.	Portmadoc (Eifionydd Division).	—	—	—	1	1
Refusing inspection of casket.	„	—	—	—	1	1
Fishing with net during prohibited hours.	„	—	—	—	—	4
Using a net of illegal mesh.	„	—	—	—	—	4

15.—Some small trout were found dead in the Mawddach on the 1st December last. They were suspected of having been poisoned by mine refuse.

Obstructions in the following rivers are mentioned for the consideration of the inspectors of the Board of Trade:—

(1.) Dam on the river Mathew at Bryncrug near Towyn (not recently altered).

(2.) A mill dam on the river Glaslyn at Beddgelert (not recently altered). Floodgates and rocky obstructions considered objectionable.

(3.) The weir or platform at Llanelltyd Bridge reported on by Mr. Berrington and still in the same condition.

(4.) A rock forming a natural obstruction in the Cleifion, a tributary of the Dovey, near Dinas Mawddwy.

The board desire the attention of the Board of Trade inspectors to the foregoing.

16.—The third Thursday in the months of January, April, July, and October at the Police Station, Barmouth, and an adjourned meeting on the 14th February next at Barmouth.

(Signed) W. ROBT. DAVIES.
25th January 1895.

AYRON.

AYRON DISTRICT.

1.—(*b.*), (*c.*) About the average.
3.—(*a.*) Exceedingly good.
4.—No. To the best of my belief salmon were in good condition.
5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent.
8.—Yes.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13:—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	10*s.*	23	11 10 0	1*s.*	256	12 16 0
„ a fortnight -	5*s.*	9	2 5 0	—	—	—
Total - - - -		32	£13 15 0	- - -	256	£12 16 0

16.—No fixed places are agreed upon, but usually at Aberayron and Talsarn alternately quarterly.

(Signed) E. Lima Jones.
14th January 1895.

TEIFY DISTRICT.

Teify.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) About average.
3.—(*a.*) Very good. (*d.*) Very plentiful. (*e.*) Much the same as usual.
5.—(*a.*) 4 permanent; 3 temporary; total, 7.
8.—Newcastle Emlyn Dam is in the same state as reported last year by the head water-bailiff, and has not yet been repaired.
10.—No, with the exception of those annually replaced at Newcastle Emlyn Dam in the spring to prevent the destruction of salmon fry.
11.—The head water-bailiff reports that there are factories at Drefach and Penboyr, discharging poisonous matter into a brook called Bargoed, which runs into the Teify near Dolhaidd, caused by washing wool, and its incidental manufacturing processes.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Coracle net - -	- - -	- -	- - -	2*l.* 5*s.*	27	60 15 0
Draft or seine net -	- - -	- -	- - -	5*l.*	23	115 0 0
Total - - - -		- -	- - -	- - -	50	£175 15 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	48	48 0 0	1*s.*	1,571	78 11 0
„ a month -	10*s.* 6*d.*	1	0 10 6	—	—	—
„ a fortnight -	5*s.*	39	9 15 0	—	—	—
Total - - - -		88	£58 5 6	- - -	1,571	£78 11 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Night line - - - - -	3*s.* per dozen	1,380	17 5 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14:—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
First Offence.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using four night lines for catching trout without a licence.	Newcastle Emlyn.	1	0 3 0	—	—	—
Fishing for trout with rod and line without a licence.	„	—	0 8 0	0 2 6	1	—
Having in possession young of salmon.	„	—	0 8 0	0 2 6	5	—
Ditto - - -	Llandyssul	—	—	—	—	1
Taking young of salmon.	„	—	—	—	—	1
Fising for trout with rod and line w thout a licence.	„	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	1	—
Ditto - - -	Tregaron		0 2 6	0 13 0	1	—
Ditto - - -	Cardigan	—	—	—	—	1
Third or subsequent Offence.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using fixed engines for catching salmon.	Cardigan	1	10 0 0	0 8 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	5 0 0	0 8 6	—	—
Fishing for salmon during weekly close time.	„	1	5 0 0	0 8 6	1	—
Having in possession a gaff for catching salmon.	Eglwyswrw	—	—	—	—	1

15.—Yes. The inadequacy of section 15 of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861, having regard to the case of *Hopton* v. *Thirlwall*. Also of the Acts for the prevention of river pollution.

For 1895 the dates and places of meetings fixed are March 22nd, June 21st, September 20th, and December 20th, at the Salutation Hotel, Newcastle Emlyn.

(Signed) HUGH WILLIAM HOWELL.
11th January 1895.

CLEDDY.

CLEDDY DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Above. (*b.*) About. (*c.*) Good.
3.—(*a.*) Very good.
5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent; 2 temporary. Total, 3.
13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Stop or compass net - - -	- - -	- -	- - -	1*l.* 1*s.*	12	12 12 0
Coracle net - - -	- - -	- -	- - -	1*l.*	2	2 0 0
Draft or seine net -	30*s.*	2	3 0 0	3*l.*	3	9 0 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	3*l.* 10*s.*	1	3 10 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	4*l.* 5*s.*	1	4 5 0
Total - - -		2	3 0 0	- - -	19	£31 7 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - £34 7*s.* 0*d.*

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	10s. 6d.	19	9 19 6	3s. 6d.	196	34 6 0
„ a month -	- - -	- -	- - -	2s. 6d.	9	1 2 6
„ a week -	- - -	- -	- - -	1s.	11	0 11 0
Total -	- - -	19	9 19 6	- - -	216	£35 19 6

16. Meetings are held when required at Haverfordwest.

(Signed) R. T. P. Williams.
4th February 1895.

TOWY, LOUGHOR, AND TAF DISTRICT.

Towy.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*) Below average. (*c.*) Bad; below average.

3.—(*a.*) Fairly good at commencement; fell off considerably later on. (*d.*) Good; above average.

4.—None seen by bailiffs, or reported to them.

5.—(*a.*) 7 permanent. (*b.*) 2 permanent. Total, 9.

6.—One dam at Bankyfelin (between Carmarthen and Saint Clears) was damaged by the floods in November 1894, and not yet rebuilt, but will be when the weather permits.

8.—Yes.

12.—Only the ordinary and usual precautions.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fixed engine -	3l.	1	3 0 0	—	—	—
Coracle net -	2l. 2s.	8*	16 16 0	2l. 2s.	28	58 16 0
Draft or seine net -	- - -	- -	- - -	5l.	16	80 0 0
Ditto Tenby - -	- - -	- -	- - -	12s. 6d.	13	8 2 6
Wade nets (part of district).	- - -	- -	- - -	5s.	18	4 10 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	10s.	1	0 10 0
Lamp nets - -	- - -	- -	- - -	10s.	15	7 10 0
Total -	- - -	9	£19 16 0	- - -	91	£159 8 6

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £179 4s. 6d.

* 5 of these coracle nets were licensed for both public and private waters, paying 1l. 1s. for each water.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1l. 1s.	105	110 5 0	2s. 6d.	1,848	231 0 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Night lines - - - - -	10s.	8	4 0 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
		£ s. d.
General licences for fishing for salmon - - - - - -	7	19 2 0

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using light and spear -	Llansawel	1	1 0 0	—	—	—
Fishing without licence	Llandilo	2	0 1 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - - -	„	1	0 2 6	—	—	—
Fishing with three rods, and only one licence.	„	1	0 1 0	0 11 5	—	—
Groping - - -	Carmarthen Borough.	—	—	—	—	4
Netting without licence	Carmarthen County.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	Llangadock	1	1 0 0	—	—	1
Fishing for trout without licence.	Llanboidy	1	0 5 0	0 19 2	—	—
Ditto - - -	Swansea	2	0 5 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Narberth	1	0 5 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Llangadock	—	—	—	—	2
Ditto - - -	Llandovery	1	0 1 0	—	—	—
Ditto - -	„	1	0 0 6	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 10 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Llansawel	—	—	—	—	1
Fishing with salmon roe.	Carmarthen (County).	1	0 5 0	0 10 0	—	—

SECOND OFFENCE.

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Netting without licence.	Carmarthen (County).	2	1 0 0	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	Llangadock	1	3 0 0	—	—	—
Possession of young of salmon.	Llandilo	1	0 5 0	—	—	—

16.—The January meeting is fixed by the Chairman of the preceding year—the April, July, and October quarterly meetings are held on the second Wednesdays in such months. All meetings are held at the Shire Hall in Carmarthen at 12.30 o'clock.

(Signed) W. MORGAN GRIFFITHS.
25th February 1895.

OGMORE.

OGMORE AND EWENNY DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Below the average.

3.—(*a.*) Fairly good. (*e.*) A good number of flounders have been caught.

5.—There are no regularly paid water-bailiffs, but several keepers and assistants have been furnished with certificates, and 10*l.* 2*s.* has been paid.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
Draft or seine net -	3*l.* 3*s.*	2	£ *s.* *d.* 6 6 0	3*l.* 3*s.*	1	£ *s.* *d.* 3 3 0
Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - -			£9 9*s.* 0*d.*			

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season -	7*s.* 6*d.*	12	£ *s.* *d.* 4 10 0	1*s.*	166	£ *s.* *d.* 8 6 0

15.—The long talked of Bridgend sewerage scheme is at a deadlock owing to difficulties arising as to the disposal of the sewage. The Bridgend Local Board have decided to abandon the original scheme and take sewage to the sea; they will no doubt meet with (at least they anticipate) serious opposition on behalf of the inhabitants of Ogmore and Merthyrmawr, these villages being affected by the tides, and it is feared that the scheme will again be postponed. In consideration of the promises made by the local authorities to hurry this matter on, together with the great injury to fish, with further probable loss, it is suggested that pressure be brought to bear upon the local authorities and something definite arrived at.

16.—There are no fixed dates for meetings which are generally held at The Clerk's Office, Post Office Chambers, Bridgend.

(Signed) S. H. Stockwood.
23rd November 1894.

TAFF AND ELY DISTRICT.

Taff and Ely.

1.—(*a.*) No salmon were taken in these rivers.

3.—(*a.*) The season was an unusually bad one, owing to pollution. (*e.*) A fair number of roach were taken in the River Taff.

5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent; (*b.*) 10 permanent. Total, 11.

12.—Fishing in the River Ely has been almost entirely prevented owing to the pollution caused by the Ely Tinplate Company's works at Pontyclun. An abortive prosecution was instituted in 1892 by the Glamorganshire County Council, and repeated applications have been made to the proprietor of the works to take preventive measures, but without avail. It is suggested that a further inquiry should be held by the Board of Trade to endeavour to abate the nuisance.

13:—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season -	- - -	-	£ *s.* *d.* - - -	2*s.* 6*d.*	229	£ *s.* *d.* 28 12 6

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Taking salmon pink	Pontypridd	1	0 5 0	—	—	—
Fishing with an illegal net and without a licence.	Llandaff	2	2 0 0	—	—	—

15.—Particular attention is desired to be drawn to the answer to Question 12, as owing to the continued pollution the number of subscribers to the Taff and Ely Fishing Association is likely to materially decrease, which would seriously affect the funds of this board, and make it impossible for them to continue the services of a paid water-bailiff.

A reference to the accounts will show how dependent the board are on the success of the Fishing Association.

16.—No particular dates. 22, Duke Street, Cardiff.

(Signed) ARTHUR WALDRON.
8th February 1895.

RHYMNEY.

RHYMNEY DISTRICT.

3.—(*a.*) Above the average take. (*d.*), (*e.*) Very few taken.

5.—(*a.*) 1 temporary.

12.—The water-bailiff makes periodical inspections.

13 :—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	- - -	- -	- - -	1*s.*	143	7 3 0

16.—The board do not hold their meetings at stated times.

(Signed) CHARLES LYNE.
6th February 1895.

USK AND EBBW.

USK AND EBBW DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Average; (*b.*) Below; (*c.*) Slightly below.

3.—(*a.*) Fair; (*d.*) Very plentiful; (*e.*) Dace and roach very plentiful.

4.—Disease showed itself in the early part of the year but almost entirely disappeared (even during the several weeks of very low water) until December, and it was only after the frost that it then appeared; on the whole the river has been more free from disease than for some years past.

5.—(*a.*) 14 permanent; 6 temporary. (*b.*) 5 permanent. Total, 25.

6.—The Millbrook weir on the River Grwyny which was destroyed in December 1893 has been again destroyed during the past year. The weir is now in a very bad state and requires immediate attention. Temporary repairs have been carried out, but not of a satisfactory nature.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

The weir on the Honddu in the county of Brecknock has been partially damaged and subsequently repaired. It is now rather higher than before but does not affect the salmon as they do not go up the river so far. The Tarrall Brook Weir at the Tarrall Bridge in the county of Brecknock has also been destroyed, but has since been restored to exactly the same state as before it was washed away.

8.—Yes, except the fish pass on the Tarrall Weir which is slightly out of condition. The owner (the Rev. Garnons Williams) has promised to attend to it as soon as the state of the water will allow.

10.—A small grating has been fixed (during the spawning season) at the head of the mill leat on the Maenaskin brook in the county of Brecknock.

12.—Complaints have been made by the Conservators to (1) the Abergavenny Rural Sanitary Authority, (2) the Brecon Urban Sanitary Authority, and (3) the Christchurch College (Brecon) Authority, of pollutions from the works over which these authorities have jurisdiction—

(1.) The Abergavenny Authority have considerably improved their drainage system, and there is now less pollution from Abergavenny than there has been for some years past.

(2.) The Brecon Authority have considered the question of the pollution, and the town surveyor has promised to present a report to the council at once suggesting certain ways for preventing or minimising the existing pollution.

(3.) The Christchurch College authorities have on several occasions promised to remedy the pollution, but have as yet done nothing. Unless the matter is dealt with during the coming year the Conservators have decided to commence legal proceedings against the authorities. The Monmouthshire County Council are also assisting the Conservators generally in dealing with the pollutions in the county of Monmouth. The River Afon Llwyd continues to improve.

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Putts	2*s.* 6*d.*	274	34 5 0	—	—	—
Putchers or butts	30*s.* per 50	3,500	105 0 0	—	—	—
Stop or compass net.	5*l.*	8	40 0 0	—	—	—
Beating net	20*l.*	1	20 0 0	—	—	—
Total		3,783	£199 5 0		—	—

Rod Licences	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season	1*l.*	340	340 0 0	1*s.*	2,290	114 16 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Cleaching net	1*l.*	2	2 0 0
Night lines	5*s.*	3	0 15 0
Total		5	2 15 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14:—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
First Offence.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Possession of gaff -	Brecon County.	1	0 10 0	including costs.	—	1
Assaulting water-bailiff	,,	1	0 10 0	ditto.	—	—
Taking trout with unlicensed instrument.	,,	1	0 15 0	including costs.	—	—
Possession of unseasonable salmon.	,,	1	5 0 0	and costs.	3	—
Aiding ,, ,, -	,,	1*	1 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Possession of unseasonable salmon.	,,	1	2 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Possession of gaff -	Brecon Borough.	1	0 8 0	including costs.	—	1
Taking trout with spear	,,	—	—	—	—	1
Possession of young of salmon.	,,	2	0 8 6	including costs.	—	—
Taking unseasonable salmon.	,,	—†	—	—	—	—
Possession of unseasonable salmon.	,,	1	0 9 0	including costs.	—	—
Possession of gaff -	Devynock	1	0 10 0	ditto.	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	1	0 12 0	ditto.	—	—
Possession of young salmon.	,,	1	0 9 6	ditto.	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	1	0 10 6	ditto.	—	—
Possession of unseasonable salmon.	,,	1	0 8 6	ditto.	—	—
Using lights and gaff for taking unseasonable salmon.	,,	5	5 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Assaulting water bailiffs	,,	—	—	—	1	5*
Taking trout with unlicensed instrument.	,,	1	0 10 0	including costs.	—	—
Possession of gaff and salmon.	,,	1	0 10 0	ditto.	—	—
Possession of salmon roe.	Usk	1	0 10 0	0 5 0	—	—
Fishing for eels without licence.	Newport County.	—	—	—	3	—

* And one absconded. † Defendant absconded.

Second Offence.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Resisting and obstructing water-bailiffs.	Brecon County.	1	0 10 0	and costs.	—	—
Taking salmon with unlicensed instrument.	,,	1	2 10 0	ditto.	—	—
Possession of salmon roe.	Devynock	1	2 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Possession of gaff -	,,	1	2 10 0	including costs.	—	—
Possession of gaff and salmon.	,,	1	0 15 0	ditto.	—	—
Third or subsequent Offence.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Aiding in possession of gaff.	Brecon County.	1	5 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Possession of lights and gaff.	,,	—	—	—	—	1
Resisting and obstructing water-bailiffs.	,,	1	0 10 0	and costs.	—	—

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing for trout without licence.	Brecon County.	1	0 2 0	and costs.	—	—
Fishing for salmon without licence.	„	1	5 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Taking salmon with unlicensed instrument.	„	1	5 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Possession of unseasonable salmon.	„	1	5 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	8 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	10 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Taking unseasonable salmon.	„	1	5 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Resisting water-bailiffs	Brecon Borough.	1	0 10 0	including costs.	—	—
Using trout net without licence.	„	1	10 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Aiding „ „ -	„	1	10 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Using net of illegal mesh.	„	1	1 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Aiding „ „ -	„	1	1 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Possession of salmon roe.	Crickhowell	1	2 0 0	ditto.	—	—

16.—The Board of Conservators meet at the Great Western Hotel, Abergavenny, on the fourth Tuesday in January, May, August, and November.

(Signed) HORACE S. LYNE.
25th January 1895.

WYE DISTRICT.

Wye.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Below.
4.—Only to a very small extent.
5.—(*a.*) 5 permanent; 21 temporary. Total, 26.
8.—Yes, except the Honddû.
13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Putchers - -	1*l.* for every 50.	2,033	41 0 0	—	—	—
Stop or compass net.	3*l.*	44	132 0 0	—	—	—
Lave net - -	1*l.*	2	2 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net -	5*l.*	21	105 0 0	—	—	—
Beating net -	5*l.*	10	50 0 0	—	—	—
Total - - - -		2,110	£330 0 0		—	—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	10*s.*	29	14 10 0	1*s.*	2,331	116 11 0
Ditto - -	1*l.*	157	157 0 0	—	—	—
Total - - -		186	£171 10 0	- - -	2,331	£116 11 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14:—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
First Offence.						
Using an illegal net to catch trout.	Penybont	2	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 3 6 each.	—	—
Using a net without a licence.	„	2	0 5 0	0 3 6 each.	—	—
Having the young of salmon in possession.	Coleford	1	0 7 6	0 17 0	—	—
Fishing for trout without a licence.	„	1	0 9 6	0 17 0	—	—
Using an illegal net -	Hereford (County).	1	0 15 0	0 13 9	—	—
Ditto - -	„	1	0 10 0	0 11 0	—	—
Aiding and abetting in using an illegal net.	„	1	1 0 0	0 15 9	—	—
Having in possession unseasonable salmon.	„	1	1 0 0	0 15 0	—	—
Killing a salmon with a gaff.	Harewood's End.	1	1 0 0	0 17 0	—	—
Using lights and gaffs -	Builth	1	1 0 0	0 15 0	—	2
Killing six unseasonable salmon.	„	—	—	—	—	3
Assaulting water bailiffs.	„	—	—	—	3	—
Having in possession a gaff for killing salmon.	„	1	0 10 0	—	—	—
Having in his possession a light and spear.	„	1	0 10 0	0 7 6	—	—
Having in possession an unseasonable salmon.	„	1	1 0 0	0 9 4	—	—
Second Offence.						
Having in possession a gaff for killing salmon.	Builth	1	£ s. d. 2 10 0	£ s. d. —	—	—
Having in possession the young of salmon.	Hereford City.	1	2 10 0	0 8 6	—	—
Third or subsequent Offence.						
Fishing for salmon during annual close time.	Hereford (County).	3	£ s. d. 2 10 0	£ s. d. —	—	—

16.—The ordinary meetings of the Board of Conservators are generally held at Hereford in the months of February, May, and September. The dates are fixed by the chairman.

(Signed) Evan Owen.
5th February 1895.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

SEVERN DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Below.

2.—(*a.*) 11,400 salmon, weighing 130,000 lbs. (*b.*) 100 salmon. Total 11,500 salmon.

3.—(*a.*) Far from satisfactory. (*c.*), (*d.*) Average. (*e.*) Lamperns a failure during season 1893–4. Very fair number during early part of season 1894–5.

5.—(*a.*) 17 permanent; 1 temporary; (*b.*) 1 temporary. Total. 19.

6.—The weir at Powick, near Worcester, has been raised for its whole length by an average of about 18 inches.

8.—The approved fish passes in the lower part of the Severn are not used to any extent, the fish preferring those that have been made in recent years, and which have been improved by the suggestions of the Chief Inspector.

The alterations to Powick weir mentioned above have improved the pass during certain states of the water, but it is expected that at other times the alterations will render the pass practically useless.

12.—Careful inspection of the outfalls by the superintendent.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Putts	2*s.* 6*d.*	244	30 10 0	—	—	—
Ditto	1*s.*	160	8 0 0	—	—	—
Putchers or butts	1*l.* per 50	5,600	112 0 0	—	—	—
Stop net	3*l.*	20	60 0 0	—	—	—
Outriggers and leaders.	Various	5	23 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto	1*l.*	10				
Haaf, heave, or ave net.	1*l.*	2	2 0 0	1*l.* 10*s.*	134	196 0 0
Ditto	1*l.* 10*s.*	28	42 0 0	1*l.*	11	11 0 0
Draft or seine net	3*l.*	11	55 0 0	3*l.*	10	30 0 0
Ditto	4*l.*	6	24 0 0	2*l.*	15	30 0 0
Ditto	2*l.*	1	2 0 0	1*l.* 1*s.*	15	15 15 0
Ditto	1*l.* 1*s.*	5	5 5 0	—	—	—
Total		6,092	£363 15 0		175	£272 15 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line £636 10*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season	10*s.*	50	25 0 0	2*s.*	3,843	384 6 0
				1*s.*	5,574	278 14 0
Total					9,417	663 0 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Loaft and bush net	7*s.*	41	14 7 0
Wa[illegible]	15*s.*	19	14 5 0
Night [illegible]	5*s.*	45	11 5 0
Other instruments	10*s.*	2	1 0 0
Total		107	£40 17 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14:—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
First Offence.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing with rod and line for trout without licence.	Tewkesbury	—	—	—	—	2
Ditto - - -	Gloucester	—	—	—	—	1
Ditto - -	Kidderminster.	2	0 0 6	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	Worcester	1	0 2 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Ludlow	1	0 10 0	0 8 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	Llanfyllin	3	0 1 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Wolverhampton.	1	0 2 0	—	—	—
Attempt to take trout with an illegal instrument.	Worcester	1	0 0 6	—	—	—
Catching fresh water fish in close season.	„	4	0 2 6	—	—	—
Using a night line without a licence.	Stourport	1	0 10 0	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	Costs.	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 5 0	0 8 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	Church Stretton.	2	Costs.	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Llanfair	1	0 7 0	—	—	—
In possession of samlets	Shrewsbury	1	0 1 0	—	—	—
Taking grayling in close season.	„	1	0 1 0	—	—	—
Taking samlets - -	Wellington	1	0 0 6	0 6 6	—	—
Using a gaff for catching trout.	Knighton	1	0 10 0	0 10 0	—	—
Using a weir trap without a licence.	Wellington	1	0 0 6	—	—	—
Using a draft net without a licence.	Shrewsbury	4	2 2 0	—	—	—
Using a bush net during close season.	Wellington	—	—	—	—	1
Taking trout with an illegal instrument.	Llanfyllin	—	—	—	—	2
Ditto - - -	Llanidloes	3	0 5 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Berriew	1	Costs.	—	—	—
Second Offence.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using bush net during close season.	Wellington	—	—	—	—	1
Taking samlets -	Llanfair	—	—	—	—	1
Taking trout with an illegal instrument.	Berriew	1	0 9 6	—	—	—
Third or Subsequent Offence.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Catching salmon during close season.	Lydney	1	4 11 0	0 9 0	—	—
Using a draft net without a licence.	Shrewsbury	1	2 2 0	—	—	—

15.—The desirability of a codification of the laws relating to salmon and freshwater fish, and powers being obtained for boards to issue licences for freshwater fish.

16.—The dates of the meetings of the Board are:—Third Thursday in January, April, and July, and the first Thursday in October.

Place of meeting, Birmingham.

(Signed) JOHN STALLARD, Jun.
13th February 1895.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

AVON BRUE AND PARRET DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Below.

2.—(*a.*) 32 salmon. (*b.*) With putchers: 100 salmon. Total, 132, salmon, weighing 1,056 lbs.

3.—(*a.*) Below the average. (*d.*) Plentiful. (*e.*) Fairly good.

5.—(*a.*) 9 temporary; (*b.*) 12 temporary. Total, 21.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Putchers or butts	10*s.* for 50	1,339	13 10 0	—	—	—
Pitching nets	-	-	-	1*l.*	1	1 0 0
Dip nets	-	-	-	10*s.*	22	11 0 0
Total	-	1,339	13 10 0	-	23	£12 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £25 10*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon. Rate.	No.	Amount.	For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon. Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season	-	-	-	2*s.* 6*d.*	439	54 17 6
„ a month	-	-	-	1*s.*	132	6 12 0
„ a day	-	-	-	6*d.*	54	1 7 0
Total	-	-	-	-	625	£62 16 6

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Nets	3*s.*	1	0 3 0

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
		£ s. d.
General licences for fishing for salmon - - - - -	1	2 0 0

14:— FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing for trout without a licence.	Chippenham Petty Sessions.	2	0 11 6	including costs.	—	—
Consigning three salmon by G.W.R. without having the package marked.	Bridgwater Petty Sessions.	1	1 0 0	and costs.	—	—

16.—Month of October; Bridgwater and Bath alternately.

(Signed) T. FOSTER BARHAM.

8th January 1895.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

TAW AND TORRIDGE.

TAW AND TORRIDGE DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*) About the average.

5.—(*a.*) 3 permanent; 4 temporary. Total 7.

8.—Yes.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fishing-weir, baulk, box, crib, cruive, &c.	6*l.*	5	30 0 0	—	—	—
Hang or drift net	- - -	- -	- - -	3*l.* 10*s.*	49	171 10 0
Wade nets - -	- - -	- -	- - -	*	2	1 0 0
Total - - -		5	£30 0 0	- - -	51	£172 10 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £202 10*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*	114	119 14 0	—	—	—

* 5*s.* for every 25 yards in length.

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Unlawfully consigning	Braunton	1	5 0 0	7 1 0	—	—
In possession of unseasonable salmon.	„	1	0 5 0	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	Bideford	1	2 0 0	0 7 11	—	—
Fishing during weekly close season.	Braunton	3	1 0 0	0 7 2	—	—
Fishing with a small mesh net.	„	3	2 0 0	0 16 8	—	—
Fishing in annual close season.	„	2	1 0 0	0 15 6	—	—
Ditto - -	„	3	1 0 0	0 11 4	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	4	1 0 0	0 9 9	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	1 0 0	1 3 3	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 5 0	—	—	—
Taking an unseasonable salmon.	South Molton	2	0 15 0	1 0 3	—	—
Disturbing spawning bed.	„	1	0 5 0	1 1 0	—	—

16.—The Board of Conservators meet quarterly at the Bridge Hall, Barnstaple, the second Friday after the Devon Quarter Sessions.

(Signed) W. H. TOLLER.
6th March 1895.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

CAMEL DISTRICT.

CAMEL.

1.—(*c.*) Fairly good.

5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
						£ s. d.
Draft or seine net	-	-	-	2*l.*	13	26 0 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season	12*s.*	23	13 16 0	4*s.*	191	38 4 0

(Signed) ALFRED JAGO.
4th March 1895.

FOWEY DISTRICT.

FOWEY.

1.—(*a.*) Above. (*b.*) Far below. (*c.*) Below.

3.—(*a.*) Scarce.

5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent; 2 temporary. Total, 3.

12. The mine has caused but a small inconvenience through the past season. On only a few days was the water unfishable through mine water

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Haul or draft net	-	-	-	5*s.*	12	3 0 0
Draft or seine net	-	-	-	2*l.* 10*s.*	8	20 0 0
Total	-	-	-	-	20	£23 0 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season	10*s.*	36	18 0 0	3*s.*	305	45 15 0

16. The meetings are held as occasion requires.

(Signed) W. PEASE, Jun.
21st March 1895.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

TAMAR AND PLYM.

TAMAR AND PLYM DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Above. (*b.*) Below. (*c.*) Average.

3.—(*a.*) Numerous, but not in condition until late, owing to late cold spring.

5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent; 3 temporary; (*b.*) 4 permanent. Total, 8.

6.—Sargents Weir, on the Walkham, near Horrabridge, is damaged, but not at present under repair.

8.—Yes.

10.—Grenofen on Walkham. Yes.

12.—From Bertha Consols Mine, in Buckland Monachorum, by placing catch-pits. Yes.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
Draft or seine net -	3*l.* 10*s.*	2	£ *s.* *d.* 7 0 0	3*l.* 10*s.*	7	£ *s.* *d.* 24 10 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £31 10*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season -	7*s.* 6*d.*	234	£ *s.* *d.* 87 15 0	—	—	£ *s.* *d.* —

14:—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
Using dynamite to kill fish.	Roborough district of the county of Devon.	1	£ *s.* *d.* One month's imprisonment with hard labour without option of a fine.	£ *s.* *d.*		
Attempting to take salmon with gaff, strokehall, or snatch.	"	1	2 0 0	0 16 0	—	—

16.—No dates. Tavistock and Plymouth alternately.

(Signed) W. W. Mathews.
22nd February 1895.

AVON (DEVON).

AVON (DEVON) DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Average.

3.—(*a.*) Average.

5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent; 1 temporary. (*b.*) 4 temporary (honorary). Total, 6.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fishing baulk, &c. at Marsh Mills, Aveton Giffard; licensees, W. and T. J. Ellis.	10*l.*	1	10 0 0	—	—	—
Hand net - -	1*l.* -	1	1 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net -	5*l.*	3	15 0 0	—	—	—
Total - - -		5	£26 0 0		—	—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	22	22 0 0	10*s.*	92	46 0 0
„ a week - -	—	—	—	5*s.*	35	8 15 0
„ a day - -	—	—	—	2*s.*	182	18 4 0
Total - - -		22	£22 0 0	- - -	309	£72 19 0

14:—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Attempting to take unseasonable salmon.	Totnes	3	5 0 0 2 0 0 0 10 0	and costs.	—	—

Several cases could not be proceeded with owing to the death of the water bailiff.

15.—A number of salmon were "snatched" by fishermen (rod licensees) in the higher waters of the Avon after floods last autumn.

16.—Kingsbridge, South Brent, and Modbury.

(Signed) William Beer.
28th January 1895.

DART DISTRICT.

Dart.

1.—(*a.*) About the average. In lower tidal waters very poor, as the wet season drew the fish to the upper waters. At Totnes weir the net season was good. (*b.*) Very good. (*c.*) About average.

2. (*b.*) 274 salmon, averaging from 11 to 12 lbs. each.

3.—(*a.*) No net fisheries. Rod fishing very good. (*d.*) Very abundant, but not fished for to send to market.

5.—(*a.*) 4 permanent; 1 temporary for three months in spawning season. Total, 5.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

6.—Serious injury has been done by the bank of the mill leat at Totnes breaking away, and the entire river passing round the weir, rendering the fish pass useless. A dam has been placed across the river just above the fish pass, but until the repairs have been completed no fish can get up the river.

8.—Yes, slight repairs required at Buckfast, when water will allow.

12.—The County Council, I believe, have got the question as to pollution at Buckfastleigh still in view, but nothing has yet been done.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Hang or drift net -	5*l.*	2	10 0 0	5*l.*	15	75 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £85 0*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	133	133 0 0	10*s.*	236	118 0 0
„ a month -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5*s.*	177	44 5 0
„ a week -	7*s.* 6*d.*	52	19 10 0	—	—	—
„ a day - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2*s.*	246	24 12 0
Total - -	- -	185	£152 10 0	- - -	659	£186 17 0

14:—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Attempting to catch salmon with a net with a mesh less than 8 inches round.	Paignton	4	0 1 0	and costs.	4*	—
Fishing without a licence.	„	—	—	—	8*	—
Omitting to close fenders when mill not working.	Newton Abbot.	—	—	—	1*	—
Killing a salmon during the annual close season.	Ashburton	2	1 0 0	to include costs.	—	—

* On payment of costs.

16.—The third Saturday in each month at Totnes.

(Signed) Anthony Pike.
12th February 1895.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

TEIGN DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Considerably above the average, but not so good as in 1893. (*b.*) Slightly better than 1893, but below the average. (*c.*) Above the average.

2:—

Salmon.		Migratory Trout.		Total.	
No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
(*a.*) 2,271	18,168	1,157	2,892	3,428	21,060
(*b.*) 45	408	1,000	1,000	1,045	1,408
2,316	18,576	2,157	3,892	4,473	22,468

3.—(*a.*) The number of trout in the district is steadily decreasing.

5.—(*a.*) 2 permanent. 2 temporary. Total, 4.

In addition to this 20 police constables whose beats adjoin the river hold water bailiffs' warrants, and receive a reward of 2*l.* for each case they report.

8.—Yes, with the exception of the one at Bellamarsh Weir, which is to be repaired immediately the state of the river permits.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Draft or seine net -	- - -	- -	- - -	5*l.*	18	90 0 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	87	87 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	346	43 5 0
„ a day - -	2*s.*	66	6 12 0	—	—	—
Total - - -		153	£93 12 0	- - -	346	£43 5 0

(Signed) HACKER AND MICHELMORE.
2nd February 1895.

EXE DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Below the average. (*b.*) About the average.

2.—(*a.*) 1,630 salmon, weighing 11,040 lbs. (*b.*) 116 salmon, weighing 1,010 lbs. Total, 1,746, weighing 12,050 lbs.

3.—(*a.*) On the whole a fair season.

5.—(*a.*) 2 permanent. (*b.*) 2 temporary. Total, 4.

8.—Yes. It is, however, proposed to erect during the coming summer Thorverton Weir two small diagonals of cement to assist the fish in getting the upper waters.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

12.—No steps were taken. With regard to the sewage of Exeter, it is proposed to discharge it into the tidal waters of the Exe about 200 yards below Countess Weir Bridge without any attempt at intermediate treatment. The County Council of Devon are moving to have it declared that that part of the river is to be considered "a stream" for the purposes of the Rivers Pollution Act. Opposition is also threatened by the District Council of Withycombe and by the Parish Council of Topsham and by the neighbouring landowners.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
Draft or seine net -	5*l.*	2	10*l.*	3*l.* 10*s.*	23	£ s. d. 80 10 0
Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - -						90*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	33	33 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	822	102 15 0
„ a week - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1*s.*	366	18 6 0
Total - - -		33	£33 0 0	- - -	1,188	£121 1 0

14:— First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing for trout without a licence.	Wonford -	—	—	—	—	1
Taking salmon by other means than a properly licensed instrument.	„ -	1	1 10 0	to include costs.	—	—
Fishing for trout without a licence.	Tiverton -	1	0 5 6	0 8 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	„ -	1	1 0 0	to include costs.	—	—
Ditto - - -	Cullompton	1	0 5 0	0 17 0	—	—

(Signed) B. J. Ford.
29th January 1895.

Axe.

AXE DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Below.

3.—(*a.*) Bad fishing, owing to drought in early part of season, and heavy floods afterwards.

5.—(*a.*) 1 temporary.

6.—The weir or dam at North Mills, Membury, has been slightly altered during the year 1894. It has been inspected by Mr. Fryer from the Board of Trade when he was down here in September last.

On Mr. Fryer's suggestion, arrangements are being made between the owner and Conservators to erect a fish pass (subject to the approval of the Board of

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Trade) close to the mills to allow the fish to ascend the stream, which is utterly impossible at present when the hatches are down.

7.—Yes. Westwater fish pass was altered in some respects a little while ago, and Mr. Fryer inspected same when he was down here in September last. Arrangements are being made to put the pass in a thoroughly efficient condition at an early date, such alterations to be sanctioned by the Board of Trade.

11.—Only as mentioned in 1893 with respect to some obnoxious stuff flowing into a small stream at the bottom of the town, from the gas works.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
Draft or seine net -	5*l.*	4	£ 20	s. 0	d. 0	—	—	£ — s. — d. —

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season -	10*s.*	27	£ 13	s. 10	d. 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	180	£ 22	s. 10	d. 0

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
General licences for fishing for salmon - - - - -	1	£ 1	s. 0	d. 0

14:— First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
Setting night lines in River Asker.	Bridport Borough.	1	£ 0	s. 5	d. 0	£ —	s. —	d. —	—	—

16.—The meetings are always held at the clerk's offices, the first being yesterday, but no dates are yet fixed as regards any other meetings to be held during the year.

(Signed) W. Forward.
30th January 1895.

FROME DISTRICT.

1.—About average.

5.—(*a.*) 1 temporary; (*b.*) 1 permanent. Total, 2.

8.—Yes.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Hang or drift net	5*l.*	1	5 0 0	—	—	—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	6	6 0 0	—	—	—

(Signed) P. E. L. Budge.
13th March 1895.

Avon and Stour.

AVON AND STOUR DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) (*b.*) (*c.*) Below.
2.—(*a.*) 916 salmon ; (*b.*) 55 salmon. Total, 971 salmon.
5.—(*a.*) 3 permanent ; 35 temporary. Total, 38.
8.—Yes

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Knapp fishing weir	12*l.*	1	12 0 0	—	—	—
Winkton ditto -	5*l.*	1	5 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net -	3*l.*	7	21 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	3*l.*	24	72 0 0
Total - -		9	£38 0 0	- - -	24	£72 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - } £110 0*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	75	75 0 0	5*s.*	151	37 15 0
,, a week - -	- - -	- -	- - -	2*s.* 6*d.*	15	1 17 6
,, a day - -	- - -	- -	- - -	1*s.*	215	10 15 0
Total - - -		75	£75 0 0	- - -	381	£50 7 6

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Landing net - - - - -	1*s.*		0 4 0
Drag net - - - - -	7*s.* 6*d.*		2 12 6
Total - - - - - -	- - -	11	£2 16 6

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Taking trout without licence.	Salisbury	2	0 5 0	Ordinary costs.	—	—
Fishing for trout without licence.	"	1	0 12 0	—	—	—
Shooting draft net in an illegal manner.	Christchurch	—	—	—	—	5

16.—The first Tuesday in February at Christchurch, the first Tuesday in March at Salisbury, and the first Friday in November at Wimborne.

(Signed) RISDON D. SHARP.
29th January 1895.

OUSE (SUSSEX) DISTRICT.

OUSE.

3.—(*d.*) Eels have been abundant.
5.—(*b.*) 1 permanent.
8.—Yes.
13:—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			
For the season -	5s.	2	0 10 0	—	—	—

16.—When required a meeting is called at the clerk's office.

(Signed) FREDERICK HOLMAN.
6th January 1895.

ROTHER DISTRICT.

ROTHER.

1.—(*a.*) Stationary.
3.—(*d.*) Normal quantity. (*e.*) Fairly stocked.
5.—(*a.*) 1 temporary.
16.—June, Castle Hotel, Bodiam; November, Cinque Ports Hotel, Rye.

(Signed) THEODORE J. SMITH.
Per A. D. S.
1st February 1895.

STOUR (SUFFOLK AND ESSEX) DISTRICT.

STOUR.

1.—(*a.*) Average. Migratory trout only.
3.—(*a.*) Very few in the district. (*e.*) A very fair season; above the average.
5.—(*b.*) 77 permanent.
8.—Yes.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

15.—The Gipping is much polluted at Stowmarket from town drainage and from manufactories there.

The close season for roach is too early, and a desire expressed that Conservators should have power to vary the close season for different kinds of freshwater fish.

16.—Meetings from time to time as required, at County Hall, Ipswich.

(Signed) A. TOWNSHEND COBBOLD.
13th March 1895.

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK DISTRICTS.

5.—(*b.*) 150 permanent.

16.—Meetings are held at the Shirehall, Norwich, irregularly.

(Signed) G. F. BUXTON.
9th February 1895.

OUSE AND NENE.

OUSE AND NENE DISTRICT.

14:— FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Netting contrary to byelaws.	St. Ives	1	0 9 0	0 10 0	—	—
Using a spear and snare.	Cambridge	2	0 5 0	—	—	—
Ditto	„	1	0 1 0	—	—	—

15.—No meeting of the Board of Conservators has been held during the past year, 1894. The expenses during the year have only been postage, 2*s.* 6*d.*, making the balance due to the hon. sec. 3*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* No further contribution has been received to clear this debt. Several prosecutions under the byelaws have occurred, *three* convictions being obtained at Cambridge, and *one* at St. Ives. The necessary documents have been forwarded this day by the hon. sec. to support a prosecution to be heard at Ely, on Thursday, the 3rd January. Copies of the byelaws are frequently forwarded by the hon. sec. upon application for same.

(Signed) JOSEPH MILLER.
1st January 1895.

WELLAND.

WELLAND DISTRICT.

3.—(*d.*), (*e.*) Plentiful.

5.—(*b.*) 14 permanent.

14:— FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Snaring pike	Bourne	1	1 0 0	0 5 0	—	—

(Signed) S. B. SHARPE, *Per* W. D.
31st December 1894.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

WITHAM DISTRICT.

3.—(*a.*) There are no trout except in the Barlings River, where the use of rods has been licensed. (*d.*) A fair quantity taken by means of lines. (*e.*) Are very plentiful through the district. Perch and pike do not appear to be as numerous as they were a few years ago.

5.—(*b.*) 1 permanent, paid by the Lincoln Angling Association; 6 temporary (honorary). The police at Boston are appointed to act as bailiffs.

11.—The effluent from the Sewage Farm in Canwick Fen, near Lincoln, still flows direct into the Sincil Dyke, about a mile below the city, and pollutes the water for a considerable distance.

13:—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Chary exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season -	- - -	- -	- - -	2s. 6d.	13	£ s. d. 1 12 6

14:—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
Setting night lines -	Spilsby Petty Sessions	1	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 1 11 0	—	—

15.—The fact that the Board has no funds to carry out the duties required. The Lincoln Angling Association employ one paid water-bailiff to look after about 40 miles of the principal streams in this district; but the tributaries of these are neglected.

The local anglers would not object to pay a small licence fee to effect a better preservation. The numerous anglers from the manufacturing districts who visit the waters, seem to be against paying a licence for the use of a rod, yet it is believed that if the clubs to which they belong were allowed to pay a collective licence for the club it would be willingly paid.

16.—No fixed meetings are appointed. A meeting is usually held once a year at Lincoln and Boston alternately.

(Signed) Henry Snaith.
Josh. Durance.
15th February 1895.

TRENT DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Very bad. (*b.*) Practically none.

3.—(*a.*) Variable. From some districts good. From others bad. Where good the waters are strictly preserved and stocked. (*c.*) Fairly good. (*e.*) Good.

4.—On the 3rd January a diseased salmon was taken out of the river at Wilne Weir in a bad state. On the 20th of the same month two dead salmon were taken at Beeston Weir, and on the 30th, one at Colwick Weir, and two were seen diseased with fungus. On the 18th July, a dead salmon was seen in the Trent at Alrewas too far in the stream to be obtained.

5.—(*a.*) 2 permanent; (*b.*) 86 permanent. Total, 88.

6.—There are so many weirs in the River Trent, that it is almost impossible for salmon to get up unless in exceptionally wet seasons. Several fish passes are required.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

11.—August 10th, sheepwashing. August 29th, Little Eaton Paper Mills. September 12th, pollution of Penk from Wolverhampton.

12.—Remonstrances have been made in many cases, and information sent to county councils. The county councils are apparently taking up several cases, and it is believed that much good will result therefrom.

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			
Draft or seine net	5*l.*	3	15 0 0	—	—	—
Stand nets	1*l.*	1	1 0 0	—	—	—
Total		4	£16 0 0	—	—	—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season	10*s.*	20	10 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	1,780	222 10 0
„ a week	-	-	-	1*s.*	515	25 15 0
Total		20	£10 0 0		2,295	£248 5 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Net	10*s.*	21	10 10 0

14 :—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Attempting to take trout without a licence.	Stone	2	0 10 0	and costs.	—	—
Maliciously placing lime in certain water with intent to destroy fish.	Ashby	*	—	—	—	—
Snaring contrary to byelaw.	Repton	1	0 10 0	and costs.	—	—
Obstructing water-bailiff.	Wirksworth	—	—	—	—	1
Fishing for freshwater fish in close season.	Tamworth	1	0 5 0	and costs.	—	—
Using net contrary to byelaws.	„	1	0 5 0	and costs.	—	—
Taking trout without licence.	Loughboro'	2	1 5 0	—	—	—
Ditto	Matlock	1	0 5 0	and costs.	—	—
Using night lines contrary to byelaws.	Ashborne	1	1 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Ditto	Nottingham	2	0 10 0	—	—	—
Polluting brook	Buxton	1	—	—	—	1
Disturbing salmon when spawning.	Burton	1	1 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Ditto	„	1	3 0 0	0 19 0	—	—

* Two Defendants did not appear: Warrants issued.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

15.—From the tidal water to the principal spawning beds in the River Trent there are several weirs, and salmon appear to require a flood before they will face any of these weirs, consequently a long continued flood, or several successive ones, are necessary before the fish have any chance of getting up to the beds. In a dry season they have no chance at all.

16.—There are no fixed dates or places for meetings. They are held when and where required.

(Signed) C. K. EDDOWES.
9th February 1895.

YORKSHIRE DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Very much below the average.

2.—(*a.*) 1,015 salmon, weighing 6,118 lbs.; 393 migratory trout, weighing 1,267 lbs. Total, 1,408 fish, weighing 7,385 lbs.

5.—(*a.*) 4 permanent.

7.—A new fish-pass was erected on the site of an old one at Linton dam, and is proving most successful.

8.—Yes.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Haaf, heave, or lave net.	- - -	- -	- - -	5 0 0	2	10 0 0
Draft or seine net	- - -	- -	- - -	5 0 0	14	70 0 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	3 10 0	1	3 10 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	3 0 0	2	6 0 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	2 10 0	9	22 10 0
Total -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	28	112 0 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	6	6 0 0	1*s.*	7,727	386 7 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Net - - - - - -	1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	5	8 6 8
Night line - - - - -	1*l.*	1	1 0 0
Total - - - - - -		6	£9 6 8

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14:— FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Unlawfully exposing salmon roe for sale.	Leeds	1	1 0 0	—	—	—
Fishing without a licence.	Knaresboro'	7	0 1 7	0 7 5	—	—
Ditto - - -	Otley	1	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Do.	1	0 10 0	—	—	—
Fishing for trout without a licence.	Do.	1	0 5 0	—	—	1*
Ditto - - -	Do.	1	1 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Skipton	3	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Pickering	1	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Driffield	1	0 2 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Do.	3	0 10 0	including costs.	—	—
Ditto - - -	Keighley	1	0 5 0	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	Do.	4	0 2 0	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	Thirsk	1	0 2 6	—	—	—
Killing salmon in close season.	Howden	1	1 0 0	—	—	—
Killing trout without a licence.	Otley	1	0 2 6	—	—	—

* Remitted for conviction on appeal.

16.—Various dates, at Royal Station Hotel, York.

(Signed) JNO. H. PHILLIPS.
11th January 1895.

Esk.

ESK (YORKSHIRE) DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Above; (*b.*) Slightly above.

2.—(*a.*) 9,551 fish, weighing 37,788 lbs.; (*b.*) 557 fish. Total, 10,108 fish.

3.—Season somewhat unfavourable, but some good baskets taken. Supply of trout increasing rather than decreasing. The Esk Fishery Association turned down 4,500 yearling trout in the spring of 1894.

4.—No epidemic. I give tabulated statement of all dead fish picked up by the water bailiffs during 1894:—

		MALES.				FEMALES.			
		No.	Weight.	Spawned.	Not Spawned.	No.	Weight.	Spawned.	Not Spawned.
			lbs.				lbs.		
Salmon (S. salar.)	Diseased	65	689	65	—	8	59	8	—
	Not diseased	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	1
Salmon trout (S. trutta.)	Diseased	29	158	29	—	20	94	20	—
	Not diseased	8	33	8	—	5	25	5	—
Bull trout (S. eriox.)	Diseased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not diseased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Thirteen salmon trout weighing 58 lbs. were killed by the mill wheel at Ruswarp. One salmon (a female of 10 lbs.) was killed by an otter.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

5.—(*a.*) 2 permanent; 1 temporary. Total, 3. In addition all the rural police constables having beats on any water in the district hold water bailiffs' warrants.

8.—Yes.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
Hang or drift net	2*l.*	3	£ 6 0 0	2*l.* 10*s.*	36	£ 90 0 0
Draft or seine net				—	—	—
Total		3	£6 0 0		36	£90 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line £96.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season	10*s.*	97	£ 48 10 0	1*s.* 6*d.*	398	£ 29 17 0

14:— First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		
Taking salmon in close time with light, &c.	Whitby Strand.	1*	—	0 7 0	—	—
Using gaff to take salmon.	„	3†	1 0 0	0 8 6	—	—
Fishing in playground	„	—	—	—	1	1
Using spear to take trout.	„	1	0 2 6	0 7 6	—	—
Buying salmon in close time.	„	1	5 0 0	0 7 0	—	—
Sending salmon by rail unbranded.	„	—	—	—	1	—

* And one defendant absconded.
† Went to prison for 14 days in default of payment.

15.—We have had the best spawning season on record this winter. Many kelts (probably all salmon and bull trout) have already descended the river, and gone to sea.

16.—Quarterly in January, April, July and November, on days fixed by the Committee, at the Talbot Hotel, Baxtergate, Whitby.

(Signed) William Brown.
19th January 1895.

TEES DISTRICT.

Tees.

1.—(*a.*) Above. (*b.*) Below.

3.—(*a.*) The early part of the season was very good. (*c.*) Increasing in the Tees.

5.—(*a.*) 2 permanent; 1 temporary. Total, 3.

6.—The dam known as Dinsdale Dam has been entirely removed.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

12.—The county council have given notice to the local authorities of Barnard Castle, Startforth, Gainford, and other villages on Tees side, to discontinue to pour the sewage into the river. In some cases steps are being taken to discontinue the sewage entering the river.

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Hang net - -	- - -	- -	- - -	5*l.*	2	10 0 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	7*l.*	2	14 0 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	7*l.* 10*s.*	9	67 10 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	8*l.*	1	8 0 0
Draft net - -	5*l.*	15	75 0 0	5*l.*	6	30 0 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	6*l.* 10*s.*	1	6 10 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	7*l.*	17	119 0 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	7*l.* 10*s.*	8	60 0 0
Total -	- - -	15	£75 0 0	- - -	46	£315 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £390 0*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	108	108 0 0	1*s.*	2,643	132 3 0

14 :—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Having possession of unclean salmon.	Loftus	1	0 6 6	0 13 6	—	—
Fishing with salmon roe.	Darlington	2	0 10 0	—	—	—
Attempt to take salmon in close season.	Barnard Castle.	3	—	0 3 2	—	—
Having mill sluice open when not required.	"	—	—	—	—	1
Illegally taking salmon	"	—	—	—	2	1
Taking salmon in close season.	Greta Bridge	1	0 5 0	0 8 6	—	—
Taking trout without a licence.	Stockton (County).	1	0 10 0	—	—	—

16.—No fixed date. Meetings held at the school board office, Darlington.

(Signed) Mat. B. Dodds.
19th February 1895.

Wear.

WEAR DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Above the average. (*b.*) Below the average in consequence of the want of early floods to enable the fish to run.

2.—(*a.*) 3,750 salmon, weighing 45,000 lbs.; 4,500 migratory trout, weighing 13,500 lbs. Total, 8,250 fish, weighing 58,500 lbs.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

3.—The droughty season was against angling, although fish were plentiful.

5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent, 1 temporary; (*b.*) 1 (partly so paid). Total 3.

7.—The fish-pass at Durham was repaired.

8.—Yes.

10.—A grating is being erected at the West Mills, Bishop Auckland.

11.—Temporary pollution did occasionally take place; but notices were at once served on offenders by the Fishery Board. The worst case of poisoning was from Bollihope Lead Works into the Bollihope Burn. The proprietors contributed towards restocking the river.

12.—See above. Generally so. The Durham County Council are taking action in regard to sewage under 56 & 57 Vict. c. 31.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Hang or drift net	- - -	- -	- - -	5*l.*	24	120 0 0
Ditto	- - -	- -	- - -	2*l.* 10*s.*	1	2 10 0
Total	- - -	- -	- - -		25	122 10 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season	5*s.*	209	52 5 0	1*s.*	1,828	91 8 0

14:— First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing for trout without a licence.	Durham	1	0 4 6	0 8 6	—	—
Killing salmon in Mill Race.	„	1	0 5 0	0 8 6	—	—
Disturbing salmon within 100 yards below dam.	„	1	0 10 0	0 0 6	—	—
Having in possession a click.	„	1	0 10 0	0 8 6	—	—
Ditto	„	—	—	0 4 6	—	1*
Grappling	Bishop Auckland.	—	—	—	—	1
Using fish roe	„	1	0 10 6	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto	„	1	1 0 0	0 10 6	—	1
Ditto	„	1	0 10 0	0 10 0	—	—
Fishing otherwise than with rod and line.	„	1	1 0 0	0 7 0		
Ditto	„	1	1 11 0	0 9 0	—	—
Attempting to catch salmon during close time.	Wolsingham	3	0 10 0	0 4 10	—	—
Ditto	„	1	0 5 0	0 9 9	—	1
Attempting to catch salmon otherwise than by rod and line.	„	1	0 10 0	0 6 9	—	—
Ditto	„	1	0 10 0	0 10 6	—	—

* Dismissed on payment of costs.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
SECOND OFFENCE.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using fish roe - -	Bishop Auckland.	1	1 10 6	0 9 6	—	—
Attempting to catch salmon otherwise than by rod and line.	Wolsingham.	1	0 10 6	0 6 9	—	—
THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing with line for trout without licence.	Durham	1	0 5 0	0 9 6	—	—
Using fish roe - -	Bishop Auckland.	1	0 10 6	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	2	1 0 0	0 10 6	—	—
Using illegal net -	,,	—	—	—	1	—

16.—Annual meeting first Friday in May, at Sunderland. First quarterly meeting first Friday in August, at Durham. Second quarterly meeting first Friday in November, at Durham. Third quarterly meeting first Friday in February, at Sunderland.

(Signed) W. HALCRO.
14th January 1895.

TYNE.

TYNE DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Below for salmon, much above for *salmo eriox* (rods very much below, being ·73 per cent. of whole take of river). (*c.*) Below average for salmon, above for sea trout, an average of weight on takes of late years.

2:—

	Salmon (Salmo salar).		Migratory Trout.		Total.	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
(*a*)	10,518	115,698	30,972	143,892	41,490	259,590
(*b*)	143	1,430	160	480	303	1,910
	10,661	117,128	31,132	144,372	41,793	261,500

3.—(*a.*) Very bad for trout. (*c.*) Dace increasing very much in river, owing to pollutions, but decreasing in tideway probably arising from the increase of bulk of salt water.

4.—Very slightly in the early spring, but during the spawning season of 1894, it has been very bad among the early spawning fish, especially in the upper portions of the river. The streams were low, and had been for a long time. On floods coming in November, it diminished a good deal, but it has appeared again at the end of December. Nearly the whole of the fish dead are males. The number of dead taken out are 226 male salmon, and 24 female salmon. 3 male *eriox* and 1 female. Of them 52 were washed out, and may not have died of fungus (*Saprolegnia ferax*).

5.—(*a.*) 5 permanent; 6 temporary. (*b.*) 1 by Duke of Northumberland (temporary). Total, 12.

6.—The dam at Wall Flour Mill is abandoned.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
Hang or drift net -	5*l.*	30	£ 150 s. 0 d. 0	5*l.*	72	£ 360 s. 0 d. 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £510 0*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	94	94 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	731	91 7 6
,, -	10*s.*	47	23 10 0	1*s.**	495	24 15 0
,, -	5*s.*	95	23 15 0	—	—	—
Total - - - -		236	£141 5 0	- - -	1,226	£116 2 6

* For a month.

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
		£ s. d.
General licences for fishing for salmon - - - - - -	23	66 15 0

14:— First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing without a licence.	Moothall, Newcastle.	1	0 2 0	0 12 0	—	—
Ditto - -	Haltwhistle	1	0 1 0	0 9 6	—	—
Fishing in playground	South Shields	8	0 5 0	0 5 4	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	2	0 5 0	0 5 9	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	1	0 5 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	3	0 10 0	0 7 4	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	3	0 10 0	0 10 0	—	—
Not producing licence	,,	—	—	—	—	3
Fishing with a fixed engine.	Bedlington	1	0 10 0	0 13 9	—	—
Fishing in annual close time.	Morpeth	5	0 10 0	0 13 6	—	—
In possession of gaff -	Bellingham	1	0 2 6	0 13 0	—	—
Using a gaff for catching salmon.	,,	1	0 5 0	0 13 0	—	—
Aiding and abetting in above.	,,	1	0 5 0	0 13 0	—	—
Attempting to catch salmon during annual close time.	,,	2	1 0 0	0 9 11	—	—
Aiding and abetting in above.	,,	1	1 0 0	0 11 8	—	—
Fishing without a licence.	,,	2	0 5 0	0 10 0	—	—
Using a light for the purpose of catching salmon.	,,	1	0 10 0	0 18 4	—	—
Aiding and abetting in above.	,,	1	0 10 0	0 18 4	—	—

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

SECOND OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing with a fixed engine.	Tynemouth	3	1 0 0	1 1 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	Bedlington	1	1 0 0	0 18 9	—	—
Fishing in playground	South Shields	1	2 10 0	—	—	—
Disturbing salmon when spawning.	Bellingham	1	2 10 0	—	—	—
Fishing without a licence.	„	1	0 5 0	0 10 0	—	—

16.—The first Saturday in the months of March, May, October, and December in each year, at the Moothall Courts, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

(Signed) RICHD. GIBSON,
14th January 1895.

COQUET.

COQUET DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*); (*c.*) Good.

3.—(*a.*) Poor. (*d.*) Are not much fished.

5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent; (*b.*) 1 permanent. Total, 2.

8.—In good condition.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ d.
Fishing - weir, bauk, box, crib, cruive, &c.	12*l.*	1	12 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net -	1*l.*	28*	28 0 0	4*l.*	28*	112 0 0
Total - - -		29	£40 0 0	- - -	28	£112 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £152.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	5*s.*	346	86 10 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	629	78 12 6

* Apparently the same nets used partly in public and partly in private waters.—C. E. F.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Illegal fishing	Alnwick	1	0 5 0	0 11 6	—	—
Ditto	,,	4	1 0 0	including costs.		—
Ditto	,,	1	0 10 0	including costs.		—
Having unclean salmon in possession.	Rothbury	1	7 3 0	0 19 0	—	—
Ditto	,,	1	0 1 0	0 6 0	—	—
Having possession of gaff.	,,	—	—	—	—	1
Using snatch	,,	1	0 1 0	0 6 0	—	—
Ditto	,,	1	0 4 0	0 8 6	—	—
Using gaff	,,	—	—	—	—	1
Illegal fishing	,,	2	0 1 6	0 8 6	—	—
Ditto	,,	2	0 5 0	0 8 6	—	—

16.—Alnwick, last Saturday in January; Acklington, last Saturday in April; Rothbury, first Monday in July; and Warkworth, first Saturday in October.

(Signed) CHAS. PERCY.
11th January 1895.

APPENDIX VII.

Prosecutions instituted by the Fishmongers' Company under the Salmon Fishery Acts, from January 1894 to March 1895.

Where tried.	Date.	Locality whence Fish were taken.	Where seized.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty imposed.
	1894.				
Liverpool	27 Jan.	Montrose	Liverpool Market	Consigning two boxes containing 15 salmon and four sea trout, described as "fish."	Fine and costs, 22*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*
Edinburgh	20 Feb.	? Montrose.	Leith (by H.M. Customs).	Attempted exportation to Antwerp of seven boxes containing 33 salmon, described as "fresh fish."	Fine and costs, 34*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, or three months' imprisonment.
Barnstaple	6 Mar.	Barnstaple	L. & S.W. Railway Station, Barnstaple.	Consigning a box containing three smoked salmon, described as "smoked fish."	Fine and costs, 12*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*, or five weeks' imprisonment.
London	13 Apr.	? Aberdeen	Billingsgate Market.	Consigning a box containing four salmon as "fish."	Fine and costs, 35*l.*, or three months' imprisonment. (A previous conviction.)
Ditto	19 Nov.	? River Tay.	Defendant's shop, and Leadenhall Market Cold Stores.	Possession of 35 salmon alleged to have come from Rotterdam.	Fine and costs, 27*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*
Ditto	14 Dec.	? Camel Fishery District.	Van, Billingsgate Market.	Possession of six unseasonable salmon.	Fined 8*s.*, the Court being of opinion that the more guilty party had escaped.
	1895.				
Barnstaple	30 Jan.	? Taw and Torridge.	Defendant's cart at Ilfracombe.	Possession of one unseasonable salmon.	Fine and costs, 4*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	31 Jan.	Ditto	At house of Defendant's son.	Purchase and consignment of one unseasonable salmon unmarked.	Fine and costs, 2*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	31 Jan.	Ditto	- - -	Sale of the fish referred to in previous entry.	Fine and costs, 16*s.* 6*d.*
London	6 Feb.	? Thurso	Van, Billingsgate Market.	Possession and consignment of three unclean salmon unmarked.	Fine and costs, 9*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*, or 28 days' imprisonment.
Manchester	13 Feb. and 6 Mar.	Wigtown Bay.	Manchester Market.	Possession and consignment of two unseasonable salmon unmarked.	Fine and costs, 18*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*
London	26 Feb.	River Camel.	Van, Billingsgate Market.	Sale of six unclean salmon.	Fined 8*s.* (*See* prosecution 14th December 1894.)
Birmingham.	5 Mar.	? Tweed	Surrendered to Birmingham Market authorities.	Consignment of six sea trout unmarked.	Fine and costs, 20*l.*, or imprisonment for two months.
London	12 Mar.	Wick Bay	Consignee's shop	Possession and consignment as "lobsters" of three unseasonable salmon.	Fine and costs, 23*l.*
Ditto	21 Mar.	Shannon	Billingsgate Market.	Possession and consignment of six unseasonable salmon unmarked.	Fine and costs, 16*l.*

APPENDIX VIII.—Licence Duties.

Table No. I.—Comparative Return of the Number of, and Revenue from, Salmon Licences in 1893–94.

District.	1893. Instruments other than Rods. No.	1893. Instruments other than Rods. Amount.	1893. Rods. No.	1893. Rods. Amount.	1893. General Licences. No.	1893. General Licences. Amount.	1893. Total Amount.	1894. Instruments other than Rods. No.	1894. Instruments other than Rods. Amount.	1894. Rods. No.	1894. Rods. Amount.	1894. General Licences. No.	1894. General Licences. Amount.	1894. Total Amount.	District.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Eden	209	503 10 0	310	199 13 0	3	43 7 0	746 10 0	182	449 0 0	276	158 8 6	3	43 7 0	650 15 6	Eden.
Derwent	2	17 0 0	335	219 5 0	3	28 0 0	264 5 0	4	27 0 0	262	167 0 0	1	18 0 0	212 0 0	Derwent.
West Cumberland	11	39 0 0	248	134 8 0	2	30 0 0	203 8 0	11	39 0 0	313	143 4 0	1	20 0 0	202 4 0	West Cumberland.
Kent	20	100 0 0	172	85 15 0	—	—	185 15 0	19	95 0 0	147	73 10 0	—	—	168 10 0	Kent.
Lune	73	358 10 0	219	125 5 0	11	33 10 0	517 5 0	74	365 10 0	207	109 10 0	13	39 15 0	514 15 0	Lune.
Ribble	8	40 0 0	189	189 0 0	4	20 10 0	249 10 0	6	30 0 0	168	168 0 0	3	12 10 0	210 10 0	Ribble.
Dee	90	565 5 0	63	52 10 0	—	—	617 15 0	88	622 10 0	66	58 15 0	—	—	681 5 0	Dee.
Elwy and Clwyd	11	38 10 0	55	55 0 0	—	—	93 10 0	10	35 0 0	49	49 0 0	—	—	84 0 0	Elwy and Clwyd.
Conway	18	53 0 0	465	57 14 0	—	—	110 14 0	15	70 0 0	430	54 8 0	—	—	124 8 0	Conway.
Seiont	11	49 0 0	37	28 16 0	—	—	77 16 0	9	35 0 0	36	26 3 0	—	—	61 3 0	Seiont.
Dwyfach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dwyfach.
Dovey	23	120 0 0	976	156 4 0	—	—	276 4 0	20	105 0 0	754	141 13 0	—	—	246 13 0	Dovey.
Ayron	3	9 0 0	24	9 15 0	—	—	18 15 0	—	—	32	13 15 0	—	—	13 15 0	Ayron.
Teify	52	188 10 0	62	47 5 6	—	—	235 15	50	175 15 0	88	58 5 6	—	—	234 0 6	Teify.
Cleddy	21	50 3 0	21	11 0 6	—	—	61 3 6	21	34 7 0	19	9 19 6	—	—	44 6 6	Cleddy.
Towy	130	218 0 6	99	103 19 0	5	13 17 0	335 16 6	100	179 4 6	105	110 5 0	7	19 2 0	308 11 6	Towy.
Ogmore	1	3 3 0	16	6 0 0	—	—	9 3 0	3	9 9 0	12	4 10 0	—	—	13 19 0	Ogmore.
Taff and Ely	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Taff and Ely.
Rhymney	1	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rhymney
Usk	3,759	196 7 6	212	212 0 0	—	—	408 7 6	3,783	199 5 0	340	340 0 0	—	—	539 5 0	Usk.
Wye	2,114	350 0 0	187	170 10 0	—	—	520 10 0	2,110	330 0 0	186	171 10 0	—	—	501 10 0	Wye.
Severn	5,861	657 10 6	43	21 10 0	—	—	679 0 6	6,267	636 10 0	50	25 0 0	—	—	661 10 0	Severn.
Avon, Brue, &c.	1,464	28 10 0	—	—	1	2 0 0	30 10 0	1,362	25 10 0	—	—	1	2 0 0	27 10 0	Avon, Brue, &c.
Taw and Torridge	55	261 10 0	127	133 7 0	—	—	394 17 0	56	202 10 0	114	119 14 0	—	—	322 4 0	Taw and Torridge.
Camel	4	8 0 0	31	13 12 6	—	—	21 12 6	13	26 0 0	23	13 16 0	—	—	39 16 0	Camel.
Fowey	15	12 15 0	47	23 10 0	—	—	36 5 0	20	23 0 0	36	18 0 0	—	—	41 0 0	Fowey.
Tamar and Plym	6	21 0 0	216	81 0 0	—	—	102 0 0	9	31 10 0	234	87 15 0	—	—	119 5 0	Tamar and Plym.
Avon (Devon)	5	26 0 0	19	19 0 0	—	—	45 0 0	5	26 0 0	22	22 0 0	—	—	48 0 0	Avon (Devon).
Dart	21	105 0 0	128	110 10 0	—	—	215 10 0	17	85 0 0	185	152 10 0	—	—	237 10 0	Dart.
Teign	16	80 0 0	152	88 2 0	—	—	168 2 0	18	90 0 0	153	93 12 0	—	—	183 12 0	Teign.
Exe	25	90 10 0	28	28 0 0	—	—	118 10 0	25	90 10 0	33	33 0 0	—	—	123 10 0	Exe.
Otter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Otter.
Axe	5	25 0 0	34	17 0 0	1	1 0 0	43 0 0	4	20 0 0	27	13 10 0	1	1 0 0	34 10 0	Axe.
Frome	1	5 0 0	7	7 0 0	—	—	12 0 0	1	5 0 0	6	6 0 0	—	—	11 0 0	Frome.
Avon and Stour	27	92 0 0	85	85 0 0	—	—	177 0 0	23	110 0 0	75	75 0 0	—	—	185 0 0	Avon and Stour.
Ouse (Sussex)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	Ouse (Sussex).
Rother	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rother
Stour (Kent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stour (Kent).
Stour (Suffolk and Essex).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stour (Suffolk and Essex).
Norfolk and Suffolk I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Norfolk and Suffolk I.
Norfolk and Suffolk II.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Norfolk and Suffolk II.
Ouse and Nene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ouse and Nene.
Welland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Welland.
Witham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Witham.
Trent	11	39 0 0	24	12 0 0	—	—	51 0 0	4	16 0 0	20	10 0 0	—	—	26 0 0	Trent.
Yorkshire	27	114 10 0	6	6 0 0	—	—	120 10 0	28	112 0 0	6	6 0 0	—	—	118 0 0	Yorkshire.
Esk (Yorks)	42	104 10 0	83	41 10 0	—	—	146 0 0	39	96 0 0	97	48 10 0	—	—	144 10 0	Esk (Yorks).
Tees	62	388 0 0	85	85 0 0	—	—	473 0 0	61	390 0 0	108	108 0 0	—	—	498 0 0	Tees.
Wear	18	87 10 0	191	47 15 0	—	—	135 5 0	25	122 10 0	209	52 5 0	—	—	174 15 0	Wear.
Tyne	133	665 0 0	219	139 10 0	22	66 15 0	871 5 0	102	510 0 0	236	141 5 0	23	66 15 0	718 0 0	Tyne.
Coquet	29	152 0 0	461	115 5 0	—	—	267 5 0	29	152 0 0	346	86 10 0	—	—	238 10 0	Coquet.
Total	14,384	5,865 4 6	5,676	2,938 11 6	52	239 19 0	9,042 15 0	14,613	5,571 0 6	5,472	2,970 13 6	53	222 9 0	8,764 3 0	

TABLE No. II.—COMPARATIVE RETURN of the NUMBER of, and REVENUE from, TROUT and CHAR LICENCES in 1893–94.

District.	1893. Instruments other than Rods. No.	1893. Instruments other than Rods. Amount.	1893. Rods. No.	1893. Rods. Amount.	1893. General Licences. No.	1893. General Licences. Amount.	1893. Total Amount.	1894. Instruments other than Rods. No.	1894. Instruments other than Rods. Amount.	1894. Rods. No.	1894. Rods. Amount.	1894. General Licences. No.	1894. General Licences. Amount.	1894. Total Amount.	District.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Eden	12	9 10 0	1,393	161 1 6	—	—	170 11 6	8	6 5 0	1,553	176 7 0	—	—	182 12 0	Eden.
Derwent	2	3 0 0	496	89 3 6	—	—	92 3 6	1	1 10 0	502	95 1 6	—	—	96 11 6	Derwent.
West Cumberland	—	—	440	49 0 0	—	—	49 0 0	—	—	488	53 13 0	—	—	53 13 0	West Cumberland.
Kent	63	21 8 4	1,379	172 7 6	—	—	193 15 10	65	21 18 4	1,394	174 5 0	—	—	196 3 4	Kent.
Lune	4	4 0 0	809	101 2 6	—	—	105 2 6	5	5 0 0	870	108 15 0	—	—	116 15 0	Lune.
Ribble	—	—	652	81 10 0	—	—	81 10 0	—	—	664	83 0 0	—	—	83 0 0	Ribble.
Elwy and Clwyd	—	—	417	75 19 0	—	—	75 19 0	—	—	457	82 19 0	—	—	82 19 0	Elwy and Clwyd.
Conway	—	—	384	18 7 0	—	—	18 7 0	—	—	447	21 2 0	—	—	21 2 0	Conway.
Seiont	—	—	514	106 10 0	—	—	106 10 0	—	—	500	102 18 0	—	—	102 18 0	Seiont.
Dwyfach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dwyfach.
Ayron	—	—	95	11 17 6	—	—	11 17 6	—	—	256	12 16 0	—	—	12 16 0	Ayron
Teify	1,728	21 12 0	1,421	71 1 0	—	—	92 13 6	1,380	17 5 0	1,571	78 11 0	—	—	95 16 0	Teify
Cleddy	—	—	231	39 4 9	—	—	39 4 0	—	—	216	35 19 6	—	—	35 19 6	Cleddy.
Towy	5	2 13 4	1,535	191 17 6	—	—	194 10 10	8	4 0 0	1,848	231 0 0	—	—	235 0 0	Towy.
Ogmore	—	—	133	6 13 0	—	—	6 13 0	—	—	166	8 6 0	—	—	8 6 0	Ogmore.
Taff and Ely	—	—	206	25 15 0	—	—	25 15 0	—	—	229	28 12 6	—	—	28 12 6	Taff and Ely.
Rhymney	—	—	101	5 1 0	—	—	5 1 0	—	—	143	7 3 0	—	—	7 3 0	Rhymney.
Usk	3	1 10 0	2,063	103 3 0	—	—	104 13 0	5	2 15 0	2,296	114 16 0	—	—	117 11 0	Usk.
Wye	1	1 13 4	2,353	117 13 0	—	—	119 6 4	—	—	2,331	116 11 0	—	—	116 11 0	Wye.
Severn	150	55 2 0	9,626	481 6 0	—	—	536 8 0	107	40 17 0	9,417	663 0 0	—	—	703 17 0	Severn.
Avon, Brue, &c.	5	0 15 0	741	71 5 0	—	—	72 0 0	1	0 3 0	625	62 16 6	—	—	62 19 6	Avon, Brue, &c.
Camel	—	—	213	30 9 0	—	—	30 9 0	—	—	191	38 4 0	—	—	38 4 0	Camel.
Fowey	—	—	480	72 0 0	—	—	72 0 0	—	—	305	45 15 0	—	—	45 15 0	Fowey.
Avon (Devon)	—	—	169	50 6 0	—	—	50 6 0	—	—	309	72 19 0	—	—	72 19 0	Avon (Devon).
Dart	—	—	623	210 2 0	—	—	210 2 0	—	—	659	186 17 0	—	—	186 17 0	Dart.
Teign	—	—	309	38 12 6	—	—	38 12 6	—	—	246	43 5 0	—	—	43 5 0	Teign.
Exe	—	—	986	98 8 6	—	—	98 8 6	—	—	1,188	121 1 0	—	—	121 1 0	Exe.
Axe	—	—	127	15 17 6	—	—	15 17 6	—	—	180	22 10 0	—	—	22 10 0	Axe.
Avon and Stour	17	3 15 6	421	56 6 6	—	—	60 2 0	11	2 16 6	381	50 7 6	—	—	53 4 0	Avon and Stour.
Witham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1 12 6	—	—	1 12 6	Witham.
Trent	39	19 10 0	2,330	253 10 6	—	—	273 0 6	21	10 10 0	2,295	248 5 0	—	—	258 15 0	Trent.
Yorkshire	13	20 6 8	7,227	361 7 0	—	—	381 13 8	6	9 6 8	7,727	386 7 0	—	—	395 13 8*	Yorkshire.
Esk (Yorks)	—	—	364	27 6 0	—	—	27 6 0	—	—	398	29 17 0	—	—	29 17 0	Esk (Yorks).
Tees	—	—	2,562	128 2 0	—	—	128 2 0	—	—	2,643	132 3 0	—	—	132 3 0	Tees.
Wear	—	—	1,565	78 5 0	—	—	78 5 0	—	—	1,828	91 8 0	—	—	91 8 0	Wear.
Tyne	—	—	1,131	111 7 6	—	—	111 7 6	—	—	1,226	116 2 6	—	—	116 2 6	Tyne.
Coquet	—	—	468	58 10 0	—	—	58 10 0	—	—	629	78 12 6	—	—	78 12 6	Coquet.
Total	2,042	164 16 2	43,964	3,570 7 0	—	—	3,735 3 2	1,618	122 6 6	46,291	3,922 18 0	—	—	4,045 4 6	

* This amount differs from that shown in the Abstract of Accounts, 2*l.* 13*s.* not having been received at date of return.

TABLE No. II.—ACCOUNT OF THE BALANCES OR DEFICITS OF THE SEVERAL BOARDS AT THE COMMENCEMENT AND CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1894.

District.	31st December 1893.						31st December 1894.					
	Balance in hand.			Deficit.			Balance in hand.			Deficit.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Eden	530	16	11	—			510	3	4	—		
Derwent	92	10	2	—			—			21	10	1
West Cumberland	208	1	0	—			177	14	11	—		
Kent	287	9	6	—			248	5	8	—		
Lune	328	6	10½	—			128	10	1	—		
Ribble	125	4	2½	—			6	7	11½	—		
Dee*	184	11	5	—			231	5	8	—		
Elwy and Clwyd	32	15	9	—			14	15	6	—		
Conway	34	9	7	—			34	1	4	—		
Seiont	42	2	11½	—			34	11	2½	—		
Dwyfach	15	8	11	—			15	8	11	—		
Dovey	128	8	7	—			53	1	11	—		
Ayron	11	17	6	—			16	10	5½	—		
Teify	141	4	7	—			142	19	0	—		
Cleddy	28	8	6½	—			21	5	5½	—		
Towy	137	14	1	—			86	9	8	—		
Ogmore	48	19	10	—			57	3	1	—		
Taff and Ely	—			—			—			—		
Rhymney	20	3	1	—			24	17	9	—		
Usk	—			32	19	4	109	9	11	—		
Wye	—			286	10	4	—			131	7	1
Severn	702	16	3	—			840	11	7	—		
Avon, Brue, and Parret	52	16	11	—			57	18	4	—		
Taw and Torridge	157	6	6	—			47	3	3	—		
Camel	—			53	3	11	—			50	8	8
Fowey	189	3	5	—			81	8	11	—		
Tamar and Plym	157	1	5	—			145	9	5	—		
Avon (Devon)	—			2	2	0	11	13	8	—		
Dart	242	15	5	—			281	1	3	—		
Teign	34	4	2	—			69	2	0	—		
Exe	—			93	4	10	—			69	11	10
Otter	—			—			—			—		
Axe	—			8	7	11	—			0	16	5
Frome	3	10	11	—			0	18	5	—		
Avon and Stour	142	19	4	—			122	3	8	—		
Ouse (Sussex)	—			—			—			—		
Rother	8	3	8	—			9	4	2	—		
Stour (Kent)	—			—			—			—		
Stour (Suffolk and Essex)	—			4	9	4	—			0	8	8
Norfolk and Suffolk (I. and II.)	—			—			—			—		
Ouse and Nene	—			3	8	9	—			3	11	3
Welland	—			—			—			—		
Witham	—			—			—			0	13	6
Trent	—			61	19	7	—			98	13	11
Yorkshire	62	8	6	—			—			497	18	1
Esk (Yorkshire)	61	5	2	—			80	18	4	—		
Tees	86	6	6	—			—			2,501	1	9
Wear	255	13	8	—			242	3	2	—		
Tyne	321	8	0	—			154	1	6	—		
Coquet	97	18	8	—			135	10	3	—		
Total	4,974	11	7	546	6	0	4,172	9	9	3,376	1	3
	£4,428 5 7						£796 8 6					

Net balance 1893		£4,428 5 7
Deduct „ „ 1894		£ 796 8 6
Excess of expenditure over revenue (*see* preceding Table)		£3,631 17 1

* This Board invested 500*l.* in Consols during 1892

APPENDIX X.—PROTECTION.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the NUMBER of WATER BAILIFFS employed and of the NUMBER of PROSECUTIONS and CONVICTIONS under the SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES ACTS in 1893–94.

DISTRICT.	WATER BAILIFFS.						PROSECUTIONS.			
	1893.			1894.			1893.		1894.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
Eden	10	2	12	10	2	12	97	91[1]	45	41
Derwent	4	1	5	5	—	5	38	31	25	25
West Cumberland	3	1	4	3	1	4	17	13	3	2
Kent	4	4	8	4	4	8	2	1	2	2
Lune	9	—	9	9	3	12	31	31	9	9
Ribble	3	1	4	3	2	5	10	3	4	2[16]
Dee	6	2	8	6	2	8	14	11	15	15
Elwy and Clwyd	4	—	4	3	—	3	17	12	3	3
Conway	2	—	2	2	—	2	3	3	2	2
Seiont	5	2	7	5	2	7	3	2	8	1[17]
Dwyfach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dovey	16	3	19	16	4	20	47	27[9]	14	2
Ayron	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
Teify	4	1	5	4	3	7	21	19[15]	20	7
Cleddy	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	—	—
Towy	9	1	10	9	—	9	24	20	27	19
Ogmore	—	—	—[13]	—	—	—[13]	—	—	—	—
Taff and Ely	9	—	9	11	—	11	—	—	3	3
Rhymney	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Usk	19	6	25	19	6	25	44	44	61	43[8]
Wye	7	25	32	5	21	26	17	15	28	20
Severn	15	1	16	17	2	19	42	33	43	35
Avon, Brue, &c.	—	24	24	—	21	21	15	15	3	3
Taw and Torridge	3	1	4	3	4	7	22	22	23	23
Camel	1	—	1	1	—	1	4	4	—	—
Fowey	1	2	3[10]	1	2	3	5	1	—	—
Tamar and Plym	6	5	11	5	3	8	4	4	2	2
Avon (Devon)	1	6	7	1	5	6	13	11	3	3
Dart	4	—	4	4	1	5	7	7	19	6[4]
Teign	2	2	4	2	2	4[5]	4	1[3]	—	—
Exe	4	1	5	2	2	4	17	16	5	4
Otter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Axe	—	3	3	—	1	1	1	1	2	1
Frome	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—

For notes, *see* next page.

District.	Water Bailiffs.						Prosecutions.			
	1893.			1894.			1893.		1894.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
Avon and Stour -	4	15	19	3	35	38	9	5	8	3
Ouse (Sussex) -	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rother - -	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Stour (Kent) -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stour (Suffolk and Essex) - -	74	—	74	77	—	77	1	1	—	—
Norfolk and Suffolk I.	151	—	151	150	—	150	1	1	—	—
Do. II.										
Ouse and Nene -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Welland - -	13	1	14	14	—	14	1	1	1	1
Witham - -	1	6	7[6]	1	6	7[6]	—	—	1	1
Trent - -	85	—	85	88	—	88	35	30	17	13[11]
Yorkshire - -	4	—	4	4	—	4	25	19	29	28[17]
Esk - -	2[16]	1	3	2[10]	1	3	2	2	10	6[15]
Tees - -	2	1	3	2	1	3	10	10	12	8
Wear - -	2	—	2	2	1	3	22	18	26	21[3]
Tyne - -	5[13]	5[14]	10	5	7	12	38	28	40	37
Coquet - -	2	—	2	2	—	2	23	23	16	14
	500	129	629	504	149	653	690	578	533	409

[1] Two defendants were cautioned.
[2] The charge against three defendants was dismissed, but on appeal was remitted for conviction.
[3] One case dismissed on payment of costs.
[4] Thirteen cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
[5] Twenty police constables also hold warrants.
[6] Boston police also hold warrants.
[7] Four cases dismissed on payment of costs.
[8] And two defendants absconded.
[9] One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
[10] Police also hold warrants.
[11] And two defendants did not appear; warrants issued.
[12] Several keepers hold warrants.
[13] Three of these were constables.
[14] Four of these were constables.
[15] And one defendant absconded.
[16] One conviction quashed on appeal.
[17] One dismissal was remitted for conviction on appeal.

APPENDIX XI.

Close Season for Freshwater Fish. (Exemptions.)

List of the Fishery Districts which have been Exempted wholly or in part, under the 11th section (sub-section 7) of the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, from the provisions of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sub-sections of that section, which provide a close time for "freshwater fish"* from 15th March to 15th June. (This list is made up to the 31st March 1895) :—

District.	Extent of District exempted.	Kinds of "Freshwater Fish"* to which the Exemption extends.
Avon (Devon)	The whole	All.
Avon and Stour	The whole	All.
Eden	The whole	All.
Kent	The whole	Pike.
Severn	The whole	Pike.
	The whole, except the Severn below the mouth of the Verniew, in the counties of Salop, Stafford, Worcester, and Gloucester, and except so much of the Avon as flows through Worcestershire and Gloucestershire.	All, except grayling.
Towy	The whole	All.
Usk	The whole	Eels.
Wye	The whole	All.
Yorkshire	The whole	Pike.
	So much of the Ouse as lies between 100 yards below Linton Dam, and 100 yards above Naburn Dam.	All.

* Note.—For the purposes of the section of the Act above referred to, "freshwater fish" are defined to include all fish (other than pollan, trout and char) which live in fresh water, and do not migrate to and from the open sea. Section 1 of the Act 49 Vict. c. 2. declares that the term freshwater fish as thus used "does not include eels, provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize angling for eels during the close season mentioned" above.

APPENDIX XII.—TABLE

TABLE SHOWING THE LIMITS OF THE FISHERY DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES; THE CLOSE SEASONS FOR SALMON AND FOR TROUT AND CHAR AND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE CHAIRMEN AND CLERKS OF THE SEVERAL BOARDS O

NAME OF DISTRICT (IN ORDER OF COAST FROM N.W. TO N.E.).	LIMITS OF DISTRICT.	ANNUAL CLOSE SEASON FOR SALMON. ALL DATES INCLUSIVE. Except in the Cases marked below, the Annual Close Season in England and Wales is :— FOR NETS, &c.,* from 1st Sept. to 1st. Feb. FOR RODS, from 2nd Nov. to 1st Feb.		PERIOD DURING WHICH GAFF IS ALLOWED IN CONNEXION WITH ROD AND LINE (EXCEPT IN THOSE CASES WHERE ITS USE IS LEGAL THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE ANGLING SEASON).	ANNUAL CLOSE SEASO ALL DATI Except in the Cases marked for all instruments us Char is from 2
		NETS, &c.*	RODS.		
		(For Abstract of Byelaws on other subjects, see Table No. II.)			
1. EDEN	The Eden below Kirkby Stephen and its estuary and tributaries (except the Caldew above Hawksdale Bridge, the Petterill above Wreay Bridge, the Eamont and Lowther above their junction, the Irthing above the boundary of Northumberland, and the Croglin); the English half of the Solway and sea between lines drawn true S. from Sark Foot to Rockcliff Marsh and true W.N.W. from the northern boundary of Seaton; the coast between such lines; and all rivers (except the Esk and Sark above Sark Foot) flowing into the sea and Solway between Sark Foot and Skinburness Point.	In the Solway Firth, from Old Sandsfield downwards, 10th Sept. to 10th Feb.	16th Nov. to 15th Feb.	1st July to 15th Nov.	Trout, Nets, 2nd Sept. to Ja Feb.
2. DERWENT	The Derwent and its estuary and tributaries (except the St. John's Beck above a point 100 yards below the junction of Mill Gill, and Naddle Beck above Roughow Bridge); all rivers flowing into the sea between North Head Lighthouse and the northern boundary of Seaton; the coast between these points; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.	15th Sept. to 10th March	15th Nov. to 10th March	1st July to 14th Nov.	15th Sept. Char in Crummock and Butte
3. WEST CUMBERLAND	The Mite, Esk, Irt, and Calder, and the Ehen below the weir at the foot of Ennerdale; their estuaries and tributaries; the coast, and all rivers flowing into the sea, between Haverigg Point and North Head Lighthouse; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.	15th Sept. to 31st March	14th Nov. to 10th March	1st July to 13th Nov.	Trout, Nets, 1st Oct. to 31st Mar
4. KENT	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn (1) true W.S.W. from Haverigg Point, and (2) S.W. from N. boundary of Wharton till it bisects a line from the S.W. point of Walney Island to Rossall Point; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	15th Sept. to 31st March	15th Nov. to 31st March	2nd June to 31st Oct.	Windermere and Coniston, Bela and tributaries 1st Se tributaries 2nd Oct. to 31 Oct. to 1st March.
5. LUNE	The Lune, Wyre, Keer, and Cocker, and their tributaries; so much of Morecambe Bay as lies south of the S. limit of Kent District; the coast as far as Blackpool.	Tidal, 8th Sept. to 1st March; upper, 15th Sept. to 1st March.	15th Nov. to 1st March		Trout, 2nd O
6. RIBBLE	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn due west from (1) Blackpool, and (2) Formby New Church Tower; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.			1st May to 1st Nov.	
7. DEE	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn (1) from New Brighton to the Rock Lighthouse and thence through the Bar Lightship, and (2) from Meliden Parish Church through the West Hoyle Spit Buoy; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	1st Sept. to 31st March	2nd Nov. to 31st March		Trout, Rods, 14t
8. ELWY AND CLWYD	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn from (1) the tower of Meliden Parish Church through the West Hoyle Spit Buoy, and (2) true N. from the Colwyn Bay Railway Station at Rhôs Bay; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	15th Sept. to 15th May	15th Nov. to 15th May		2nd Oct. t
9. CONWAY	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn (1) true N. from Colwyn Bay Railway Station at Rhôs Bay, and (2) true N. by E. from the E. bank of the River Aber at the Lavan Sands; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	15th Sept. to 30th April	15th Nov. to 30th April	1st May to 31st Oct.	
10. SEIONT	The Seiont, Gwrfai, and Llyfni, and their tributaries; all rivers in Carnarvonshire flowing into the sea between the Ferry Causeway at Garth Point and Llanaelhaiarn Point; all rivers in Anglesea flowing into the sea between the Ferry Causeway at Garth and Twyn y Parc Point; the coast between those points respectively; and the Menai Straits south and west of the Ferry Causeway.	15th Sept. to 1st March	15th Nov. to 1st March	2nd March to 1st Nov.	Trout, in Rivers Braint and rest of district, 2nd Oct. to Char, 22nd O
11. DWYFACH	The Dwyfach and its estuary and tributaries; the coast, and all rivers flowing into the sea, between Llanaelhaiarn Point and Criccieth; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.	15th Sept. to 1st March	15th Nov. to 1st March		
12. DOVEY	The Dovey, Mawddach, and Glaslyn, and their tributaries; all rivers flowing into the sea between Criccieth and the south side of the stream at Cynvelin; and the coast between those points.	14th Sept. to 30th April	1st Nov. to 30th April	31st May to 20th Oct.	
13. AYR N	All rivers with their estuaries and tributaries, and the coast, between Carreg Tipog and New Quay Head; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.		15th Nov. to 14th Feb.		Trout, 1st Oct.
14. TEIFY	All rivers with their estuaries and tributaries, and the coast, between New Quay Head and Dinas Head; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.		20th Oct. to 1st Feb.		
15. CLEDDY	The East and West Cleddy and their estuaries and tributaries; all rivers between Dinas Head and St. Govin's Head; and the coast between those points.	15th Sept. to 15th March	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.		Trout, 29th Sep
16. TOWY, LOUGHOR, AND TAF.	The Towy, Loughor, and Taf, and their estuaries and tributaries; the coast, and all rivers flowing into the sea, between St. Govin's Head and Worms Head; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.	In the sea between Carmarthen Bar and St. Govin's Head, 1st Sept. to 30th April; rest of district, 1st Sept. to 15th March.	2nd Nov. to 15th March		Trout, 2nd Oct
17. OGMORE AND EWENNY	The Ogmore and Ewenny and their estuaries and tributaries; the coast, and all rivers flowing into the sea, between the breakwater at Porthcawl and Cold Knap; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.	15th Sept. to 30th April	15th Nov. to 30th April		Trout, 30th S
18. TAFF AND ELY	The Taff and Ely and their estuaries and tributaries; the coast and all rivers flowing into the sea, between Cold Knap and the E. end of Bute Dock; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.	31st Aug. to 30th April	15th Nov. to 30th April	1st June to 1st Nov.	Trout, 20th S
19. RHYMNEY	The Rhymney and its estuary and tributaries; the coast, and the N. half of the Bristol Channel between the E. end of Bute Dock and Ty-ton-y-Pill; and all rivers flowing into the same.	1st Sept. to 1st April	2nd Nov. to 1st April	1st May to 1st Nov.	
20. USK AND EBBW	For the limits of this District, see Appendix I., p. 17 of 34th Annual Report	1st Sept. to 1st April	2nd Nov. to 1st April	Below a line drawn from the north boundary of the district along the eastern watershed of the Honddu to Llanvaes Bridge at Brecon, and thence along the eastern watershed of the Tarell to the south boundary of the district, 1st May to 1st Nov.; other parts of district, 1st May to 1st Sept.	2nd Oct
21. WYE	The Wye and its estuary and tributaries; and the northern half of the estuary of the Severn between Collister Pill and Lydney Pill.			15th March to 1st Nov.	Trout, 2nd Oc
22. SEVERN	The estuary of the Severn above Lydney Pill; the Somersetshire half of the estuary between Clapton Pill and Avon Battery; the Severn and tributaries (except the Avon so far as it lies in Warwickshire); all streams with their estuaries and tributaries flowing into the portion of the estuary above defined.	In borough of Shrewsbury 1st Sept. to 15th June.			Trout, 2nd O
23. AVON, BRUE, AND PARRET.	The Avon, Brue, and Parret; their estuaries and tributaries; all streams flowing into the sea between Avon Battery and the boundary of Devon and Somerset; and the coast between those points.				
24. TAW AND TORRIDGE	The Taw and Torridge and their estuaries and tributaries in Devonshire; the N. coast of Devonshire; and all rivers in Devonshire flowing into the sea adjoining.	21st Sept. to 30th April	16th Nov. to 31st March	1st June to 15th Nov.	
25. CAMEL	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn due west from (1) the W. boundary of Devon, (2) Peel Point; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	21st Sept. to 4th April	1st Dec. to 30th April		1st Oct. to
26. FOWEY	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn (1) due west from Peel Point, and (2) due south from Rame Head; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	Below Lostwithiel Bridge 1st Nov. to 4th April.	Between Lostwithiel Bridge and a line drawn from N. end of Penquite Wood to St. Winnow Point, 1st Dec. to 30th April; other parts of district, 1st Dec. to 4th April.		Between Lostwithiel Bridge a Penquite Wood to St. Wi April; rest of district, 1st O
27. TAMAR AND PLYM	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn true S. from (1) Rame Head and (2) Stoke Point; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.				
28. AVON (DEVON)	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn (1) true S. from Stoke Point, and (2) true E. from Start Point; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	In the Erme 30th Sept. to 4th April; rest of district, 30th Sept. to 1st May.	In the Erme 30th Nov. to 4th April; rest of district, 30th Nov. to 1st May.	1st April to 30th Sept.	Trout, 1st O
29. DART	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn true E. from (1) Start Point and (2) Hope's Nose; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	1st Sept. to 1st March	16th Oct. to 28th Feb.	2nd April to 31st Oct.	Trout, 2nd O
30. TEIGN	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn (1) true E. from Hope's Nose and (2) true S.E. from the shore near Dawlish, through the Clerk Rock; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	1st Sept. to 2nd March	1st Nov. to 2nd March	1st May to 1st Sept.	Trout, 1st Oc
31. EXE	The Exe and its estuary and tributaries; all rivers flowing into the sea between Clerk Rock and first headland west of Ottermouth; and the coast between those points.	1st Sept. to 1st March	2nd Nov. to 1st March	1st May to 30th Sept.	
32. OTTER	The Otter and its estuary and tributaries; all rivers flowing into the sea between first headland west of Ottermouth and Beer Head; and the coast between those points.				
33. AXE	The Axe and its estuary and tributaries; all rivers flowing into the sea between Beer Head and Portland Bill; and the coast between those points.	20th Sept. to 30th April	20th Nov. to 30th April		
34. FROME	The Frome and its estuary and tributaries; all rivers flowing into the sea between Portland Bill and the west boundary of Hants; and the coast between those points.				
35. AVON AND STOUR	The Avon and Stour and their tributaries in Hants, Dorset, and Wilts; their estuaries; all rivers between the west boundary of Hants and Hurst Castle Lighthouse; and the coast between those points.	31st July to 1st Feb.	2nd Oct. to 1st Feb.		Trout in Avon and tributarie Oct. to 31st March; ditto, Bickton Mill, 1st Oct. to 31
36. OUSE (SUSSEX)	The Ouse and its estuary and tributaries; the coast, and all rivers flowing into the sea, between Portobello Coast-guard Station and Seaford Head Signal House; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.	1st Sept. to 1st April	1st Nov. to 1st April		
37. CUCKMERE	For the limits of this district, see Appendix II., p. 18 of 34th Annual Report				
38. ROTHER	The Rother, Tillingham, and Brede, and their estuaries and tributaries; the coast, and all rivers flowing into the sea, between Fairlight and Dungeness; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.				
39. STOUR (CANTERBURY)	The Stour and its estuary and tributaries; all rivers flowing into the sea between the North and South Forelands; and the coast between those points.	1st Sept. to 1st May	2nd Nov. to 1st May		
40. STOUR (SUFFOLK AND ESSEX)	For the limits of this district, see Appendix I., p. 27 of 31st Annual Report				Trout, 2nd Oc
41. NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK (I.)	The limits of this district are defined by the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, to include only "the navigable rivers in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and the county of the city of Norwich, and the broads connected with such rivers," but they do not include the sea or sea coast, or the Stour, which is made into a separate district (see No. 39 above) under Part III. of the Fisheries Act, 1891.				Trout, 10th S
42. NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK (II.)	For the limits of this district, see Appendix VI., p. 85 of 27th Annual Report				
43. OUSE AND NENE	Ditto ditto V., p. 45 of 26th Annual Report				Trout, 2nd Oc
44. WELLAND	Ditto ditto IV., p. 44 of 26th Annual Report				
45. WITHAM	Ditto ditto III., p. 43 of 26th Annual Report				
46. TRENT	Ditto ditto I., p. 19 of 32nd Annual Report				
47. YORKSHIRE	The Yorks half of the Humber; all rivers in Yorks, with their tributaries, flowing into the same; the coast, and the sea for 3 miles seaward, between Spurn Head and the N. side of Thorney Beck; all rivers in Yorks flowing into the sea between those points.		16th Nov. to last day of Feb.	1st May to 1st Nov.	2nd Oct.
48. ESK (YORKS)	The Esk and its estuary and tributaries; the coast, and all rivers flowing into the sea, between the north side of Thorney Beck and the south side of Skinningrove Beck; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.				Trout, 1st Oct
49. TEES	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn seawards from (1) the south side of Skinningrove Beck, and (2) the north side of the stream near Hardwick Hall; and all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.				Trout, 1st Oc
50. WEAR	The Wear and its estuary and tributaries; the coast, and all rivers flowing into the sea, between the N. side of the stream near Hardwick Hall and Souter Point; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.				2nd Oct.
51. TYNE	The Tyne and its estuary and tributaries; all rivers flowing into the sea between Souter Point and Crag Point; and the coast, and the sea for 3 miles seaward, between Souter Point and Newbiggin Point.				10th Sept.
52. COQUET	The Coquet and its tributaries; and all rivers flowing into the sea between a point two miles north of Coquet mouth and a point seven miles south of Coquet mouth; and the coast, and the sea for 3 miles seaward, between Newbiggin Point and Hawick Burn mouth.	15th Sept. to 25th March	1st Nov. to 31st Jan.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept.	above Warden Dam, above junction of Ree Old Bridge, season, 5t Trout, Rods, 1s

* The annual close season for putts and putchers is fro

N FOR TROUT AND CHAR. S INCLUSIVE. below, the Annual Close Season d in fishing for Trout and nd Oct. to 1st Feb.	ROD LICENCE DUTY. (*For Licence Duties on other Instruments, see Table III.*)		NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF		No. of District.
	Salmon (including Trout and Char).	Trout and Char, exclusive of Salmon.	Chairmen of Boards of Conservators.	Clerks to Boards of Conservators.	
t Feb. Rods, 16th Oct. to last	Season, whole district, 1*l.* 1*s.*; above Armathwaite Bay, 10*s.*; in Irthing, Wampool, and Waver, 5*s.* Week, 5*s.* Day, 2*s.* 6*d.* Single-handed rod, used in Duke of Devonshire's socage water, season, 5*s.*	Season, 2*s.* 6*d.*; week, 1*s.*	F. Parker, Fremington, Penrith - - -	J. B. Slater, Court Square, Carlisle -	1
o 10th March - - rmere, 1st Nov. to 30th June.	Whole district, season, 1*l.*; ditto, to 15th Sept. 10*s.*; ditto, month, 10*s.*; week, 5*s.*; any part except River Derwent below Ouse Bridge, season, 10*s.*; ditto, month, 5*s.*; ditto, week, 2*s.* 6*d.*	Above Derwent Bridge, season, 5*s.*; month, 2*s.* 6*d.* Below Derwent Bridge, up to 30th June, 5*s.*; ditto, ditto, month, 2*s.* 6*d.* Above Ouse Bridge, day, 1*s.*	W. Fletcher, Brigham Hill, Cockermouth -	T. C. Burn, Rosemount, Papcastle, Cockermouth	2
March. Rods, 1st Oct. to 10th ch.	Season, 15*s.*; week, 5*s.*; day, 2*s.*	Season, 2*s.* 6*d.*; week, 1*s.*	Robert Jefferson, Rothersyke, Egremont, Cumberland.	J. Webster, 102, Scotch Street, Whitehaven -	3
2nd October to 31st March. t. to 15th Feb. Duddon and t March; rest of district, 2nd	Season, 10*s.*; week, 5*s.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - - -	John Fell, Flan How, Ulverston - -	S. H. Jackson, Heaning Wood, Ulverston -	4
t. to 1st March - -	Whole district, 1*l.* nWyre, Keer, Cocker, Conder, Wenning, Greta, and tributaries, 5*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.* - - -	T. F. Fenwick, Burrow Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale -	W. T. Sharp, 30, Cable Street, Lancaster -	5
- - - -	1*l.*; after 30th June, month, 10*s.*	5*s.* - - -	R. J. Aspinall, Standen Hall, Clitheroe - -	Ralph Bell, 27, Victoria Street, Blackburn -	6
h Oct. to 14th Feb. - -	Season, 1*l.*; week, 10*s.*; day, 5*s.*	- - - -	The Duke of Westminster, K.G., Eaton Hall, Chester.	Henry Jolliffe, 13, St. John Street, Chester -	7
28th Feb. - - -	1*l.* - - - - -	Season, 4*s.* 6*d.*; week, 2*s.*	Capt. Conwy, Bodrhyddan, Rhuddlan, Rhyl -	H. F. Birley, The Mount, St. Asaph - -	8
- - - -	Season, 1*l.*; month, 10*s.*; week, 3*s.*; day, 1*s.*	Season, 1*s.*; day, 6*d.* -	J. Blackwall, Hendre, Llanrwst - - -	C. T. Allard, Bodgwynedd, Llanrwst - -	9
Tefni, 15th Oct. to 1st March; st March. ct. to 1st March.	Whole district, season, 1*l.* 1*s.*; month, 10*s.* 6*d.*; week, 5*s.*; day, 2*s.* 6*d.* Rivers Cefni, Braint, and Llyfni, season, 10*s.* 6*d.*	Season, 5*s.*; week, 2*s.* 6*d.*; day, 1*s.*	Capt. N. P. Stewart, Bryntirion, Bangor -	J. T. Roberts, Bron-y-gaer, Carnarvon - -	10
- - -	1*l.* 1*s.* - - - - -	Season, 7*s.*; month, 5*s.*; week, 2*s.*	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - -	11
- - - -	Season, 10*s.*; month, 5*s.*; week, 2*s.* 6*d.*; day, 1*s.*	- - - -	C. R. Williams, Dolmelynllyn, near Dolgelly -	W. R. Davies, Dolgelly - - - -	12
to 15th March - -	Season, 10*s.*; fortnight, 5*s.* -	1*s.* - - -	J. Jenkins, Blaenplwyf, Talsarn, R.S.O., Cardiganshire.	E. Lima Jones, 5, Bridge Street, Aberayron, R.S.O., S. Wales.	13
- - - -	Season, 1*l.*; month, for non-residents in district, 10*s.* 6*d.*; fortnight, do., 5*s.*	1*s.* - - -	H. W. T. Howell, Glaspant, Newcastle Emlyn -	H. W. Howell, 13, Alban Square, Aberayron, R.S.O., S. Wales.	14
t. to 1st March - -	10*s.* 6*d.* - - - -	Season, 3*s.* 6*d.*; week, 2*s.* 6*d.*; day, 1*s.*	R. Carrow, Johnston Hall, Haverfordwest -	R. T. P. Williams, High Street, Haverfordwest -	15
. to 1st March - -	1*l.* 1*s.* - - - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - - -	T. Jenkins, The Friary, Carmarthen - -	W. M. Griffiths, St. Mary Street, Carmarthen -	16
ept. to last Feb. - -	Season, 1*l.* 1*s.*; month, 10*s.* 6*d.*	- - - -	C. P. Davies, Cae Court, Bridgend - -	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend, Glamorganshire -	17
ept. to 1st Feb. - -	10*s.* 6*d.* - - - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - - -	Henry Lewis, Greenmeadow, near Cardiff -	Arthur Waldron, 22, Duke Street, Cardiff -	18
- - - -	10*s.* 6*d.* - - - -	1*s.* - - -	R. W. Kennard, Llwynddû, Abergavenny -	Colonel Lyne, Westgate Chambers, Newport, Monmouth.	19
. to 14th Feb. - -	1*l.* - - - -	1*s.* - - -	Col. Chas. Lyne, Westgate Chambers, Newport, Mon.	Horace S. Lyne, Westgate Chambers, Newport, Mon.	20
t. to 1st March - -	In Wye below Llanwrthwl Bridge and other parts of district below Builth Bridge, 1*l.*; elsewhere 10*s.*	1*s.* - - -	The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., Badminton, Wilts -	E. Owen, Builth, R.S.O., Brecon - - -	21
ct. to 1st March - -	10*s.* - - - -	In Salop, Montgomery, and Denbigh, 2*s.*; rest of district, 1*s.*	J W. Willis Bund, 15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.	J. Stallard, Junr., 3, Pierpoint Street, Worcester -	22
- - -	7*s.* 6*d.* - - - -	Season, 2*s.* 6*d.* month, 1*s.*; day, 6*d.*	H. D. Skrine, Claverton Manor, near Bath -	T. Foster-Barham, Castle Street, Bridgwater, Som.	23
- - -	1*l.* 1*s.* - - - -	- - - -	Sir W. R. Williams, Bart., Upcott House, Barnstaple.	W. H. Toller, Barnstaple - - - -	24
15th March - -	12*s.* - - - -	4*s.* - - -	J. J. E. Venning, Ker Street, Devonport - -	Alfred Jago, 66, Fore Street, Bodmin - -	25
nd a line drawn from N. end of nnow Point, 1st Oct. to 30th ct. to 15th March.	10*s.* - - - -	3*s.* - - -	R. Foster, Lanwithan, Lostwithiel - - -	W. Pease, Junr., Lostwithiel - -	26
- - -	7*s.* 6*d.* - - - -	- - - -	Capt. R. C. Coode, Polapit Tamar, Launceston -	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock - - -	27
ct. to last Feb. - -	1*l.* - - - -	Season, 10*s.*; week, 5*s.*; day, 2*s.*	F. J. Cornish-Bowden, Black Hall, Ivybridge -	W. Beer, Kingsbridge - - -	28
ct. to 28th Feb. - -	Season, 1*l.*; week, 7*s.* 6*d.* -	Season, 10*s.*; month (after May 1) 5*s.*; day, 2*s.*	Hon. R. Dawson, Holne Park, Ashburton -	Edward Windeatt, Totnes - - -	29
. to 2nd March - -	Season, 1*l.*; month, 5*s.*; week, 2*s.* 6*d.*; day, 2*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.* - - -	Lord Clifford, Ugbrook Park, Chudleigh - -	Messrs. Hacker and Michelmore, Newton Abbot -	30
- - -	1*l.* - - - -	Season, 2*s.* 6*d.*; week, 1*s.*	J. E. C. Walkey, Ide, near Exeter - -	B. J. Ford, 25, Southernhay, Exeter - -	31
- - -	- - - - -	- - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - -	32
- - -	10*s.* - - - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - - -	W. H. E. Knight, Hilary House, Axminster -	W. Forward, Axminster - - - -	33
- - -	1*l.* - - - -	- - - -	W. M. Calcraft, Rempstone Hall, Wareham -	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham - - -	34
s above Amesbury Bridge, 15th between Amesbury Bridge and st March.	1*l.* - - - -	In Avon and tributaries above Bickton Mill, season, 5*s.*; week, 2*s.* 6*d.*; day, 1*s.* In Allen and Tarrant, season, 2*s.* 6*d.*; day, 1*s.* Rest of district, 1*s.*	Hon. E. B. Portman, 46, Cadogan Place, London, S.W.	R. D. Sharp, Christchurch, Hants - - -	35
- - -	5*s.* - - - -	- - - -	H. King, Isfield Place, Isfield, Sussex - -	F. Holman, 86, High Street, Lewes - -	36
- - -	- - - - -	- - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - -	37
- - -	- - - - -	- - -	C. H. Stenning, "Rovindene," Rye, Sussex -	T. J. Smith, Flushing House, Market Street, Rye	38
- - -	1*l.* - - - -	- - - -	- - - - - - -	M. Kingsford, Canterbury - - - -	39
. to 10th April - -	- - - - -	- - - -	Capt. E. G. Pretyman, Orwell Park, Ipswich -	A. Townshend Cobbold, 32, Museum Street, Ipswich	40
pt. to 25th Jan. - -	- - - - -	- - - -	The Earl of Kimberley, K.G., Wymondham, Norfolk.	Geoffrey F. Buxton, Dunston Hall, Norwich -	41
- - -	- - - - -	- - - -			42
. to 31st March - -	- - - - -	- - - -	The Earl of Sandwich, Hinchingbrooke, Hunts -	Joseph Miller, De Parys Avenue, Bedford -	43
- - -	- - - - -	- - - -	Lt.-Col. C. I. Strong, Thorpe Hall, Peterborough -	S. B. Sharpe, The Park, Market Deeping - -	44
- - -	- - - - -	Season, 2*s.* 6*d.*; week, 1*s.*	Col. C. T. J. Moore, C.B., Frampton Hall, Boston	Joseph Durance, St. Swithin's House, Lincoln, and Henry Snaith, 10, New Street, Boston.	45
- - -	10*s.* - - - -	Season, 2*s.* 6*d.*; week, 1*s.*	Major A. W. Holmes, Makeney Lodge, Derby -	C. K. Eddowes, 2, The Strand, Derby - -	46
15th March - -	1*l.* - - - -	1*s.* - - -	Capt. the Hon. Cecil Duncombe, The Grange, Nawton, York.	J. E. Jones, 21, Coney Street, York -	47
o 15th March - -	Season, 10*s.*; month, 5*s.*; day, 2*s.* 6*d.* (Monthly and day licences not to extend beyond 30th June.)	1*s.* 6*d.* - - -	Lt.-Col. J W. Richardson, The Hall, Sneaton, Whitby.	W. Brown, The Sawmills, Whitby - -	48
to 1st March - -	1*l.* - - - -	1*s.* - - -	Rt. Hon. J. Lowther, M.P., 59, Grosvenor Street, London, S.W.	M. B. Dodds, Stockton-on-Tees - - -	49
1st March - - -	5*s.* - - - -	1*s.* - - -	Col. T. C. McKenzie, The Cedars, Sunderland -	Wm. Halcro, 52, John Street, Sunderland - -	50
21st March - -	Whole district, season, 1*l.*; week, 10*s.*; day, 5*s.* In South Tyne,	Season, 2*s.* 6*d.*; month, 1*s.*	J. M. Ridley, Walwick Hall, Humshaugh, Northumberland.	R. Gibson, St. Wilfrid's, Hexham - -	51
ason, 5*s.*; week, 2*s.* 6*d.*; day, 1*s.*; in Reedwater and North Tyne, and Tyne, season, 10*s.*; week, 5*s.*; day, 2*s.* 6*d.*; in Reed above week, 2*s.* 6*d*; day, 1*s.* Nov. to 3rd March - -	5*s.* - - - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - - -	W. A. Watson Armstrong, Cragside, Rothbury -	C. Percy, Alnwick - - - -	52

September to 1st May.

ABSTRACT OF THE BYELAWS UNDER THE SALMON FISHERY ACTS IN FORCE ON THE 31ST MARCH 1895, IN THE FISHERY DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND AN

For Byelaws regulating Close Seasons, *see* Table I., and for Licence Duties, *see*

DISTRICT. (N.B.—The Districts are taken in geographical order, from N.W. round the coast to N.E.)	2. Alteration of Weekly Close Season. N.B.—Where no alteration is made, the weekly close season is from noon Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday. (The weekly close season does not apply to putts and putchers or to rods.)	3 Kinds of Nets that may be lawfully used for Salmon, and Regulations as to their use.	4. Minimum Size of Mesh of Nets.* * The measurement is to be made from one knot to the next knot, and when the net is wet. Where no Byelaw has been made, the minimum size is 2 inches.	5. Prohibition of Fishing near Mouths of Rivers.* * NOTE.—These byelaws do not apply to "several" fisheries.
1. EDEN	In public or common waters and thence to North British Railway Bridge, 6 a.m. Saturday to midnight Sunday.	No draft or hang net to be used in Solway above Solway Viaduct and below a line drawn from Sark Foot to Burgh Marsh Point.	From 15th May to 15th July, 1¾ inch.	
2. DERWENT	Noon Saturday to noon Monday			
3. WEST CUMBERLAND				The use of nets is prohibited in that part of the district lying west of Railway, and within the following straight lines: (1) drawn true south-we yds. from the lamp-post on the up platform distant 118 ft. from the doo booking office at Sellafield Railway Station; (2) drawn true south-west for 1,500 yds. from the 12th mile post on the railway from Whitehaven the extremities of such lines The use of nets is also prohibited near the mouth of the River Esk, within the area enclosed (1) by an imaginary line extending south coastwis river from a black post at high-water mark on Drigg Point, to a white post on the south side of the river at high-water mark in the parish o distance between the said posts being 1,550 yards or thereabouts; (2) by a line drawn in a south-west direction seawards from the last-mentione black buoy distant 1,300 yards; (3) by a line drawn from the said black post on Drigg Point to a red buoy distant 1,100 yards; and (4) by a line yards long connecting the two buoys.
4. KENT				
5. LUNE	6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday			
6. RIBBLE	6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday	Draft or drift nets, hang nets, and haaf nets Draft or drift nets, and hang nets, to consist of a single sheet, without armour, to be always kept in motion. Haaf nets, not to exceed 6 yards in length, when wet.		
7. DEE	Below Chester Weir, 6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday. Above Chester Weir, noon Saturday to noon Monday.	Draft nets, trammel nets, and coracle nets of legal construction. Draft nets not to exceed 200 yards, trammel nets 100 yards, and coracle nets 16 yards, in length, when wet. Trammel nets to be used in that portion only of the River Dee which is below an imaginary line drawn across the river from Burton point, on the northward shore, to Rockcliff Hall, on the south nets placed together, the centre one having a mesh of not less than 2½ inches from knot to knot when wet, and the outer ones having a mesh of not less than 11 inches from knot to knot, when so The use of trammel nets within 300 yards of each other is prohibited.		
8. ELWY AND CLWYD				
9. CONWAY				
10. SEIONT				
11. DWYFACH				
12. DOVEY				The use of nets is prohibited at the mouth of the River Ysceithin, or on th within 300 yards on the Harlech side and 150 yards on the Barmouth side; 300 yards from the mouth of the River Dysynny, measured in a straight rock marked with the letter "D," at the mouth of the said river, and bein by posts similarly marked; and also in so much of the said river as lies railway bridge, and is not included in the above definition.
13. AYRON		Draft nets, hang nets, and pole nets	1½ inch	
14. TEIFY		Draft or hang nets not to exceed 200 yards in length and 4 yards in depth, when wet, and not to be used between the Lower Bridge, Aberayron, and a certain line drawn at the mouth of the river. Draft nets, coracle nets, and pole nets Draft nets to be shot from either bank of the river in a semicircle, and drawn in to the bank from which they started; to be kept in motion the whole time they are at work. Coracle nets shall only be used by two men for each net in coracles, one at each end, and the net between them fishing down stream, and no net shall be reversed.	1½ inch	
15. CLEDDY			1⅛ inch	
16. TOWY	Noon Saturday to noon Monday	Trammel nets, seine nets, wade nets, coracle nets, lamp nets, and two-pole nets Trammel nets not to be used in tidal waters.	1½ inch	
17. OGMORE		Draft nets only, not exceeding 200 yards in length, when wet	1½ inch	
18. TAFF AND ELY	Noon Saturday to noon Monday	Draft nets only, not exceeding 200 yards in length, when wet		
19. RHYMNEY	Noon Saturday to noon Monday	Trammel nets only, floated by means of a line and corks at the top; to be used by drawing them by means of the lines.	1½ inch	
20. USK	Noon Saturday to noon Monday	Beating nets only, armed on one or both sides, not exceeding 80 yards in length; to be used by extending the net from a point at or near one bank of the river to another point at or near the same bank, and by driving therein the fish which may have been thereby enclosed. This does not apply to that part of the Ebbw and tributaries above Maesglaes Railway Bridge.	1½ inch	
21. WYE		Between 2nd February and 15th May, both days inclusive, draft nets, coracle nets, stop nets or stopping nets, and lave nets. Between 16th May and 31st August following, both days inclusive, draft nets, coracle nets, stop nets or stopping nets, lave nets, and beating nets. Beating nets may not exceed 80 yards in length, measured when wet, and to be used by extending the same from a point at or near one bank of the river to another point at or near the same bank, and by driving therein the fish which may have been so enclosed.	From 25th June to 31st Aug., 2½ inches.	
[illegible]EVERN		No nets except seine or draft nets, bush or beating nets, coracle nets, lave nets, and landing nets used as auxiliary to angling with rod and line. Above Tewkesbury weir, no net except draft nets, coracle nets, and bush or beating nets. Bush nets shall mean and include all nets that are fastened either at one end or both to the bank when being used. Draft nets shall mean and include all nets that are not fastened or made stationary at any time during their use. Draft nets not to exceed 100 yards in length and 8 yards in depth. Coracle nets not to exceed 30 yards in length and 8 yards in depth, and to be used with a coracle at each end of the net, the coracles floating down the stream and the net between them. Bush or beating nets not to exceed 80 yards in length, and 8 yards in depth, and to be used by extending the net from a point at or near one bank of the river to another point at or near the same bank, and by driving therein any fish which may have been thereby enclosed. Such net shall not be in the water for more than 30 minutes at one time. Above Gloucester Bridge, draft nets to be used only by attaching each end of the net to a boat, and drawing the net until the end of the draft is reached, and then drawing the net on to the land or into one of the boats, or by shooting the net from a boat which shall start from the bank of the river, and proceed across, or partly across, the river, and return to the bank from which it started. Each draft net shall be fully drawn in and landed at least 20 minutes before another net is shot or begun to be shot within 100 yards from the point at which the first net is shot or begun to be shot. No draft net shall be used in the same draft within 20 minutes after a net has been landed.		
23. AVON, BRUE, AND PARRET				
24. TAW AND TORRIDGE	Noon Saturday to 8 a.m. Monday	Above Barnstaple Bridge on the River Taw, or the Railway Bridge next above Bideford Bridge on the River Torridge, no net other than a draft net to be used in public waters. Such nets to be used in the customary manner, namely, by shooting the net from a boat, which shall start from the bank of the river with one end of the head-rope held by a fisherman, and proceed not more than three-fourths of the width of the river across, when within 100 yards of the nearest point of the line of shot of any other draft-net being worked in the like manner, and return to the bank from which it started, the other end of the head-rope being then landed, and the net hauled ashore on the same bank as that on which the end of the head-rope was first stationed previously to commencing to shoot the net from the boat.		
25. CAMEL			1½ inches	
26. FOWEY		In portion of district lying seaward of low-water mark, and within the Cornwall Sea Fisheries District, unarmoured hang nets, with a mesh of not less than 1½ inch, and draft nets. In other parts of district draft nets only.	See Col. 3.	
27. TAMAR AND PLYM		Draft or seine nets, consisting of a single sheet without armour or walling, and not to exceed 200 yards in length.	In the Plym only, 1½ inch.	
28. AVON (Devon)			In tidal waters of R. Avon below a line drawn from New Quay to Aunemouth Creek, and in tidal waters of R. Erme, 1⅛ inch.	
29. DART	6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday	Draft or seine nets may be used only in the manner in which they are ordinarily used; not to be fixed either to the bank or shore, or by anchoring the boat from which they are worked; to be shot from a coble or boat starting from the shore or bank of the river across, or partly across the river, and then home or drawn unto the bank from which they are started, and without any stoppage or delay.		
30. TEIGN	6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday			no draft or seine net for fish other than salmon to be used (1) above th of the said bridge until it reaches the centre of the deepest channel to the Tower in Col. Graham's grounds, and thence along such line to t at Teignmouth until it reaches the centre of the deepest channel of th along such line to the right bank of the river.
31. EXE				
32. OTTER				
33. AXE		Draft or seine nets only, with or without armour	1½ inch	
34. FROME				
35. AVON AND STOUR	Noon Saturday to noon Monday			
36. OUSE (Sussex)	6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday			
38. ROTHER	6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday			
39. STOUR (Canterbury)				
46. TRENT				
47. YORKSHIRE		Drift nets, draft or seine nets, not being armoured, beating nets, lave nets (including click, hand, bow, and stand nets). Drift and lave nets not to be used except in tidal waters. Subject to the provisions of the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861 to 1876, and of any byelaw made thereunder, each description of net shall be used only in the manner in which such net is ordinarily used within the Yorkshire Fishery District at the time of the making of this byelaw. No net sh shall not exceed 400 yards in length, measured when wet, and shall be shot from a coble or boat from a point on the shore or bank of the river to another point on the same shore or bank. D		
48. ESK (Yorks)	6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday			The use of nets is prohibited at Whitby within the area enclosed by the follow drawn true north from those points until they intersect a line drawn true E
49. TEES		Draft nets, hang nets		
50. WEAR				The use of nets is prohibited within the area enclosed by a line drawn from the shore at Roker to the North Beacon, thence to the South Beacon off thence to the chimney at the south end of the Marine Engine Works.
51. TYNE			From 1st July to 31st August 1½ in.	The use of nets is prohibited within the area enclosed by a line drawn fro Point to the Trinity buoy coloured red near the end of the north pier at the River Tyne, thence to the Trinity buoy coloured black near the end pier at the mouth of the River Tyne; and thence to the Trow rocks.
52. COQUET		Draft or hang nets to be used, with or without a boat, by not more than three men	1½ inch	

D WALES (OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN IN TABLE I., AND THOSE REGULATING THE RATE OF LICENCE DUTY).
Tables I. and III.

	6. Gratings placed in pursuance of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, across the Head Race of any Mill or across any artificial Channel to be kept shut between the following Dates.	7. Regulation of Nets used for Fish other than Salmon in Annual and Weekly Close Seasons.* * NOTE.—These byelaws do not apply to any part of the district where there is a several right of fishery, nor to any part of the river where the breadth at low water is greater than six miles.	8. The use at Night of Nets in Inland Waters, except a Landing Net or a Net for taking Eels, is prohibited in the Districts marked ✱.	9. The Districts marked † have adopted a Byelaw regulating the Marks and Labels to be attached to Nets, Boats, &c. used for the capture of Salmon.	10. The Districts marked § have adopted a Byelaw regulating the Forms of Licences to be used, and the manner of issuing them.	No. of District.
				†	§	1
	From 1st Dec. to 30th June across the head race of any mill or any other artificial channel; and from 1st March to 31st Dec. across the tail race of any mill or any artificial channel.			†	§	2
he Furness st for 1,500 step of the (3) joining				†	§	3
e across the Bootle, the d post to a about 1,550						
			✱	†	§	4
				†	§	5
				†	§	6
		Between sunset and sunrise during the annual close season, previous to the 16th October, and during the whole of the weekly close season no net to be used above a line drawn from Burton Point to Rockcliff Hall.	✱	†	§	7
ward shore; such nets to consist of not more than three walls or measured.						
	From 1st Jan. to 1st June across head races of mills or any artificial channel. From 1st July to 1st Dec. across tail races of mills.			†	§	8
			✱	—	—	9
		During the weekly close season no net except trawl nets to be used in the Menai Straits.	✱	†	—	10
					§	11
foreshore alsc within ine from a g indicated below the					§	12
			✱		§	13
				†	§	14
			✱	†	§	15
		Trammel nets, seine nets, wade nets, coracle nets, and two-pole or lamp nets shall not be used in the annual and weekly close seasons, for catching fish other than salmon, without the consent in writing of the Board of Conservators.		†	§	16
			✱		§	17
			✱		§	18
			✱	†	§	19
	The grating in the mill leat near Millbrook weir in the Groyney, from 15th Nov. to 15th Feb. inclusive. Other gratings in the Usk and tributaries above Lock Bridge, near Brecon, from 15th Nov. to 31st Mar. Below the said Bridge, from 1st Dec. to 15th May.		✱	†	§	20
		Between sunset on Saturday and 6 a.m. on Monday no net to be used for the taking of shrimps.	✱ Before the 15th May.	†	§	21
below the the River	1st September to 31st December Where gratings approved by one of the inspectors are required to be placed across any artificial channel, they shall be placed during the whole year. Provided that if two forms of grating are so approved, the grating with the widest aperture between the bars shall be placed between the 15th Sept. and the 25th Dec. both inclusive, and the grating with the narrowest aperture shall be placed between the 26th Dec. and the 14th Sept. following, both inclusive.	During the annual close season all lampern wheels set on or within 20 yards of any weir to be cross-prowed. Between sunset on Saturday and 6 a.m. on Monday no nets to be used for the taking of shrimps in the estuary of the River Severn. During the annual close season no net of any description, except fixed nets for catching eels and sprats, and landing nets used in connexion with a rod and line, to be used in the night time. In the borough of Shrewsbury the nets that may be used for fish other than salmon from 1st September to 15th March shall be bait nets, and landing nets as auxiliary to rod and line.	✱ In the Severn above Diglis Weir only, and in the Teme and tributaries.	†	§	22
				†	§	23
		No net to be used within the bar in any public water having a mesh of less dimensions than 1½ inches from knot to knot or 6 inches round, measured when wet, from 21st September to 30th November.	✱	†	§	24
	Bridge, on the Taw; (2), Landcross Railway Bridge on the Torridge; (3), Landcross Iron Road Bridge, on the Yeo, during the annual close season no net for taking sea fish shall be used between sunset and sunrise, and no fixed nets for taking sea fish shall be used except sprat nets.	Between the Sprat Ridge Buoy, and (1), the County Bridge, termed New				
	From 1st January to 31st May across head races and artificial channels; from 1st June to 31st December across tail races and artificial channels.		✱	†	—	25
	All the year round		✱	†	§	26
					—	27
			✱	†	§	28
		During the annual or weekly close season no nets to be used in the Dart above a line drawn from Duncannon to Ashprington Point, nor in the River Harbourne above a line drawn from Bickford Point to Cornworthy Weir.		†	§	29
	From 1st January to 30th June across head races; from 1st May to 30th October across tail races.	During the weekly close season no draft or seine net for fish other than salmon to be used above a line drawn from the lighthouse at Teignmouth to Lord Clifford's house at Shaldon. During the annual close season	✱	†	§	30
e lower side of the Teignmouth and Shaldon Bridge; or (2) within a line drawn from the right bank of the R. Teign along the lower side of the river, thence downward along such channel until it reaches a line drawn from the railway signal post near the Club Grounds at Bitton he right bank of the river; or (3) within a line drawn from the extremity of the lowest jetty at Shaldon, in the direction of the lighthouse e river, thence downward along such channel until it reaches a line drawn from such lighthouse to Lord Clifford's house at Shaldon, thence						
		No nets for fish other than salmon to be used in the annual close season above a line drawn from the Perch at Turf on one side of the River Exe, to Woodbury Road Station on the other side, nor in the weekly close season above a line drawn from Starcross Pier to Courtlands Beach Gate.	✱	†	—	31
						32
			✱	†	§	33
					—	34
		During the weekly close season no net of any description to be used for catching any kind of fish.	✱	†	§	35
		During the annual and weekly close seasons nets not to be used above South-sea Bridge with a mesh smaller than that used for salmon.	✱	†	§	36
			✱	†	§	38
						39
			✱		§	46
	Across head races from 1st January to 1st June; across tail races from 1st September to 31st December.		✱	†	§	47
ll be fixed to the shore or bank, or to the bed of the sea or of a river. No net shall be worked from a boat at anchor. Draft or seine nets rift nets shall be fastened to a boat, and allowed to drift or float with the tide.						
ing lines :—A line from the flagstaff on the West Cliff, near the Royal Hotel, to the most easterly corner of the East Pier, and lines . and W., through a point distant 200 yards true north from the seaward extremity of the West Pier.				†	§	48
				†	§	49
		Nets for fish other than salmon not to be used during weekly close season below Stockton Bridge.		†	§	50
the jetty on Hendon, and				†	§	51
n Sharpness he mouth of of the south			✱	†	§	52

TABLE showing the RATES of LICENCE DUTY leviable on INSTRUMENTS, other than ROD and LINE, used in FISHING for SALMON in the FISHERY DISTRICTS of EN

[N.B.—A Salmon Licence includes a Licence to fish for Trout and Char. A List of Districts in which Licences to fish for Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon, are issued (under the provisions of The Fre

DISTRICT. (In Order of Coast from N.W. to N.E.)	Weir, Hang, Baulk, Garth, Goryd, Box, Crib, or Cruive.	Draft or Seine and Hang or Drift Net.		Coracle Net.	Other Nets.
		Not exceeding 200 Yards, except where otherwise stated.	Every additional 40 Yards, except where otherwise stated.		
1. Eden	5*l.*	Not exceeding 300 yards, in public waters, and up to North British Railway Bridge, 5*l.*; in other parts of the district, 3*l.*	10*s.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	Haaf net, 1*l.* 10*s.*
2. Derwent	12*l.*	5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	
3. West Cumberland	5*l.*	Not exceeding 50 yards, 3*l.* „ „ 200 „ 5*l.*	1*l.* per 50 yds.		
4. Kent	10*l.*	5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	
5. Lune	10*l.*	For the whole district, 5*l.* Used exclusively in Morecambe Bay, N. of a line drawn W. from Middleton tower, 2*l.* Used exclusively above Kirkby Lonsdale Bridge, 2*l.* 10*s.*	1*l.*		Heave net, 3*l.* Ditto used exclusively in the Wyre and tribu
6. Ribble	10*l.*	If used in the Ribble and tributaries above the junction of the Ribble and Hodder, and in the Douglas and Tawd above their junction not exceeding 80 yards, 2*l.*; in all other parts of the district, 5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.*	Tidal fixed nets, 10*l.*
7. Dee	12*l.*	5*l.*		2*l.* 5*s.*	Trammel net, not exceeding 100 yards, 15*l.*
8. Elwy and Clwyd	10*l.*	3*l.* 10*s.*		2*l.*	
9. Conway	Box, crib, or cruive, 3*l.*; V-weir, goghead, or baulk, 5*l.*	5*l.* of any length		2*l.*	
10. Seiont	5*l.*	5*l.* If used exclusively in the Menai Straits, between Ferry Causeway and Moeldon Ferry, 3*l.*		2*l.*	
11. Dwyfach	12*l.*	5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	
12. Dovey	10*l.*	5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.*	
13. Ayron	1*l.*	5*l.*			Pole net, 3*l.*
14. Teify	12*l.*	5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	
15. Cleddy		3*l.*	5*s.*	1*l.*	Compass net, 1*l.* 1*s.*
16. Towy	Fishing Weir at Clog y fran, 12*l.* David Williams' fixed engine at St. Ishmael's, 3*l.*	5*l.* of any length If used in the sea between St. Govin's Head and Carmarthen Bar, for the season 2*l.* 10*s.*; for each of the months of June, July, and August, 12*s.* 6*d.*		2*l.* 2*s.* If used partly in private and partly in public water, between Llandilo Rhynws and Carmarthen Bridges, for each description of water, 1*l.* 1*s.*	Wade or draw net, not exceeding 30 yards, 1*l.*; for every additional 30 y of Loughor a quarter of a mile or more below Loughor Railway Bridge Worms Head and Towyn Point, or between St. Govin's Head and Carm yards; two-pole net, 2*l.*; heave, haaf, or lamp net, 10*s.*; trammel net f
17. Ogmore	2*l.* 2*s.*	3*l.* 3*s.*			
18. Taff and Ely		3*l.* 3*s.*			
19. Rhymney	Box, crib, or cruive, 3*l.*; V-weir, goghead, or baulk, 5*l.*	3*l.*		2*l.*	
20. Usk	12*l.*	5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	Stop net, 5*l.*; beating net, 20*l.*
21. Wye	10*l.*	5*l.*		2*l.*	Stop net, 3*l.*; beating net, below Builth Bridge, 5*l.*; do. above Builth Bridge,
22. Severn	10*l.*	For the whole district, 5*l.* Above Bollo Pool, 4*l.* „ Gloster Bridge, 3*l.* „ Tewkesbury Weir, 2*l.* „ Lincombe Weir, 1*l.* 1*s.*	1*l.*	2*l.* Above Lincombe Weir, 1*l.* 1*s.*	Stop net, 3*l.*; lave net, 1*l.* 10*s.*; if two lave nets used by the same perso public waters, for the second net, 1*l.*; cleeching net
23. Avon, Brue, and Parret	7*l.* 10*s.*	5*l.*	1*l.*		Dip net, 10*s.*; pitching net, 1*l.*
24. Taw and Torridge	6*l.*	3*l.* 10*s.*	1*l.*	2*l.*	Wade net for every 25 yards in length, 5*s.*
25. Camel		2*l.* Unarmoured hang net, in portion of district lying seaward of low-water mark, and within the Cornwall sea fisheries district (except in the river Gannel above Pentire Point),			
26. Fowey		Net of any kind, except a coracle net, used above Lostwithiel, and in all private waters, 5*l.* Ditto, in any other part of the district, 2*l.* 10*s.* Unarmoured hang net, in portion of distric mark, and within the Cornwall sea fisheries district, for every 25 fathoms. 5*s.*			
27. Tamar and Plym	7*l.*	3*l.* 10*s.*		1*l.* 10*s.*	
28. Avon (Devon)	10*l.*	5*l.*			Hand net. 1*l.*
29. Dart	10*l.*	5*l.*		2*l.*	
30. Teign	10*l.*	5*l.*		2*l.*	
31. Exe	10*l.*	Below Salmon Pool Weir, 3*l.* 10*s.*; above that point, 5*l.*		1*l.* 10*s.*	
32. Otter	—	—	—	—	—
33. Axe	10*l.*	5*l.*		2*l.*	
34. Frome	10*l.*	5*l.*		2*l.*	
35. Avon and Stour	Knapp fishing mill-dam, 12*l.*; Winkton ditto, 5*l.*	3*l.*		2*l.*	
36. Ouse (Sussex)	12*l.*	5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	Casting net, 2*l.* 5*s.*
38. Rother	—	—	—	—	—
39. Stour (Canterbury)	10*l.*	5*l.*		2*l.*	
46. Trent		5*l.*	1*l.*		Stand or bow net, 1*l.*
47. Yorkshire	10*l.*	5*l.* If used between Hayburn Wyke and Spurn Point, 2*l.* 10*s.*	1*l.* 10*s.*		Lave net (including click, hand, bow, or stand net) 5*l.* If required b net licence, 2*l.*
48. Esk (Yorks)	10*l.* Fishing weir, with fixed net attached, 5*l.*	Hang net, not exceeding 400 yards, 2*l.* 10*s.* Draft net, 2*l.*	10*s.*	—	—
49. Tees	12*l.*	5*l.*	10*s.*	—	—
50. Wear	12*l.*	Not exceeding 300 yards, 5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	
51. Tyne	12*l.*	Not exceeding 400 yards, 5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	
52. Coquet	12*l.*	Not exceeding 500 yards, 4*l.*; if the same net is used in private waters by a person holding a 4*l.* licence to fish in public waters, and *vice versâ*, for the second licence, 1*l.*	Every additional 100 yards, 5*s.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	

TABLE showing DISTRICTS in which LICENCE DUTIES on INSTRUMENTS other than ROD and LINE, use EXCLUSIVELY of SALMON, are levied under the Provisions of The Freshwater Fisherie

DISTRICT.	Draft Net.	Cross Line.	The Use of Night Lines.	Trammel Net.	Coracle or Bush or Casting Net.	Dip Ne
Eden	1*l.*					
Derwent	1*l.* 10*s.* for 200 yards; for every additional 40 yards, 6*s.*	—	—	—	—	—
Kent	1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	15*s.*	1*l.* for 100 yards. 10*s.* for every additional 100 yards.			
Lune	For any net, 1*l.*	—	—	—	—	—
Ayron	For any net, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*		10*s.* each.	—	—	—
Teify	For any instrument, other than rod and line, one-third of the duty chargeable for salmon.		For every dozen or part thereof, 3*s.*	—	—	—
Towy	For any net, one-third of the duty chargeable for salmon		10*s.*	—	—	—
Taff and Ely			3*l.* each.	—	—	—
Rhymney			5*s.*			
Usk			5*s.*			
Wye	1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*			1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	—	—
Severn	7*s.*		5*s.* each		7*s*	
Avon, Brue, and Parret					3*s.*	3*s.*
Avon and Stour (in River Avon and tributaries above Bickton Mill Dam)	7*s.* 6*d.*					
Ditto (rest of District)	For any instrument, 1*s.*	—	—	—	—	—
Trent	For any instrument other than rod and line, 10*s.*		—	—	—	—
Yorkshire	Net of any kind or description, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*		1*l.* each.	—	—	—

IGLAND AND WALES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE SALMON FISHERY ACTS, 1861–1876. (March 31st, 1895.)

shwater Fisheries Act, 1878) is given below.] For Rates of Licence Duty for Rod and Line, in each case, *see* Table I.

	Putchers, per 50.	Putt.	Outrigger or leader to Putts or Putchers.		Cross Line.	Any Instrument not specified.	District.
			Not exceeding 100 Yards.	For every additional 20 Yards.			
- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	1
- - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	2
- - -	—	-	- - - -	- -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	3
- - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	4
taries, 1*l.* 10*s.* - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- -	2*l.*	—	5
- - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.* - -	5*l.* - -	6
- - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* -	2*l.* 10*s.* -	20*l.* - -	7
- - -	- - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - -	1*l.* -	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
- - - -	1*l.* -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.*	—	10
- - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	11
- - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - -	1*l.* -	2*l.*	—	12
- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	13
- - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.* -	5*l.* - -	14
- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
rds, 1*l.* If used in estuary and on seacoast between arthen Bar, 5*s.* for every 30 r inland waters only, 15*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	2*l.* 2*s.*	—	17
- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	2*l.* 2*s.*	—	18
- - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	1*l.* - -	3*l.* - -	19
- - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.* -	20*l.* - -	20
2*l.*; lave or cleeching net, 1*l.*	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.*	—	21
n, one in private and one in , 2*l.*	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - - Below New Passage, 1*s.* -	1*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.*	—	22
- - - -	10*s.* - -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	- - -	2*l.* - -	23
- - - -	15*s.* 3*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - -	10*s.* - -	1*l.* 5*s.*	—	24
for every 25 fathoms, 5*s.* -	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
lying seaward of low-water - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
- - - -	14*s.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	14*s.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 3*l.* 10*s.*	- -	1*l.* 10*s.*	—	27
- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
- - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.*	—	29
- - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.*	—	30
- - - -	14*s.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	14*s.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 3*l.* 10*s.* -	- -	2*l.*	—	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
- - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.*	—	33
- - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.*	—	34
- - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.*	—	35
- - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	1*l.* 10*s.*	—	36
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
- - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.*	—	39
- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
a person holding a draft - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
- - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	50
- - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	51
- - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	52

IN FISHING FOR TROUT AND CHAR, ACT, 1878.

	Cleeching Net.	Box.	Any other Instrument.
-	- - - - -	- - - -	Shoulder, pod, or other net, except a landing net, 15*s.*
	—	—	—
-	- - - - -	- - - -	Plumb line, 5*s.*
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
-	- - - - -	- - - -	1*l.*
-	1*l.* - - -	- - - -	5*l.*
	—	—	—
-	5*s.* - - -	15*s.* - - -	10*s.*
-	- - - - -	- - - -	13*s.* 4*d.*
-	- - - - -	- - - -	Point net, 7*s.* 6*d.*, drag net, 7*s.* 6*d.*, stop net, 1*s.*
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	—	—	—

APPENDIX XII.—TABLE No. IV.

ABSTRACT OF THE BYELAWS UNDER THE FRESHWATER FISHERIES ACT, 1884, IN FORCE ON THE 31st MARCH 1895, IN THE SEVERAL

(For regulations as to Close Season for Freshwater Fish, *see* Appendix XI., and for Licence Duties for Trout and Ch

N.B.—These Byelaws do not apply to fixed nets for taking eels, nor to a landing net used as auxiliary to anglin

DISTRICT. (N.B.—The districts are taken in Geographical order, from N.W. round the coast to N.E.)	Kinds of Instruments that may be lawfully used for Freshwater Fish, and Regulations as to their us
DERWENT	- - -

FISHERY DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ar, *see* Tables I. and III.)

g with rod and line.

	Minimum Size of Mesh of Nets for taking Freshwater Fish (except casting or dip nets lawfully used for catching fish for bait).
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 inch (except landing nets).
for pike, using a landing net as auxiliary to fishing with any lawful instrument not being a draft net, and using a dip net	1¼ inch.
deepest part of the net to the centre of the head-rope; the ropes at either end of the net used in working the same not	
king the same not to exceed 150 fathoms in length.	
be so attached will admit of, the hauling rope attached to the other end of the net being used to haul the net after being	
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2½ inches.
elongs to the same owner, or jointly to different owners on each side, it shall be lawful for such owner or joint owners, if nd produce the document by which he is authorised to any person demanding it, and in default shall not be deemed to be	1 inch.
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 inch.
t lines. Trimmers for pike. -	1 inch.
ary line drawn across the said river 100 yards below its confluence with Borle Brook in the parish of Highley in the same	Bush nets. 1⅜ inch.
rivers, brooks, streams, and tributaries that flow into or communicate with the river Severn between the said points, the	
y between imaginary lines drawn across the river from the following points: (1) 150 yards below the confluence of the said borough, and 150 yards above the confluence of the Tern; (4) 150 yards below the confluence of the Tern, and	
ter fish other than a rod and line, night lines, and wheels or baskets for taking eels and lamperns, is prohibited. me bank, and by driving therein any fish which may have been thereby enclosed; such net shall not be in the water for	
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	¾ inch.
folk, within a distance of a quarter of a mile from such river, or in that portion of the river Waveney which lies below	
contained shall be held to forbid the use of a rod with a line to which more than one hook is attached.† nd below that point, save so much of the river Glen as lies above Fletland Mills.	
e (except so much of the river Bain as lies above the Staunch, so much of the Horncastle Navigation as lies above the the special written orders of the Board of Conservators for the purpose of improving the fishery of the district; and the or trimmers. 0 yards above or below any dam.	
strict only].	

The measurement is to be made from one knot to the next knot, and when the net is wet.

kley joins the parish of Clapham, and thence up stream to a point in the river Ouse about 24 chains down stream of Milton Mill; (3) the portion the parish church, Kempston, and thence up stream to Bromham Bridge; (5) the portion of the Ouse, belonging to S. Whitbread, Esq., M.P., nes of Goldington, Renhold, Great Barford, and Willington, in the county of Bedford; (7) the portion of the Ouse, belonging to J. Alington, Esq., art of the river Ivel as runs from the southern outlet in the Ouse, as far as the northern boundary of Tempsford parish; (10) the portion of the Ouse, ngdon; (12) the portion of the district situate in the parishes of Barnack, Blatherwycke, Burghley, Deene, Easton, Southorpe, and Whittering.

ARCH 1895 in the WATERS to which that ACT applies.

ery District, as formed under the provisions of Part III. of the Fisheries Act, 1891.

ELTS.

RIVERS OUSE, NAR, AND NENE.

No person shall, within the limits of the ove Act, take or kill, or attempt to take or ll, smelts in the rivers Ouse, Nar, or Nene, tween the 1st day of April and the 31st day August, both days inclusive.

No person shall, within the limits of the ove Act, use, or attempt to use, in the rivers se, Nar, or Nene, for the purpose of taking elts, any net having a mesh of less dimenns, when wet, than five-eighths of an inch m knot to knot, measured on each side of e square.

BREYDON WATER.

No person shall, within the limits of the ove Act, use, or attempt to use, in the water own as Breydon Water, for the purpose of king smelts, any net in the months of May, ne, July, and August, or any net between e 1st day of September and the 30th day of ril, both days inclusive, having a mesh of s dimensions, when wet, than five-eighths an inch from knot to knot, measured on h side of the square.

TAKING BAIT.

NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

No person shall for the purpose of taking bait in any navigable river within the limits of the above Act (except in the river Ouse below Denver Sluice, and in the river Nene below Wisbeach Bridge), use any net other than a cast net, or any cast net having a mesh of less dimensions, when wet, than five-eighths of an inch from knot to knot, measured on each side of the square.

ALL WATERS.

No person shall, within the limits of the above Act, use, or attempt to use, any cast net exceeding 8 yards in circumference, or having a sack or purse exceeding 14 inches in depth, when extended, for the purpose of taking fish for bait. Provided that cast nets up to 12 yards in circumference may be used from 11th October to 1st April; and the word "bait" shall mean roach, rudd or roud, bream, dace, ruff or pope, gudgeons, and minnows, measuring less than 8 inches from the nose to the fork of the tail.

No person shall, within the limits of the above Act, net for bait at any time on a Sunday; and no person shall, within such limits, net for bait at any time on a week-day except between one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset, nor unless such bait is for use in angling, or trolling, or taking eels within the limits of the above Act.

TAKING EELS.

RIVERS YARE AND WENSUM, ABOVE HARDLEY CROSS.

No person shall, for the purpose of taking eels in the rivers Yare and Wensum, above Hardley Cross, do any of the following things:—

(1.) Use or attempt to use in the months of April, May, and June, a line with a hook or hooks, except in connexion with a rod used for the purpose of angling.

(2.) Use or attempt to use any net in the months of April, May, and June.

(3.) Use or attempt to use at any other time of the year, a line, whether fixed or not, with more than one hook, except in connexion with a rod used for the purpose of angling.

(4.) Use or attempt to use any net other than a skim or skein net.

ALL OTHER WATERS.

In all other waters within the limits of the above Act, lines with one hook only, whether fixed or not, and fixed nets, but no others, may be used at any time for taking eels only.

No person shall use or attempt to use, in any water within the limits of the above Act, a dag or spear, for the purpose of taking fish other than eels.

APPENDIX XIII.

The following is a list of the various printed Reports (other than Annual Reports) by the Inspectors of Fisheries (England and Wales), and by other persons specially appointed, on Inquiries relating to Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries.

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
1	1 July 1871	Report by Mr. Frank Buckland, Inspector of Fisheries for England and Wales, and Mr. Archibald Young, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries, on the effect of recent legislation on the **Salmon** Fisheries of **Scotland.**	Presented to Parliament [C. 419.] 1871.
2	6 May 1874.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the **Byelaw** proposed by the **Tyne** Board of Conservators, **prohibiting** the use of **Nets** near the **Mouth of the River Tyne.**	
3	18 Dec. 1874.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the **Byelaw** proposed by the **Tees** Board of Conservators, altering the **Annual Close Season for Salmon** in the Tees Fishery District.	
4	21 Dec. 1874.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries (with Mr. James Paterson) on **Wye Byelaws.**	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper, No. 294, 1875, p. 75.
5	10 April 1875.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into **Byelaws** proposed by the Conservators of the **Avon, Brue, and Parret** Fishery District altering the **Annual Close Season** for Salmon and regulating the use of **Nets for Fish other than Salmon** in the Annual and Weekly Close Season for Salmon.	
6	10 April 1875.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** proposed by the Conservators of the **Severn** Fishery District, prohibiting the use of **Nets for Fish other than Salmon** in the Weekly Close Season for Salmon.	
7	10 April 1875.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** proposed by the Conservators of the **Teify and Ayron** Fishery District altering the **Annual Close Season for Salmon.**	
8	28 April 1875.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Application of the Conservators of the **Taw and Torridge** Fishery District to acquire compulsorily a piece of Land at **Monk Okehampton Weir,** on the River Okement.	
9	30 April 1875.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the **Byelaw** proposed by the Conservators of the **Lune** Fishery District altering the **Annual Close Season for** Fishing for **Salmon.**	
10	31 May 1875.	Reports by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Application made by the Conservators of the **Tees** Fishery District for leave to purchase compulsorily **Dinsdale Dam** and the Premises connected therewith.	

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
11	1875.	Report of Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries for England and Wales, and Mr. Archibald Young, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries, on the operation of the **Tweed Fisheries Acts.**	Presented to Parliament [C. 1117.] 1875.
12	9 Aug. 1875.	Report by Mr. Frank Buckland, Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, on the **Fisheries of Norfolk,** especially Crabs, Lobsters, Herrings, and the Broads.	Printed in House of Commons Paper, No. 428, 1875.
13	8 June 1876.	Special Report by the Earl of March and Lord Winmarleigh on **Byelaws** made by the **Wye** Board of Conservators.	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper, No. 373, 1878, p. 91.
14	20 June 1876.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Provisions of the 15th section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, relating to **Elver Fishing in the Severn.**	Reprinted and presented to Parliament by Command [C. 1533.] 1876.
15	3 Oct. 1876.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Fowey** (Cornwall) Fishery District, altering the **Close Season for Salmon.**	
16	3 Jan. 1877.	Special Report by Lord Aberdare on proposed **Byelaws** of the **Wye** District Fishery Board.	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper, No. 373, 1878, p. 122.
17	28 Feb. 1877.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Dee** Fishery District, altering the **Close Season for Trout.**	
18	25 April 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Taw and Torridge** Fishery District, regulating the use of **Nets for Fish other than Salmon** during the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons for Salmon	
19	25 April 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Effect of the Salmon Fishery Laws on **Fisheries for Sea Fish** other than Salmon within the **Towy Fishery District.**	*See also* No. 23 (*infra*). Reprinted in 18th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 112).
20	26 April 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Application made by the Conservators of the **Cleddy** Fishery District to **extend the limits** of that District by including therein a portion of the **Teify and Ayron** Fishery District.	Reprinted in 17th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 27).
21	22 June 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the **Device** approved by the Home Office for closing **Putts and Putchers** during the Weekly Close Time.	Reprinted in 18th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 118).
22	17 July 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the use of **dynamite** for killing fish.	Presented to Parliament by Command [C. 1819.] 1877.
23	17 Dec. 1877.	Final Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Effect of the Salmon Fishery Laws on **Fisheries for Sea Fish** other than Salmon.	Continuation of No. 19 (*supra*). Reprinted in 18th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 115).

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
24	2 April 1878.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Fisheries of the **English Lake District.**	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2004.] 1878.
25	18 April 1879.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Yorkshire** Fishery District, altering the **Close Season for Salmon.**	
26	10 June 1879.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Provisions of a **Bill** for the **Amendment** of the **39th Section** of the **Salmon Fishery Act, 1873.**	Reprinted and presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2337.] 1879.
27	9 Sept. 1879.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on certain **Byelaws** made by the Conservators of the **Dee** Fishery District altering the **Close Time for Salmon.**	
28	24 Jan. 1880.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Eden** Fishery District, altering the **Weekly Close Season** for **Salmon.**	Reprinted in 20th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 37).
29	2 Aug. 1880.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries, in conjunction with Mr. Young, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries, on the **disease** which has recently appeared **among the Salmon** in the Tweed, Eden, and other Rivers in England and Scotland.	Presented to Parliament. [C. 2660.] 1880.
30	2 Aug. 1880.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain **Byelaws** made by the Conservators of the **Camel** and **Fowey** Fishery Districts, in the County of Cornwall, altering the **Close Season for Salmon and Trout.**	Reprinted in 20th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 39).
31	31 Oct. 1880.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Seiont** (Carnarvonshire) Fishery District, regulating the Use of **Nets for Fish other than Salmon** during the Close Season for Salmon.	Ditto. (p. 43.)
32	30 Nov. 1880.	Report on the Laws affecting the Salmon Fisheries of the **Solway Firth,** by Mr. Spencer Walpole and Mr. Archibald Young (Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries).	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2766.] 1881.
33	6 April 1881.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into the changes of the Law, if any, which are required to remove the **Grievances** to which it is alleged that the **Disturbances** which occurred during the past Winter in **Radnorshire** in carrying out, or in defiance of, the Provisions of the **Salmon Fishery Acts,** 1861 to 1876, are attributable.	Reprinted and presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2918.] 1881.
34	31 July 1881.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** altering the Minimum Size of the **Mesh of Nets** for taking Salmon in the **Ribble** Fishery District.	Reprinted in 21st Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 29).
35	6 Oct. 1881.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain **Byelaws,** and a **Scale** of **Licence Duties,** proposed by the Conservators of the **Teify and Ayron** Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 32.)

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
36	23 Feb. 1883.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Avon and Stour** Fishery District, regulating during the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons for Salmon the use of **Nets for Fish other than Salmon.**	Reprinted in 22nd Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 34).
37	10 July 1884.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** altering the **Annual Close Season for Salmon** in the **Derwent (Cumberland)** Fishery District.	Reprinted in 24th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 39).
38	20 Oct. 1884.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** varying the **Close Time for Salmon** in the **Taw and Torridge** Fishery District.	Reprinted in 24th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 44.)
39	20 Oct. 1884.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** altering the **Annual Close Season** in the **Avon and Erme** Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 47.)
40	31 Aug. 1885.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Exe** Fishery District regulating the use of **Nets for Fish other than Salmon** during the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons for Salmon.	Reprinted in 25th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 17).
41	31 Aug. 1885.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Conservators of the **Taw and Torridge** Fishery District altering the Size of the **Mesh of Nets** for taking Salmon.	Ditto. (p. 19.)
42	5 Sept. 1885.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer on an Alteration in the Rate of **Licence Duty** on **Salmon Rods,** and on a **Scale of Licence Duties** on **Trout Rods,** proposed by the Board of Conservators of the **West Cumberland** Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 23.)
43	12 Dec. 1885.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Dee** Fishery District, regulating the Use of **Nets** for the **Capture of Salmon.**	Ditto. (p. 27.)
44	21 Dec. 1885.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Alteration in the **Scale of Licence Duties** and on **Byelaws** regulating the **Use of Nets for Salmon,** and for **Fish other than Salmon,** in the **Towy** Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 30.)
45	18 March 1886.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain **Byelaws** made by the Board of Conservators of the **Teign** Fishery District, regulating the use of **Nets for Fish other than Salmon** during the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons, and prescribing the Periods during which **Gratings** shall be maintained.	Reprinted in 26th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 37).
46	2 Nov. 1886.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an **Experimental Catch** of Salmon made on 30th October 1886 in the **Taw and Torridge** Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 40.)
47	13 May 1887.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the **Severn** Fishery District **prohibiting** the use of certain **Instruments** for the capture of **Freshwater Fish** in a part of the River Severn.	Reprinted in 27th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 61).

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
48	9 June 1887.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the **Dovey, Mawddach,** and **Glaslyn** Fishery District altering an existing Byelaw by which the **Use** of **Nets** is **prohibited** at and near the **Mouth** of the River **Dysynni.**	Reprinted in 27th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 70).
49	31 Aug. 1887.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on the **Close Season** for Salmon applicable to the **Esk** (Yorkshire) Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 75.)
50	24 Oct. 1887.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws, made by the Board of Conservators of the **Witham** Fishery District, regulating and prohibiting particular **Modes** and **Instruments** of Fishing for **Freshwater** Fish within the limits of that District.	Ditto. (p. 77.)
51	24 Oct. 1887.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on certain Matters in connexion with **Freshwater** and **Estuary Fisheries.**	Ditto. (p. 80.)
52	16 June 1888.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the **Coquet** Fishery District altering the **Annual Close Seasons** for **Salmon** and for **Trout,** and **Regulating** the **Use** of certain **Nets** used for the capture of **Salmon.**	Reprinted in 28th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 39).
53	20 Aug. 1888.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the **Avon and Stour** Fishery District, altering the **Close Season** for fishing for **Salmon** with instruments other than rod and line.	Ditto. (p. 41.)
54	13 Dec. 1888.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws, made by the Board of Conservators of the **Avon and Erme** Fishery District, altering (1) the **Annual Close Season** for **Salmon,** and (2) the **Mesh** of **Nets** for taking **Salmon.**	Ditto. (p. 45.)
55	22 Jan. 1889.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the **Dee** Fishery District, (1) determining the **Length** and **Description** of **Nets** for taking **Salmon,** and (2) altering the **Annual Close Season** for **Salmon.**	Ditto. (p. 48.)
56	3 Nov. 1890.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Investigation as to the expediency of altering the commencement and termination of the **Annual Close Season** for **Salmon** in the **Tyne** Fishery District.	Reprinted in 30th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 31).
57	24 Dec. 1890.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the Board of Conservators of the **Eden** Fishery District, determining the **Description of Nets** that may be **lawfully used** for taking **Salmon** in a part of that district.	Ditto. (p. 38.)
58	31 May 1892.	Report of Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the Board of Conservators of the **Esk (Yorkshire)** Fishery District **prohibiting** the **Use** of **Nets** within a certain **distance** of the **Mouth** of the River **Esk.**	Reprinted in 32nd Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 21)

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
59	18 Mar. 1893.	Special Report by Mr. H. N. Malan on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the Board Conservators of the **Ayron** Fishery District determining the **kinds** of **Nets** to be used in fishing for **Salmon**.	Reprinted in 32nd Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 24.)
60	17 April 1893.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, in conjunction with Lord Monkswell, on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the Board of Conservators of the **Towy**, &c. Fishery District, altering the **Annual Close Season** for **Salmon**.	Ditto. (p. 26.)
61	26 April 1893.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into the Propriety of assenting to the Prayer of a **Petition** presented to the Board of Trade by the Board of Conservators of the **Tees** Fishery District for authority to put in force the Provisions of the **Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts** with respect to the **Purchase** of **Dinsdale Dam** and the Premises used in connexion therewith.	Reprinted in 33rd Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 17.)
62	15 Dec. 1893.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the Board of Conservators of the **Dovey, Mawddach, and Glaslyn** Fishery District, altering the **Annual Close Season** for **Rods**.	Ditto. (p. 23.)
63	16 May 1894.	Special Report by Mr. H. N. Malan on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the Board of Conservators of the **Dee Fishery District** for regulating, during the **Annual** and **Weekly Close Seasons**, the **Use of Nets** for **Fish other than Salmon**.	Reprinted in 34th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 19.)
64	12 Mar. 1895.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the Board of Conservators of the **Towy, &c. Fishery District**, prohibiting the **Use of Seine Nets** in a Portion of that District.	Ditto. (p. 21.)

SEA FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

NINTH ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS.

(For 1894.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
(*Pursuant to* 24 & 25 *Vict. c.* 109. *s.* 32, *and* 49 & 50 *Vict. c.* 39. *s.* 6.)

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1895.

[C.—7741.]

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MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES

— shewing —

DISTRICTS AND AREAS DEFINED UNDER THE SEA FISHERIES REGULATION ACT, 1888, THE SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES ACTS — 1861 TO 1892. — AND THE FISHERIES ACT 1891.

(to accompany the Annual Reports of the Inspectors of Fisheries for 1894.)

— Explanation. —

The lateral limits of the Sea Fisheries Districts are shewn thus ------

These Districts extend seawards as far as Her Majesty's subjects have by international law the exclusive right of fishing: but not in rivers or estuaries above certain lines defined in the Orders of the Board of Trade

Above such lines, and within their respective Districts, certain Boards of Salmon Conservators have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee

The same powers have been conferred on the Harbour Authorities of Colchester and Southampton respectively within certain areas, the seaward limits of which are shewn thus ——

The Districts formed under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts are coloured separately. Where they extend seawards the boundary lines are shewn thus:- - - - - - -

The boundary between England and Scotland is shewn thus + + + + + + + + + +

The Salmon Fishery Acts extend to the line shewn thus + - + - + - + - + - + -

County Boundaries are shewn thus - - - - - - - - - -

Certain waters in the portions of Norfolk and Suffolk shaded with coloured lines are under the jurisdiction of the Conservators of the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries

The Conservators of the Thames, the Lea and the Medway exercise certain powers for the protection of the fisheries in the waters under their respective jurisdictions

March 31st 1895.

SCOTLAND

IRELAND

NORTHUMBERLAND SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT

NORTH EASTERN SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT

TYNE

WEAR

TEES

ESK (YORKS)

NORTH RIDING

YORKSHIRE COAST

EAST RIDING

HUMBER

EASTERN SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT

WITHAM

LINCOLN

THE WASH

NORTH WESTERN SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT

DERWENT

TRENT

DERBY

NOTTINGHAM

STAFFORD

DEE

CHESTER

FLINT

DOVEY

DYFFRYN CLWYD

GWYRFAI

LLYFNI

SOUTH WESTERN SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT

CUMBERLAND SEA FISHERIES

WESTMORLAND

KENT

BELA

WINSTER &c.

LANCASHIRE SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT

RIBBLE

LUNE

WYRE

MORECAMBE BAY

SOLWAY FIRTH

NORTHUMBERLAND

CUMBERLAND

DURHAM

YORK

LANCASTER

CHESTER

STAFFORD

DERBY

NOTTINGHAM

LINCOLN

ANGLESEY

ISLE OF MAN

Berwick upon Tweed

Holy Island

Farne Islands

N Sunderland

Beadnel

Newton

Warkworth

Amble

Coquet R

Alnwick

Boulmer

2 miles North of Coquet mouth

Bothbury

Hauxley

Coquet

Morpeth

Newbiggin

3 miles South of Coquet mouth

Ballingham

R Wansbeck

R Blyth

Cullercoat

Tynemouth

R Shields

S Shields

Souter Point

Hexham

R Tyne

NEWCASTLE

Sunderland

Seaham

Hardwick Hall

Durham

Bishop Auckland

Hartlepool

W Hartlepool

Redcar

Saltburn

Middlesbro

Stockton

Darlington

Barnard Castle

Appleby

Kirkby Stephen

Richmond

Northallerton

Scarborough

Filey

Malton

Flamborough Hd

Bridlington Quay

Hornsea

Hull

Kingston upon Hull

Withernsea

Patrington

Spurn Pt

Grimsby

Caistor

Donna Nook

Saltfleet

Louth

Gainsborough

Market Rasen

Boston

Gore Pt

Skegness

Wells

Blakeney

Sheringham

Cromer

Mundesley

Happisburgh

Grantham

Sleaford

Swineshead

Donington

Lawyer Hall

Sutton St Mary

Spalding

Spilsby

Horncastle

Alford

Ingoldmells Point

Gibraltar

Burgh

Kirkby

Newark

Ashbourne

Uttoxeter

Derby

Nottingham

Matlock

Leek

Stoke

Stone

Burton

Chesterfield

Worksop

Sheffield

Doncaster

Barnsley

Rotherham

Manchester

Salford

Ashton-under-Lyne

Stockport

Rochdale

Huddersfield

Wakefield

Pontefract

Leeds

Bradford

Halifax

Keighley

Skipton

Ilkley

Otley

Tadcaster

Selby

Goole

Barnoldswick

Burnley

Blackburn

Preston

Lytham

Blackpool

Fleetwood

Rossall Pt

Morecambe

Lancaster

Settle

Ingleton

Kendal

Ambleside

Grasmere

Keswick

Ullswater

Penrith

Haweswater

Shap

Wigton

Aspatria

Maryport

Workington

Cockermouth

Keswick

Whitehaven

St Bees Hd

Ravenglass

Barrow

Ulverston

Dalton

Furness Abbey

Hawkshead

Coniston

Windermere

Kendal

Appleby

Brough

Kirkby Stephen

Barnard Castle

Darlington

Stockton

Middlesbro

Redcar

Saltburn

Staithes

Whitby

Robin Hoods Bay

Thorney Beck

Scarborough

Filey

Malton

Flamborough Hd

Bridlington Quay

Hornsea

MILFORD HAVEN SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT

SEVERN AND WESTERN SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT

DEVON SEA FISHERIES DIST.

CORNWALL SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT

CORNWALL SEA FISHERIES DIST.

SOUTHERN SEA FISHERIES DIST.

SUSSEX SEA FISHERIES DIST.

KENT AND ESSEX SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT

MONTGOMERY

SHROPSHIRE

STAFFORD

LEICESTER

NORFOLK

RADNOR

HEREFORD

WORCESTER

WARWICK

NORTHAMPTON

HUNTINGDON

BEDFORD

SUFFOLK

CARDIGAN

CARMARTHEN

BRECON

MONMOUTH

GLOUCESTER

OXFORD

BUCKINGHAM

HERTFORD

ESSEX

PEMBROKE

GLAMORGAN

BERKS

MIDDLESEX

LONDON

SURREY

KENT

WILTS

SOMERSET

DEVON

DORSET

HAMPSHIRE

SUSSEX

ISLE OF WIGHT

CORNWALL

Scale. 20 Statute Miles to 1 Inch.

0 20 40 60 80

Wyman & Sons Ltd., Lith. 63, Carter Lane, Doctors' Commons 1905-4-95.

REPORTS.

Mr. Berrington's Report.

Board of Trade,
8th April 1895.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Board of Trade, the reports of the inspectors of fisheries in relation to sea fisheries.

The map attached hereto will show that since the creation of the Cumberland Sea Fisheries District only a small portion of the coasts of England and Wales remains unprotected by committees of such districts. The Fisheries (Shell Fish) Regulation Act, 1894, which confers on the committees further powers of making byelaws for the protection of fisheries for shell fish, has met a want which has been much felt, and it is rapidly being put into operation in many districts.

The Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, generally, are working well, the committees having, as a rule, shown much discretion at the outset in securing the co-operation of the fishermen, and in proposing only well considered measures. In these, as in all other matters of administration, it would have been unwise to attempt, at the very first, the institution of a theoretically perfect code of regulations, or to run the risk of creating a feeling of alarm amongst those for whose benefit the byelaws are designed, even where any such alarm was believed to have been unwarranted. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the relations between the Board of Trade and the local authorities have throughout been of the most cordial description. Copies of all the byelaws now in force will be found in the Appendix, at p. 55.

The lamentable loss of life amongst fishermen occasioned by the gale of December last has drawn attention to the Provident Funds, which exist at many ports, but which, depending as they do on the regularity of the payments of the men themselves, cannot, as a rule, be described as flourishing. At Lowestoft a system has for several years worked well, under which the owners, by arrangement with their men, make the payments annually in respect of the crews of each fishing boat. The success of this method has been so great that the port was able to decline to receive any share of the subscriptions raised for the widows and orphans of the men lost in the gale. More recently the same system has been adopted at Ramsgate, where it bids fair to obtain a like success, and I am glad to be able to report that a society on the same lines has now been started under excellent

auspices at Yarmouth. The method is one which deserves the attention of all those who are interested in the well-being of the families of fishermen.

The arrangement with certain foreign powers with respect to the regulation of the traffic with fishermen in the North Sea, came into effect on the 23rd May last. During the remainder of the year 1894, 31 licences were issued to masters and mates of ten vessels, all of which belonged to the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. No application for a licence has been received from any other quarter, and no malpractices have been reported on the part of either British or foreign vessels in respect of this traffic.

The following tables show the complaints which have been received by the Board of Trade of offences alleged to have been committed between British and foreign sea fishing boats in contravention of the North Sea Convention of 1882.

Of 24 complaints made by British against foreign fishermen during the year, 12 were not proceeded with in consequence chiefly of insufficient evidence, and in some cases because the owners declined to go on with the complaint, six were settled between the parties, five are still pending, and one, which was carried into a foreign court, resulted in a conviction. Three other cases pending at the date of the last annual report resulted in acquittals.

Of 12 complaints made by foreign against British fishermen, three were not proceeded with, six were settled between the parties, two are still pending, and one was tried and resulted in a conviction. One complaint, pending at the date of the last report, was abandoned.

Three foreign boats were identified as fishing within British waters, but only one was arrested and convicted.

The arrest and conviction of four British boats for fishing within foreign waters was reported.

It is satisfactory to see an increase in the number of cases which are amicably settled between the parties without being brought into court.

COMPLAINTS received by the Board of Trade of Offences alleged to have been committed by Foreign against British Fishing Boats during the Year 1894.

No.	Port from which Complaint was forwarded.	Nationality of Accused.	Date of alleged Offence.	Alleged Offence.	Damages claimed.	Where tried.	Result.
			1894.				
1	Lowestoft	Belgian -	21st Feb.	Fouling gear -	65*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*	Bruges	Fine 15 francs compensation 350 francs.
2	N. Shields	German	27th Feb.	Do. - -	35*l.*	—	Prosecution for infraction of Convention pending. Owner declined to sue for damages in Germancourt.

No.	Port from which Complaint was forwarded.	Nationality of Accused.	Date of alleged Offence.	Alleged Offence.	Damages claimed.	Where tried.	Result.
			1894.				
3	Brixham	French	19th Mar.	Damaging lines and assault.	--	—	Case dropped.
4	Grimsby	Belgian	27th April	Taking of buoy, anchor, and line.	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	Pending.
5	Anstruther.	Dutch	15th May	Carrying away gear.	1*l.* 10*s.*	—	Evidence insufficient.
6	Arbroath	Do.	26th May	Do.	20*l.* 4*s.*	—	No case.
7	Lowestoft	Belgian	10th June	Damaging nets	16*l.* 16*s.*	--	Compensation settled. Belgian master prosecuted for not reporting occurrence.
8	Scarborough.	Dutch	18th June	Damaging lines	1*l.* 10*s.*	—	Case dropped. Witnesses refused to go to Holland.
9	Lowestoft	French	19th June	Damaging nets	9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*	—	Alibi proved to satisfaction of French Government.
10	Do.	Belgian	11th July	Fouling nets	12*l.* 17*s.*	—	Settled.
11	Do.	Do.	19th July	Do.	13*l.* 8*s.*	—	Pending.
12	Do.	Do.	19th July	Do.	26*l.* 9*s.*	—	Settled.
13	Lynn	French	8th Aug.	Fouling whelk gear.	6*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*	—	Identity not established.
14	Lowestoft	Do.	14th Aug.	Damaging nets	21*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*	—	Do.
15	Folkestone	Do.	17th-18th Sept.	Cutting and taking away nets.	9*l.*	—	Nets returned. Skipper declined to prosecute.
16	Ramsgate	Do.	25th Sept.	Do.	6*l.*	—	Not identified.
17	Do.	Do.	1st Oct.	Fouling nets	5*l.*	—	Do.
18	Do.	Do.	1st Oct.	Carrying away nets.	25*l.*	—	Nets recovered and 6*l.* paid.
19	Do.	Do.	4th Oct.	Forcibly taking British boat to Gravelines.	—	—	Owner received 20*l.* compensation. French authorities apologised.
20	Lowestoft	Belgian	16th Oct.	Cutting nets, and not exhibiting lights.	—	—	Owner declined to proceed. Absence of lights on Ostend fishing boats communicated to commanding officers of Belgian cruisers.
21	Ramsgate	French	18th Oct.	Cutting nets, stealing fish, and covering marks.	10*l.*	—	Evidence insufficient.
22	Lowestoft	Belgian	24th Oct.	Fouling nets	19*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*	—	Pending.
23	Grimsby	French	17th Nov.	Fouling whelk gear.	10*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*	—	Owner declined to proceed.
24	Yarmouth	Belgian	10th Dec.	Damaging nets	12*l.* 16*s.*	--	Pending.

Cases pending at date of last Report.

No.	Port from which Complaint was forwarded.	Nationality of Accused.	Date of alleged Offence.	Alleged Offence.	Damages claimed.	Where tried.	Result.
1	Lowestoft	Belgian -	1893. 30th Oct.	Fouling nets -	45*l.* 6*s.*	Bruges	Belgian master acquitted, but fined 26 francs for not exhibiting proper lights.
2	Do. -	Do. -	1st Dec.	Collision and fouling gear.	46*l.* 13*s.*	Do.	Belgian master acquitted.
3	Do. -	Do. -	22nd Dec.	Fouling gear -	55*l.*	Do.	Do.

Complaints of Offences alleged to have been committed by British against Foreign Fishing Boats, during the Year 1894.

No.	Nationality of Complainant.	Date of alleged Offence.	Alleged Offence.	Damages claimed.	Where tried.	Result.
1	Dutch -	9th March	Fouling lines -	60 florins -	Grimsby.	Fine 1*s.* and 9*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* costs; 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* awarded as compensation.
2	Do. -	30th–31st May	Fouling nets -	150 florins -	—	Settled by payment of 10*l.*
3	French -	27th September	Fouling gear -	64*l.*, afterwards reduced to 33*l.*	—	Settled by payment of 32*l.*
4	Do. -	Do. - -	Do. - -	"Trifling" -	—	
5	Do. -	4th October	Do. - -	—	—	Complaint withdrawn.
6	Dutch -	10th October	Do. - -	492 florins -	—	Settled by payment of 40*l.*
7	Do. -	13th October	Do. - -	10*l.* - -	—	Settled by payment of 10*l.*
8	Do. -	28th October	Do. - -	451 florins -	—	Pending.
9	Do. -	17th November	Fouling nets -	77·50 florins -	—	Settled by payment of 5*l.*
10	Danish -	December	Threatening Faröe fishing boats.	—	—	Pending.
11	Dutch -	5th December	Fouling nets -	160 francs -	—	Evidence insufficient.
12	French -	8th December	Fouling nets and damaging vessel.	243 francs -	—	Identity not established.

Case pending at date of last Report.

1	Belgian -	1893. 21st–22nd Dec.	Fouling nets -	180 francs -	Lowestoft.	Case dismissed. Belgian witnesses declined to attend trial.

CHARGES against Foreign Boats for Fishing within British Waters.

No.	Nationality of Accused.	Date of alleged Offence.	Place of Occurrence.	Where tried.	Result.
		1894.			
1	Belgian -	4th June	Off Southwold - -	Lowestoft -	Fined 10*l.* and 2*l.* 16*s.* costs.
2	French -	4th June	Between Wells and Burnham.	—	Not arrested.
3	Do. -	4th June	Do. - -	—	Do.

CHARGES against British Boats for Fishing within Foreign Waters.

No.	Government prosecuting.	Date of alleged Offence.	Place of Occurrence.	Where tried.	Result.
1	German -	26th–27th April,	Off Island of Juist -	Aurich - -	Master sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Gear forfeited.
2	Danish -	7th June	Near Esbjerg -	Esbjerg - -	Fined 9*l.* 10*s.* Trawl and fish forfeited.
3	Do. -	Do. -	Do.	Do. - -	Fined 12*l.* 10*s.*
4	German -	14th June	Off Island of Langeoog.	Aurich - -	Master sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Gear and fish forfeited.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A. D. BERRINGTON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

The Secretary, Board of Trade.

Mr. Malan's Report.

Board of Trade,
30th March 1895.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to the Board of Trade my Ninth Annual Report, relating to Sea Fisheries for the year 1894.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

In the course of the year the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and its numerous amending Acts, together with other enactments relating to merchant shipping, have been consolidated in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. Part IV. of this Act incorporates the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts, 1883 and 1887, and contains the provisions for the registration of fishing boats, which latter had previously formed part of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868. Part IV. of the new Act thus relates entirely to fishing boats and their crews.

Sea Fisheries Districts.

Since the date of my last report the Cumberland Sea Fisheries District has been created, but the Order only came into force a few days ago, and the first members of the Committee do not take office until the 15th April next. The district extends from the northern boundary of the Lancashire District at Haverigg Point to the mouth of the River Sark, which flows into the head of the Solway Firth, but does not extend at all into the territorial limits of Scotland. This is the thirteenth sea fisheries district which has been created under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888. The only important portion of the sea coast of England and Wales which has not as yet been brought under the provisions of the Act, is the east coast of Norfolk and Suffolk between the Eastern and the Kent and Essex Districts.

During the past year the Lancashire District has been extended, and is now co-terminous with the Western at the boundary between the counties of Carnarvon and Denbigh. Some objections were offered to this extension on the part of the county of Flint, and I was directed to hold a local inquiry. The nature of the objections are shown in my Report which is reprinted at page 30. Suffice it, that I was perfectly satisfied that much misapprehension existed on the subject, and that I had little hesitation in reporting in favour of the scheme, which the Board of Trade were pleased to carry out in the new Order for the Lancashire District, dated 4th June last. The arrangement is satisfactory, for although the extension only adds a few miles of sea coast to the district, it was obviously inconvenient to have a small area between two districts under no control, even though the sea fisheries of the locality were small and unimportant.

Byelaws, &c.

Several of the local fisheries committees have drawn up new or amended byelaws suitable to the needs of their particular districts, and in so doing some have already availed themselves of the

powers given by the Sea Fisheries (Shell Fish) Regulation Act of last session. This Act enables committees to make byelaws for the protection and development of fisheries for all kinds of shell fish, both by fixing the size and conditions at which such fish may be removed, and by providing for the re-deposit of such as may not legally be retained. The protection of culch and of all shell fish laid down for breeding purposes, as well as power to stock public fisheries, are also given to the committees. At pages 55–71 will be found all the byelaws which have been confirmed by the Board of Trade, and which are in force at the present time. It has been thought convenient to print them in full.

The North-Eastern Committee, like their neighbours in Northumberland, were last year entrusted by the county councils with the arrangements for providing technical instruction for fishermen. This instruction took the form of courses of lectures on natural history intelligible to fishermen, to be delivered at eleven centres along the Yorkshire coast. Similar lectures have been organised at Grimsby, besides the navigation classes to which I refer elsewhere.

Sea Fisheries

The annual returns made by local officers (printed in the Appendix at pages 84 to 160), and the reports of the local fisheries committees (pages 40–48), give a general account of the condition of the sea fisheries of England and Wales during the year 1894. In considering the returns, it must be borne in mind that the remarks of the local officers, as regards the weather and and how it affected the fishing, are given with reference to the local fisheries, the local boats and the particular fishing grounds they frequent. Thus, where only large smacks are employed, the weather will be considered very favourable, although the wind may be strong enough to stop all fishing at the next station, where small boats have to put off from an open beach, and again light breezes, which may suit steamers and cobles, are generally regarded by sailing vessels as unfavourable for trawling.

The returns may conveniently be considered according to their districts.

Northumberland District

The returns from the stations along the Northumberland coast show no particular features in the fishing during the past year. The herring fishing was not a great success at most places, as the weather often proved too boisterous for cobles and small boats, but on the whole the results are said to have been up to the average, if exception be made for North Shields, an important centre, where the herring season was the worst that had been experienced for several years. Steam trawling is, however, the chief fishing industry at Shields, and the number of such trawlers has been increased to 68; their catches for the year were above the average. There were also several steam trawlers which landed their fish at Berwick. Line fishing was successful as regards the quantities of cod and haddock taken, though the latter fish were small and the prices generally were low.

North-Eastern District.

In the North-Eastern District steam trawlers are still increasing in number, and last year there were no less than 380 engaged in fishing out of the ports of Grimsby and Hull alone. No new fishing grounds appear to have been tried, but an increased number of these trawlers have visited the waters round Iceland, but fewer than usual have been to the Bay of Biscay or to the Irish Channel. With reference to the Iceland fishing grounds, a law has recently been passed by the Icelandic Althing prohibiting all trawl fishing within the territorial waters of that island. Notices to this effect have been extensively circulated by the Board of Trade, and British trawlers will do well to observe the law strictly, as heavy penalties, ranging from 11*l.* to 550*l.*, can be imposed on a vessel, not only for trawling in these waters, but also for being found within them with a trawl on board, although not actually engaged in fishing at the time, unless she be seeking a harbour in distress.

With the increase of steam fishing vessels, the value of sailing smacks is said to have decreased 70 per cent., and their number continues to be decreased by sales and by losses. The weather, on the whole, was favourable for large vessels, and the steam trawlers did well. The gale, however, of the 22nd December proved most disastrous, especially to the Hull fleet. It is reported that this gale surpassed in intense violence any gale known in the local annals of the trade. Six steamers and ten smacks belonging to Hull went down with all hands, and 106 lives altogether were lost out of that port. At Grimsby the loss was about 30 lives.

From Redcar it is reported that the fishery for crabs and lobsters was considerably affected by the rough weather in the autumn of 1893, which destroyed a great quantity of fish. The men also found much difficulty in obtaining the necessary bait owing to the byelaw prohibiting the use of the offal net in the neighbourhood of the Tees. They approached the local fisheries committee on the subject, and under the new code of byelaws now in force, the use of trammel nets is permitted to the south of Coatham, besides the use of a net properly constructed for taking sand-eels for bait.

The herring fishery throughout the district was carried on with success and herrings were found close to the shore in many places. At Whitby the prices realised were below the average, and this is attributed to the mixed and inferior fish landed from some of the Scotch boats engaged in fishing from the port. A glutted market kept down the prices at Scarborough, but an improvement set in when the weather became unsettled. Small boats found all fish very scarce and immature, for which they blame the steam trawlers and their method of wholesale slaughter during the spawning season. In spite of the difficulty of getting fish to the railway, the Flamborough fishermen had more success in 1894 than they have had for many years.

From the report of the Committee of this district it appears that at several places crabs under the legal size of $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the back are brought ashore and sold in large quantities.

It is also pointed out that summer visitors, through ignorance of the law, contribute in no small degree to this waste and destruction. Mussels have been very plentiful in Bridlington Bay, and whelks between Spurn and Flamborough. Soles also are becoming more plentiful throughout the district.

Eastern District.

In the Eastern District, Boston is the most important fishing centre. The 36 large steam trawlers belonging to that port appear to have landed slightly less fish than in the previous year; this was due partly to their being laid up when prices were low and partly to the river approach to their harbour being blocked for some days by the wreck of a steamship. Fewer of these trawlers visited the Iceland fishing grounds, which it is stated are already suffering from overfishing. The cockles taken in the Wash were very small and scarcely fit for the market, although there was a large demand for them, and 3,460 tons were landed at Boston alone. Mussels, too, were of inferior size though plentiful. The small trawlers working in the Wash made some fair catches of soles in the summer.

Norfolk and Suffolk.

The intermediate coast between the Eastern and the Kent and Essex Districts still remains without a district or a local fisheries committee under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888; only the estuary of the Stour is protected by the Board of Conservators of the Stour (Suffolk and Essex) Fishery District, who have had conferred upon them the powers of a local fisheries committee.

It is reported that the trawling from Yarmouth was not good in 1894, and this is attributed to the fish having been driven away by the bad weather in the early part of the year, with a consequent disturbance of the market, which continued for a long period. The autumn gales also interfered with trawling at the end of the year, but fortunately did not occasion such disastrous losses as were experienced by the Humber smacks. From Lowestoft it is reported that trawling is steadily increasing. The drift-net season along this coast was good and the catches were above the average. Sprats, especially, proved plentiful and were exceptionally fine, although further north, both in the Humber and the Wash, the sprat season proved a bad one.

Kent and Essex District.

The committee of the Kent and Essex District state that the reports they have received as regards the supply of fish differ materially in the great length of coast over which they have jurisdiction. Within this district are most of our important oyster fisheries, and they appear generally to have been in a prosperous condition. In the Essex fisheries there were considerable quantities of brood from the excellent spats of 1892 and 1893, and it is anticipated that during the next few years there should be a gradual reduction in the price of natives. In consequence of the alleged occurrence of cases of typhoid fever towards the end of the year due to the consumption of oysters, the Local Government Board directed one of their medical inspectors to investigate the conditions under which the cultivation and storage of oysters and other shell fish are carried on around our coasts,

and such investigation is now being made. The shrimp fisheries in the estuary of the Thames have been successful, and again it is reported that on account of the greater purity of the water the fish were taken in the upper reaches.

Mussels also are still abundant about Whitstable, but are not looked upon with much favour by the oyster dredgers. The byelaws recently made and approved for this district are printed on page 59. It will be found that one of them establishes an annual close time for whitebait from the beginning of August to the end of October.

During December the gales naturally affected the supply of trawl fish to the London markets of Billingsgate and Shadwell, but on the whole the supplies for the year were larger than usual. At the former market a large proportion of small and immature fish, particularly plaice and haddock, was landed during the year. The Ramsgate trawlers had a successful year, though at times the prices were low. The general fishing carried on from Folkestone was also satisfactory.

Sussex District.

The unsettled weather throughout the year proved a great hindrance to the boats which prosecute the fisheries of the Sussex District. The inshore fisheries for mackerel and herrings, whether carried on with drift nets, seines, or kettle nets, appear to have been far from good at most of the stations, and around Dungeness it was the worst season that has been known for several years. The weather also hindered the boats which go further to sea, and the trawlers' catches were below the average. Crabs, lobsters, and prawns, were more plentiful, but the men engaged in such fisheries were often unable to get their boats off the beach and suffered some loss of pots and gear.

Southern District.

In the Southern District there are few large fishing boats, and most of the fishing is carried on within a short distance of land. The unsettled weather and heavy sea often stopped the fishing altogether, but in spite of this the crab and lobster fisheries appear on the whole to have been the most prosperous during the year. At Portsmouth, although the deposit of refuse has been discontinued, the fishing is stated not to have improved to any appreciable extent; naval and military operations are still blamed for this state of affairs. The quantity of fish taken by the Southampton boats was also below the average generally. The mackerel fishing at Poole was a failure, but at Swanage, for the first time for many years, these fish were taken during the autumn in set nets. About Weymouth mackerel were late in making their appearance.

Devon District.

At Brixham and Plymouth, which are the chief fishing ports in the Devon district, the large trawlers had a successful year, but the smaller smacks experienced a considerable falling off in their catches, which is attributed to their being kept out of the bays by the local byelaw. There are no steam trawlers at these ports, and there is a slight reduction in the number of first class boats at Brixham, for although several have been built during the

past year, they do not quite equal the number which have been struck off the register. The weather generally was favourable for sailing smacks, but was too heavy during a great part of the herring season and seriously affected the results at many of the smaller stations where open boats are used. At Torquay a large quantity of sprats were taken, but they only realised a low price; these fish were plentiful throughout the district.

Cornwall District.

In the Cornwall district the pilchard fisheries did not prove a success. It is true that the fish were generally plentiful, but owing to there being so little demand for them in the Italian markets, the prices remained very low and in many cases it did not pay the men to catch the fish. There was also during the autumn season much bad weather which kept the boats at home. In the eastern portion of the district mackerel appeared in great quantities and were close inshore, the fish, however, were not large. Further west the season proved a bad one, and at Porthleven it was the worst that had been experienced for some years. In Mount's Bay mackerel were very scarce, and the season ended a month earlier than usual.

Herrings were not plentiful throughout the district, and at some stations this fishery was a failure. On the north coast good catches were made when the boats were able to get out after rough weather and when the water was thick. There was good mullet fishing along the south coast, and shrimps were plentiful, whilst owing to the mildness of the autumn many crab-pots were kept out later than usual. The high rates for carriage still form a subject for complaint amongst the fishermen at St. Ives.

Glamorgan District.

Shrimping and oyster dredging in the Glamorgan District show signs of improvement. The oysters taken in Swansea Bay were better in quality and quantity last year than they have been for some years. The number of steam trawlers in this neighbourhood does not increase; there were only five at work in 1894. These steamers, as well as trawlers from other places, landed some fairly good catches, and a quantity of mackerel were taken in the autumn by the stake nets along the shore.

Milford Haven District.

Last year there was an increase in the number of trawlers working from Milford Haven. This increase was wholly in the number of sailing smacks, for there were fewer steamers at that centre. Some of these trawlers made experimental trips to Iceland and brought back large catches of turbot and plaice, but owing to the great distance the fish were not in a condition to realise high prices. The smacks which resort to Tenby did not remain there long, as they found that the neighbouring grounds had been so raked by previous trawls that they had become unremunerative.

Large catches of mackerel were brought in and landed at Neyland, in spite of the weather having proved very treacherous during the season; most of these catches came from off the Irish coast. There was a considerable improvement in the oyster,

crab, and lobster fisheries in the haven, but the same fisheries outside were much interfered with by the weather, and frequently the men found themselves unable to visit their pots for weeks at a time.

Western District.

In Cardigan Bay the unfavourable weather seems to have driven the herrings out of the bay and beyond the reach of the small boats belonging to this neighbourhood. Although mackerel were generally far out great quantities were taken in Holyhead Bay. The large trawlers at Pwllheli did not take so much fish as usual, but the trawlers from Hoylake and other places landed better catches at Bangor, though some appear to have lost gear owing to bad weather.

Lancashire District.

In the Lancashire District there seems to have been an improvement in the fisheries last year. The inshore trawlers met with better success than they had done for some years; the shrimpers in the southern portion made good catches, and fish generally were more plentiful. There was a noticeable increase in large haddock, and they were more abundant than they had been for the last 10 years. It is also reported that there are very large quantities of young mussels in the district, and that cockles of large size are plentiful on some of the beds. On the other hand, the deep sea trawlers of Hoylake, Liverpool, and Fleetwood, have found a great scarcity of fish on some of the grounds outside the limits of the district, and in some cases did not work profitably, except in the spring, when they made good catches of soles on the off-shore grounds.

Dry weather is said to have caused great quantities of small shrimps to collect in the Ribble, and owing to recent dredging operations the shrimpers were able to trawl right up to Preston with marked success. During the heavy weather in November and December one steam trawler and four sailing smacks belonging to Fleetwood were lost, and in two of the cases all hands were lost with the vessels.

Cumberland District.

Along the coast of the newly formed Cumberland District herrings proved very scarce during 1894, and the Scotch boats, which usually come over to Maryport to join in this fishing, left after only a fortnight's stay. Haddock, however, were very plentiful along this coast, and so were soles, plaice and cod. The December gales destroyed ten boats in Maryport Harbour, and more or less damaged 20 others.

Isle of Man.

From the Isle of Man returns it appears that the local Act, prohibiting inshore trawling, has been favourably received, as being a protection to the spawning grounds and to long line fishing. Trawlers have found fish very plentiful round the island, but the local herring fishery does not recover its former position, although it showed a slight improvement last year.

Statistics.

For fishery statistics I must refer to the statistical tables and memorandum relating to the sea fisheries of the United Kingdom, which are published separately. The following extract gives the

total quantity and value of fish returned as landed on the coasts of England and Wales during the last three years :—

	1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
Wet fish - -	6,485,699	4,628,705	6,578,634	4,827,300	7,023,963	4,981,960
Shell fish - -	*—	354,567	*—	343,808	*—	309,516
	—	4,983,272	—	5,171,108	—	5,291,476

* Shell fish are mostly returned by number, not by weight.

From the tables it appears that of the 7,000,000 cwts. of fish landed, haddock, herrings and plaice alone made a total of 4,486,000 cwts., though their aggregate value was not more than 2,364,000*l.*, or less than half the total value returned for wet fish. In 1894 there was a slight increase, both in the quantity and in the total value of fish landed, as compared with 1893.

Men and boats.

The statistics respecting the number of men and boats engaged in the sea fisheries are also published separately in the Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom. This return shows that the number of boats registered under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, which belonged to ports in England and Wales on the 31st December 1893, was:—

First Class. (Boats of 15 tons and upwards.)	Second Class. (Boats of less than 15 tons, navigated otherwise than by Oars only.)	Total.	Number of Boats reported as employed during the Year.
3,834	4,101	7,935	6,802

This total does not, however, include all the small fishing boats employed round the coast, as there are a large number of third class boats, which, as well as some of the second class, are exempted from registration if they are open and undecked, and if their fishing operations are restricted to our territorial waters.

The number of men and boys employed in fishing during the same year have been estimated by the Collectors of Customs as follows :—

Men and boys constantly employed - -	33,651
Persons other than regular fishermen occasionally employed - - -	9,043

but this practically includes only those employed in first and second class boats.

Apprentices.

During the past year attention has again been called to the fishing apprenticeship system, more particularly at some of the east coast ports. From the returns now received it appears that

there were 1,216 apprentices on the registers on the 31st December last, but the total number of apprentices actually serving may have been somewhat less, as it is reported that some of the lads had left their masters, and that it was doubtful whether they would return to duly fulfil their apprenticeships. The number of boys apprenticed in 1894 was 320, a total which shows a considerable reduction as compared with previous years. Though there are still 10 ports at which apprentices are to be found, it can be said that the system is maintained as a real auxiliary to the fishing trade only at Grimsby, Brixham and Ramsgate. At Colchester, it is true, there are 85 apprentices on the register, but these apprenticeships, with only five exceptions, are entered into as a formal matter to secure a right to membership in the Tollesbury Oyster Fishery Company, and the boys only serve in small boats engaged in the local inshore fisheries.

It has always been, in my opinion, a matter of regret that the system of sea fishing apprenticeships is not more fully kept up, both as a valuable outlet for boys and as a useful adjunct to the fishing trade, as there is no doubt that a properly trained apprentice develops into a more efficient fisherman than the casual hand, upon whom smack owners are now so largely dependent for making up their crews.

Certificates.

At the 23 ports in England and Ireland where arrangements have been made for holding periodical examinations under the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts, 1883 and 1887, 358 fishermen were in 1894 examined and passed for certificates as skippers or second hands. Further information respecting these examinations is given on pages 72–73. A summary of that Appendix is as follows :—

—	Certificates of Competency.		Certificates of Service.	
	In 1894.	1883 to 1893.	In 1894.	1883 to 1893.
To Skippers - -	144	3,244	2	3,523
To Second Hands -	214	2,535	2	3,268
	358	5,779	4	6,791

It must be remembered that certificates are only required for the skippers and second hands of trawlers of 25 tons tonnage and upwards; also that this requirement does not extend to Scotland.

It will be seen that there is a falling off in the number of men who have been examined and passed for certificates as skippers. There is also a reduction in the number of men who were able to obtain certificates as second hands, and it is reported from Grimsby that this is due to the lamentable ignorance of some of

the applicants, who, although they may have served out an apprenticeship, do not appear to have been taught their trade whilst working in the lower grades. At Yarmouth, also, several applicants failed to satisfy the examiners. These failures were in navigation, and in nearly every case arose from a deplorable ignorance of the lighting and buoyage of the shoals off the Norfolk coast. It was evident that the men had taken no trouble whatever in the matter, although they have to pass these shoals on every voyage to and from the fishing grounds.

Navigation classes in connection with the Technical School are now open at Grimsby, and instruction is given in the compass and its corrections, lights at sea, the rule of the road, and in the elementary principles of navigation, but it is found difficult to get apprentices to attend in the evening. Such classes are a move in the right direction, and might with benefit be established at all the large fishing centres.

Loss of life.

The number of fishermen who died at sea in 1894 when serving on board fishing boats belonging to the United Kingdom was 492, a total which has never before been reached since statistics became available under the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Act, 1883. Nearly one-half of these lives were lost during the great gale in December, and thus, as in 1893, the year's returns were seriously affected by a single winter's storm. The 492 deaths in 1894 can be divided into three classes, 398 being due to wrecks and casualties to fishing vessels, 81 to accidents to individuals without casualties to the boats, and 13 to natural causes and suicides at sea. The heavy increase referred to was entirely in the first of these classes and is mainly recorded under the heading of missing boats.

The loss of life tables appear at pages 74–75 of the Appendix and show the figures for the last ten years. The lives lost from English, Scotch, and Irish fishing boats are separately distinguished, and it will be seen that the English losses are much greater than those from the other parts of the Kingdom. It must, however, be borne in mind that English ports send to sea a greater number of large fishing vessels, and that these vessels during their long voyages, which often last eight or ten weeks, are more likely to encounter storms than the Scotch or Irish boats which in threatening weather can usually reach port in time to avert disaster. It is also possible, as I have pointed out before, that the returns may be incomplete as regards Scotland, for the Act of 1883 does not apply to that country.

The great gale last year occurred on the 22nd December, a date which will long be remembered at Hull, for the heaviest losses happened amongst vessels and crews belonging to that port. The gale was chiefly from the W.N.W., and is reported to have been the worst on record in this country. It came very suddenly upon the fishing fleets in the North Sea, but curiously enough the most serious and extensive losses befell the Great Northern Fleet of Hull. The vessels of this fleet were at the moment on the port tack on the edge of the Dogger Bank,

and it is stated that as a consequence they were driven into shoal water and there felt the full violence of the sea, whilst other fleets, which happened to be on the starboard tack at the time, drifted into deeper water and so rode out the gale with less damage. The number of lives lost out of Hull was 106, and those from each of the ports of Grimsby and Yarmouth numbered about 30; altogether about 229 lives were lost from fishing boats during this storm, 163 being the crews of boats which were not heard of again.

Between the 8th and 12th February there was also a strong gale from the W.N.W. during which 43 fishermen lost their lives; and again, in the autumn from the 10th to the 14th November, 20 lives were lost when a heavy S.S.W. gale prevailed.

Although the loss of life by wrecks and casualties was so unprecedentedly high last year, owing to these three storms, the number of individual losses unaccompanied by casualty to the boat was below the average, and it is some satisfaction to find that not more than three lives were lost in fish ferrying at sea. The table giving the ages of the 94 fishermen lost by individual casualties shows as usual that the greater number of the men were between the ages of 20 and 30

Rewards.

Following the loss of life table there will be found in the Appendix (pp. 76–77) a list of the rewards granted to British fishermen both by the Board of Trade on behalf of the British Government and by Foreign Governments during the year, giving in each case a note of the services rendered.

Formal investigations.

There were 16 formal investigations under the Merchant Shipping Acts held last year by order of the Board of Trade into casualties to fishing boats or in which fishing boats were involved. Eight were cases of stranding, seven of collision, and one of abandonment of the boat at sea after she had sprung a leak. The findings of the Courts show that most of these casualties were due to carelessness in one form or another, such as neglect of steering regulations, of lead, or of lights. In ten cases the certificate of the skipper or second hand was suspended for terms varying from three to 18 months, and in one case the skipper's certificate was cancelled. A list of the cases is given in the Appendix.

It will not be out of place to call attention to the remarks made by the Court in some of these cases. With reference to the stranding of two smacks, the Court could not too strongly condemn the practice, which appears to prevail on board Lowestoft smacks, of leaving the deck in sole charge of one hand, quite regardless of where the vessel may be. The Court recommended that some measures be adopted to put an end to this practice which is fraught with danger to the boats themselves and to vessels navigating in their vicinity, especially when the man in charge is unacquainted with the rule of the road at sea. Another Court also expressed an opinion that when one fleet of trawlers is sailing through another there should invariably be

a certificated hand in charge of the deck. In the case of the S.S. "Bull," which was run down and sunk by a Scotch steam trawler in the Firth of Forth, the Court thought it proper to add that it is a matter for regret that the skippers and mates of Scottish trawlers, frequently steamships of considerable dimensions and great speed, are not required by law to hold certificates, as in this instance the collision was entirely the result of the incompetency and unseamanlike conduct of the man who occupied the position of mate on board the steam trawler. In another case the running down of a small fishing boat, with the loss of two lives, off the coast of Scotland, showed once more the ignorance or indifference which still prevails amongst some fishermen as to the lights they should carry and exhibit, in spite of the special warnings that have from time to time been issued to fishermen that yawls, if engaged in fishing after dark, are required to carry the same lights as herring boats.

A curious piece of navigation was exhibited in the case of a smack which stranded in the North Sea, and having been abandoned by her crew, floated off the sand unaided and without any crew sailed in safety from the coast of Norfolk to the coast of Sussex, when she was picked up and taken into Littlehampton.

On an inquiry which was held under the Boilers Explosions Acts, into a casualty to the boiler of a steam capstan on board a fishing smack, the Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief expressed an opinion that unless more care is taken to keep such boilers clean than seems to have been taken in this case, such explosions will occasionally take place. It appeared that, although the boiler had been in use for four years, there was no information forthcoming that it had ever been examined. There is reason to believe that this is sometimes true of the boilers of steam fishing boats. At Grimsby, Hull, Boston, and some other ports all steamers are insured in mutual clubs, and are thoroughly looked after and periodically inspected, but it is reported that at a few ports, including Aberdeen and Scarborough, steam trawlers are very much neglected in this respect, and that in many cases no repairs are effected until some trouble arises.

Fish markets.

A summary of the monthly returns of the Fishmongers' Company will be found at pages 80–81. These returns show that the total weight of fish received in London, including some fish not actually sold at any of the markets, during the last five years was as follows:—

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
At Billingsgate Market -	148,958	147,690	154,313	154,195	148,758
At Shadwell „ -	16,894	16,867	16,303	18,826	30,732
	165,852	164,557	170,616	173,021	179,490

This shows an increased supply of fish to the metropolis, the increase being entirely in the fish landed at Shadwell, for the Billingsgate supplies show a falling off.

The quantities of the above totals seized and condemned by the officers of the Fishmongers' Company as unfit for food were:—

—	1890.			1891.			1892.			1893.			1894.		
	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.
Wet fish -	821	14	1	716	11	0	687	16	1	964	13	0	1,134	17	0
Shell fish -	225	10	1	298	1	1	295	13	0	325	5	2	244	2	1
	1,047	4	2	1,014	12	1	983	9	1	1,289	18	2	1,378	19	1

The larger supply has not unnaturally been accompanied by a larger quantity of fish condemned, but the increase in weight of fish seized in 1894 seems to be in wet fish, for the quantity of shell fish is considerably smaller than usual.

The annual per-centage of fish condemned in London—

In 1890	was	·63	of the fish	delivered.
„ 1891	„	·62	„	„
„ 1892	„	·57	„	„
„ 1893	„	·74	„	„
„ 1894	„	·76	„	„

From the Billingsgate returns it appears that no less than 374 tons of the fish condemned were herrings from Norway, whilst 275 tons were haddock, of which nearly 100 tons were undersized and useless. As usual, scarcely any prime fish had to be condemned. These returns are of value on account of their bearing on the per-centage of fish food supply which has to be destroyed as unfit for use at a particular centre.

An abstract of a few similar returns which have been received from some of the market authorities in England will be found on pages 82–83.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. Noel Malan,
Inspector of Fisheries.

The Secretary, Board of Trade.

Mr. Fryer's Report.

Board of Trade,
10th April 1895.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you, to be laid before the Board of Trade, my Report for the year 1894, with respect to sea fisheries.

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS:—

Since the date of my last report, the two applications which were then pending in respect of orders under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, have been dealt with. The "Lancashire" District has been extended by the addition to it of the sea adjoining that portion of the coast of North Wales which was not already included in the Western Sea Fisheries District; and the "Cumberland" District has been created, embracing the coast of that county between Haverigg Point and Sark Foot together with the adjacent sea; it is within the territorial limits of England. Within certain areas near the mouths of the rivers under their respective jurisdictions, the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee have been conferred on the Boards of Salmon Conservators of the Eden, Derwent, West Cumberland, and Elwy and Clwyd Districts. From the map attached to this report it will be seen that there remains only one considerable portion of the coast of England and Wales which has not been brought under the provisions of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts.

Lancashire.

Cumberland.

INQUIRIES INTO BYE-LAWS, &C.:—

Several committees are availing themselves of the powers conferred by the Act of last session—the Sea Fisheries (Shell Fish) Regulation Act, 1894—for the protection of molluscs and crustaceans, and in two Districts byelaws under that Act are already in force. Several of the regulations made by the committee of the Eastern District last year having been objected to, I was directed to hold an inquiry into them, and my report on the subject will be found in the Appendix (p. 31). In this case, the new Act afforded a ready means of meeting a difficulty which had arisen as regards the protection of undersized mussels, and of satisfying at once the reasonable objections of the fishermen and the requirements of the committee. After consideration of my report the byelaws were modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade. These will be found in the Appendix, together with all other byelaws in force on the 31st March last under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts (pp. 55–71).

Eastern District.

The Committee of the Lancashire District have submitted for confirmation a further revised code of byelaws, including some under the new Act, and objection having been made to several of them I have been directed to hold an inquiry into the subject.

Lancashire District.

Western District.

The difficulty referred to in my last report with respect to the working of the Order creating the Western District not having been removed, I have been directed to investigate this question also. Arrangements for holding both these inquiries at an early date are now being made.

Dee Fishery District.

The Conservators of the Dee Fishery District, in pursuance of their powers under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, have made a series of byelaws, to two of which objections were lodged; and I have held an inquiry into the matter within the last few days, my report on which is now before the Board of Trade.

Re-stocking Fisheries for Shell Fish.

The Lancashire Committee are, so far, the only body from whom application has been received under the Shell Fish Act for authority to expend money for the purpose of re-stocking public fisheries for shell fish. The most hopeful direction in which we might look for practical results from operations of this nature is in the provision of means for protecting mussel scalps—not only from human depredations but from injury by storm—and for collecting the spat. Further legislation will probably be necessary before mussel cultivation can be carried on in a systematic manner, whether as a public interest or by private enterprise; but in the meantime, a considerable advance may be made by a judicious exercise of the powers conferred by the existing law. Committees contemplating measures of this kind may derive much assistance from the results of the investigations which are being carried on in the Lancashire Sea Fisheries Laboratory, at University College, Liverpool, by Professor Herdman, from whose last report I venture to quote the following paragraph: "It ought to be remembered that these mussel beds are not "valuable merely because of the mussels they produce, but also "because of the effect which they have upon other fisheries by "enriching the waters with numerous larval and other minute "forms of life. Mussel beds become centres of attraction to "numerous other invertebrates, producing swarms of living "things which are most valuable as food for young fishes, as "well as for the mussels on the bed." These observations apply, to a certain extent, to the case of cockle beds.

With reference to the foregoing remark as to the possibility of further legislation being required, I would venture to again point out the desirableness of giving greater facilities than at present exist for the taking up of small areas for oyster or mussel cultivation by private persons. In the case of public fisheries, and of measures for their protection or orderly maintenance, it is obviously desirable that there should be more or less uniformity of regulation over larger areas; but where it is intended to give a right of several fishery in respect of any part of a public fishing ground the converse principle should prevail, and the appropriated area should be of the smallest dimensions practicable. Within that area, however, the fullest possible right of private ownership should be granted—subject, of course, to the fulfilment of the necessary obligations. Unfortunately, in the case of grants of oyster and mussel fisheries in the past the practice

was to give limited proprietary rights over very wide tracts of ground, with the result that the most ambitious enterprises of this kind, from which the greatest results were expected, have been the most disastrous failures. The effect has been to bring "oyster culture" into discredit; but with the reviving public interest in the subject, and with the knowledge of what has been accomplished elsewhere, it is probable that a considerable number of sites of limited area would be taken up for experiments on a small scale if they could be had on easy terms and at small expense. Such a system might at any rate be expected to give more satisfactory results than that now in force. As showing how widely the disadvantages of the practice of granting large tracts of ground for such purposes have been felt, I may mention that in a recent report of the Marine Department of New Zealand on the Oyster Fisheries of the Colony it is stated that application was about to be made for legislative authority to subdivide the beds and lease them in small areas.

In the event of any change being made in the law, it might be of advantage if the precedent of the Act of last session were followed, and if the existing provisions were extended to "shell fish" as therein defined, instead of being limited as at present to oysters, mussels, and cockles. In view of the recent advance in the hatching of lobsters under artificial conditions, it does not seem unreasonable to anticipate a further development of the system in the establishment of *viviers* at suitable spots on the coast; while the storage of undersized crabs and lobsters under natural conditions until they had attained a marketable size is by no means a remote possibility. The rearing and cultivation of "shell fish" offer much more hopeful prospects than the artificial hatching of pelagic fish.

Oyster Fisheries.—

As regards oyster fisheries the past year has not been altogether a satisfactory one. The spatting season was fairly good, but it was observed that a large proportion of oysters was not in good condition until some time after the period at which the "oyster season" is popularly supposed to begin, and certainly until much later than the date at which the sale of oysters for consumption is permitted under the present law. In some cases, indeed, they were not fit for the market till after September. In the absence of any other apparent cause it seems not unreasonable to attribute this to the fact that they had spatted late, and had not recovered from their "sickness."

The phenomenally severe winter had a disastrous effect on the industry, enormous numbers of oysters having been killed by the cold. The loss was not confined to those fisheries which depend mainly on the cultivation of oysters imported from France and elsewhere; but it extended also, though in a less degree, to the indigenous stocks in and near the Thames estuary and elsewhere.

Oysters and "Typhoid Fever."

The oyster trade has suffered in another way in consequence of the largely decreased consumption of oysters, which was occasioned by what is known as the "typhoid scare." It having been

reported that cases of typhoid fever had been traced to the eating of oysters, which were alleged to have become in some way contaminated with sewage matter, the public demand for these shell-fish fell off to such an extent that producers joined with consumers in asking for an inquiry into the subject, which was engaging the attention of this Department, when the Local Government Board directed Dr. Bulstrode, one of their medical inspectors, to investigate the whole of the conditions under which shell-fish are cultivated and stored on our coasts. The ultimate question to be decided,—viz., whether it is possible for an oyster to receive, or develop, and convey into the human system, the germs of typhoid fever—is essentially one for pathological investigation, which this Department has not the means of undertaking; but we were glad to be able to furnish Dr. Bulstrode all the assistance in our power in carrying out his preliminary inquiries at the places where the cultivation and storage of shell-fish take place.

Foreign Fisheries.

The Department is consulted from time to time on questions affecting the development of fisheries in various Colonies and Foreign States, and during the past year we have had pleasure in furnishing information which seemed likely to be of service in reference to—among other countries—the fisheries of Cape Colony, St. Helena, Jamaica, and Queensland.

Oyster and Mussel Orders:—

The following is a summary of the returns which have been rendered by the grantees of Oyster and Mussel Fishery Orders under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, with the addition of observations upon the more important points connected with these fisheries which have arisen during the year:—

Swansea.

Under the Swansea Fishery Order 22 licences to dredge were issued in 1893–4, and the fees paid on these were 20*l.* 13*s.* The quantity of oysters taken is reported to have been 1,100,000, worth 3,300*l.*; and of mussels 24,000 bushels, worth 300*l.*

Truro.

Under the Truro Order, 136 boats were licensed to fish for oysters in the season of 1893–4, the fees paid in respect of them amounting altogether to 137*l.* 4*s.* These figures are considerably in excess of those for the preceding year. The total catch of oysters is stated to have been 3,220,000, of an average value of 24*s.* per thousand, as compared with 1,940,000 in 1892–3.

Falmouth.

The accounts from Falmouth are less satisfactory. The number of boats licensed for the fishery was only 41, or four less than in the previous year, the tolls paid thereon being 32*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, or 12*l.* 3*s.* less. No return is made of the quantity of oysters taken, but it was no doubt far smaller than in the case of Truro. In pursuance of the powers under their Order, the Corporation made a byelaw, closing for a year, from the 1st April, 1894, the portion of the fishery known as the Vilt. They also increased the size of the ring or gauge, fixing the size below which oysters may not be taken from the fishery, from 2 to 2¼ inches.

The Truro authorities have continued their practice of laying down culch, on which they expended 30*l.* last year, while at

Falmouth an almost equal amount was spent in buying 222,000 small oysters from the dredgermen, and redepositing them in the fishery. I must again point out that it is in every way unsatisfactory to find that, of the small amount of funds at their disposal, the Corporation should devote so large a proportion to buying from the fishermen what the fishermen have no right to take.

In the course of the year I attended a joint conference of the Fishery Committees of the two Corporations, at Truro, when these and other questions affecting the management of these fisheries were discussed.

The Truro Corporation had made an application with a view to a byelaw being passed under the Shell-Fish Act, by which the practice of removing culch from the fishery might be stopped. Technical difficulties stand in the way of such a regulation being made by the Corporation, but it is open to them to move the Fowey Board of Conservators, who have the necessary powers under the Act in question, to exercise them in the direction indicated; and in the same way byelaws could be made for providing for the redeposit of undersized oysters. It is eminently desirable that, whatever steps may be taken in these and other similar matters, there should be community of action, as there is community of interest, between the two corporations, and I am glad to see a growing feeling among those locally interested that the two boroughs should act as much as possible in concert in the adoption of measures for the development of their fisheries. Both authorities had applied for an extension of the close season, so as to include the month of October; but, though the proposal received the support of a considerable number of dredgermen, particularly at Falmouth, it was warmly opposed by others, and ultimately the application was withdrawn.

Poole.

The Corporation of Poole appear to have been considering the question of putting in force the provisions of the Act of last session for the protection of undersized oysters; but no definite proposal has been submitted to this Department. Judging from the returns, there is room for the adoption of some measures for the improvement of the fishery. Only seven licences were issued last season, being one less than in the previous year, and the fees and tolls amounted to only 5*l.* 13*s.*; while only 8,346 oysters, valued at 54*l.*, are stated to have been taken, or nearly 20 per cent. fewer than in 1892–3. The water-bailiffs' wages amounted to 62*l.* 8*s.*, or 8*l.* more than the whole value of oysters produced by the fishery. The balance against the Corporation on their fishery account now amounts to 493*l.*

Wareham Channel and Emsworth.

I have again to report that no annual returns have been rendered by the Poole Oyster Fishery Company, Limited, in respect of either the Wareham Channel or the Emsworth Fishery.

Emsworth Channel.

A few members of the Emsworth Dredgermen's Corporation Society are continuing their efforts to revive interest in the fishery in the Emsworth Channel, but their assets are limited to a cash balance of about 10*l.*; 1850 oysters were taken from the ground last season, but nothing was done to increase the small remaining stock.

Bosham. From the fishery in the adjacent Bosham Channel, 657,745 French "relaid" oysters were taken in 1893–4, and sold for 1,856*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* None were laid down in the year, but the stock on the ground on August 31st last was returned as consisting of 2,340,000 French oysters, estimated to be worth 6,435*l.*, and 600,000 indigenous "harbour" oysters, valued at 1,875*l.* I regret to have observed symptoms of a renewal of the misunderstanding which arose a few years ago between certain sections of the body who own this fishery.

Hamford Water and Paglesham. The grantee of the Hamford Water and Paglesham Orders reports that he did not incur any expenditure in connexion with the first-named fishery last year, but that in the latter he spent 238*l.* 10*s.* in depositing culch, bearing spat.

Tollesbury and Mersea. From the fishery under the Tollesbury and Mersea Order, 700,050 native oysters were sold, which realised 8,790*l.* 18*s.* During the year 1,946,498 spat, brood, and half-ware, valued at 3,603*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, which had been taken on the adjacent public fishery, were bought from the dredgermen and laid on the ground. The stock at the beginning of the current year was estimated at 2,000,000 oysters and 3,000,000 half-ware, worth altogether 29,500*l.*

Ramsholt. At the Ramsholt fishery nothing seems to have been done during the year. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that complaint is made that mussels "came last year all over the ground."

le Strange. The grantees of the le Strange (Hunstanton) Order report great damage to the mussel vessels by the heavy seas caused during the gales in November last. 1,000 bushels of mussels were sold for the purpose of being placed on "lays" elsewhere along the coast, and 500 bags were sold "for human food," the whole producing 88*l.* 10*s.*

Lynn. Altogether 72 licences to take mussels in the Lynn Deeps fishery were issued in 1893–4, viz., 5 for the season, 30 for a month, and 37 for a week, the tolls paid thereon being 13*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* On the other side of the account, water-bailiffs' wages and expenses amounted to 165*l.*, and there were other items bringing up the total to 180*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, the balance for the year against the Corporation being thus 166*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* The quantity of mussels removed is stated to have been 37,961 bushels, estimated to be worth 1,895*l.* A portion of the fishery was closed against fishing for 12 months from 1st September 1894. It is reported that about 9½ tons of five-fingers were removed from the beds at a cost of 5*l.*

Boston. In the Boston ground 57 licences were issued, viz., 13 for the season, 38 for a month and 6 for a week, the fees and tolls amounting to 25*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* As the water-bailiffs' wages and expenses for the year amounted to only 11*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* the balance against the Corporation has been reduced to 25*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* The quantity of mussels taken is not reported, but it cannot have been very large, in view of the statement in the return, that "the mussel beds have not been productive for some years," and that there was "no quantity of mussels" on them last season.

In my report on the inquiry into the Byelaws for the Eastern Fisheries District, reference was made to the possibility of an arrangement by which the authority now exercised by the Corporations of Lynn and Boston over the greater part of the Wash, with respect to mussels and oysters, might be vested in the committee of that district, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole of the Wash. Such an arrangement has worked well in the case of the Swansea Order, and the advantage of it would be all the greater now that the powers of committees in respect to shell fish have been so much extended.

River Roach Oyster Company.

From the returns published by this Company, whose head-quarters are at Burnham, Essex, it appears that oysters to the value of 7,227*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* were sold from this fishery in 1893–4, and that 2,245 bushels of brood, half-ware, and spat were laid down.

The Protection of Culch.

It will be remembered that it was owing to the attack made on some Burnham boats while dredging on the "common ground" in the lower portion of the River Blackwater, that the charge of "piracy" arose, which was pending at the date of my last report. On the trial at the assizes, the defendants were acquitted, and the Judge remarked upon the triviality of the charge, and on the strength of the case which had been made out in favour of some measures being taken for preventing the removal of culch. The proceedings were not without considerable effect in facilitating the passage through Parliament of the Bill for the protection of shellfish which has already been referred to.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
CHARLES E. FRYER,
Inspector of Fisheries.

The Secretary,
Board of Trade.

APPENDIX A.

(1.)

REPORT by Mr. H. N. MALAN, Inspector of Fisheries, on an INQUIRY into an OBJECTION to the DRAFT ORDER for the variation of the ORDER creating the LANCASHIRE SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT.

Board of Trade,

SIR, May 12, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Trade that, in accordance with my instructions, I attended at Mold on the 9th instant to hear the objections which were entertained to the Draft Order for the variation of the Order creating the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District, and which had been communicated to the Department by the County Council of Flint.

The Draft Order in question proposes, amongst other things, to extend the Lancashire District so that it may include the territorial waters which lie between its present southern boundary at Helbre Island and the northern boundary of the Western District at Rhôs Fynach, or in other words so that it may include the waters opposite to the county of Denbigh, and to a small portion of the county of Flint, about 8 miles in extent. It was to this last provision of the Draft Order that the County Council of Flint raised their objection.

The sea-fishing industry of the coast of Flintshire between the Point of Air and the River Clwyd consists of general fishing carried on by four small open boats belonging to Rhyl, some shrimping with hand-nets along the sands, and a few stake-nets for herrings, engaging at times from 30 to 40 men and women. The only regular fishermen are those who fish for salmon, about which there is no question at present.

The inquiry at Mold was attended by several members of the County Council, including Messrs. Reney, Perks, R. Jones and L. Jones; there were also present Capt. R. Conwy, the chairman, Col. Howard, and other members of the Elwy and Clwyd Board of Salmon Conservators, Mr. P. Mostyn Williams, Chairman of the Rhyl Commissioners, and Mr. H. Jolliffe, on behalf of the Dee Board of Salmon Conservators, and a great number of salmon fishermen, both from Rhyl and from Connah's Quay, who had been called together to oppose the scheme.

It became evident at the outset of the inquiry that neither the County Council nor the fishermen had rightly understood what would be the effect of the Order. I had to explain that they were not asked by the Lancashire Committee to hand over their fisheries to Lancashire fishermen, that their salmon fisheries would not in any way be interfered with, that no licences could be imposed upon fishermen under any of the Acts in question, and that outside fishermen, especially trawlers, would be no freer to come on to their coast than they were at present. It seemed a surprise to many to learn that the territorial waters off the coast of Flint were not the exclusive property of that county, but were open to any British sea fisherman so long as he fished legally.

I had also to make it clear that the jurisdiction of the Boards of Salmon Conservators, although it reached three miles seawards, did not extend to fishing for sea fish, and could not be curtailed or interfered with by any sea fisheries committee which might be constituted.

A proposal was made that a separate district should be created for the counties of Flint and Denbigh, but I pointed out that it would not be in accordance with the practice usually adopted by the Board of Trade to create so small a district, also that in such a case all the expenses would fall upon these two counties, whilst under the present proposal they were not called upon to make any contribution.

Having heard all that was urged, I entirely fail to see that there is any valid objection to the extension of the Lancashire District, as proposed, and I do not hesitate to recommend that the Order should be made. When all the misapprehensions are swept away, the objections of the County Council seem to resolve themselves into an objection to allow strangers to have jurisdiction over the sea adjoining their coast without themselves having a voice on the local fisheries committee.

It was suggested that the County Council should be represented, although they made no contribution to the expenses of the committee. I am, however, of opinion that the sea-fishing interests of Flintshire will be sufficiently safeguarded if, in addition to the member to be appointed by the Elwy and Clwyd Board of Conservators, the Board of Trade select a second fishery member from the Welsh coast.

I must add that the Connah's Quay fishermen withdrew all their opposition when they understood that the estuary of the Dee would remain under the jurisdiction of the Dee Board of Conservators, an arrangement with which they expressed themselves to be perfectly satisfied.

I have, &c.

The Assistant Secretary,
Fisheries Department,
Board of Trade.

(Signed) H. Noel Malan,
Inspector of Fisheries.

(2.)

Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry with respect to certain Byelaws made by the Local Fisheries Committee of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District.

Board of Trade,
October 13, 1894.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Trade, that, in accordance with my instructions, I held a public inquiry on the 4th and 5th instant into certain objections which had been received to the following byelaws made by the Committee of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District:—

1. No person shall use in fishing any trawl or trawl net, within that portion of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District which lies between Donna Nook Beacon and a line drawn true north-east from the lightship marked in Staff-Commander Calvert's amended Admiralty Chart of 1871, as the "Lynn Well Light," and to the northward of a straight line drawn across the Wash from Gibraltar Point to Gore Point: Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to—

(a.) Any person using in connexion with a half-decked sailing or rowboat, or horse, or any other animal between the 1st day of March and the 30th day of November, both inclusive, in any year, a trawl or trawl net for taking shrimps or prawns, without pockets, and with a beam not exceeding 20 feet in length, and raising and clearing the net not less than once in every hour and immediately riddling and sifting the contents upon and with a riddle known as a "threepenny

riddle," having an oblong mesh of not less than 1½ inches in length, and not less than $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in width, and through which an oblong gauge of 1¼ inches in length and $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in width will pass without pressure.

(*b*.) Any person using in connexion with a half-decked sailing or rowboat a trawl or trawl net with a beam not exceeding 22 feet in length, and raising and clearing the net not less than once in every half-hour.

4. No person shall fish for or take any mussels during the months of April, May, June and July in any year.

5. No person shall use any rake or other instrument for the purpose of taking mussels, unless all mussels taken therewith are riddled upon the beds before removal, with a riddle having an oblong mesh of not less than 2½ inches in length, and not less than 1 inch in width, and through which an oblong gauge of 2½ inches in length and 1 inch in width will pass without pressure, and the riddlings or refuse arising from the riddling shall be properly spread upon the beds, and the length of such rake or other instrument shall not exceed 12 inches, and the teeth thereof shall not be less than 1 inch apart. This byelaw shall not apply within that portion of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District which lies between Gore Point and Happisburgh Lighthouse.

6. No person shall use any rake or other instrument for the purpose of taking cockles unless all cockles taken therewith are riddled upon the beds before removal, with a riddle having an oblong mesh of 1½ inches in length and ¾ of an inch in width, and through which an oblong gauge of 1½ inches in length and ¾ of an inch in width will pass without pressure, and the length of such rake or other instrument shall not exceed 12 inches and the teeth thereof shall not be less than ¾ inch apart. This byelaw shall not apply within that portion of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District which lies between Gore Point and Happisburgh Lighthouse.

Mr. W. D. Ward, solicitor and clerk to the Committee, conducted the case for that body. Mr. T. Gunton Bunn, fisherman and fish merchant, of King's Lynn, supported objections to the 1st and 4th byelaws which he had made "on behalf of himself and brother fishermen." Mr. Coulton, solicitor, appeared for other fishermen of Lynn who opposed the 6th byelaw. Petitions against the 5th byelaw had been received from Brancaster, Burnham Overy, Wells, Stiffkey, and Blakeney, and Mr. H. E. Loynes, solicitor, of Wells, supported them.

In framing their byelaws the Committee have endeavoured to provide for the diverse interests which exist along different portions of the coast, by appointing a sub-committee for each of four sections into which the district has been divided, and authorising such sub-committees to draft byelaws, which were afterwards considered by the full body, and passed in their present form.

The trawls mentioned in Byelaw No. 1, are used for the capture of shrimps and "prawns," or of flat fish—mainly plaice and soles. At one time the sole fishery was of considerable importance, but of late years it has seriously declined. The shrimp and "prawn" fishery, on the other hand, supplies a material portion of the livelihood of a large number of persons.

The opposition to this byelaw was conducted in so unreasoning and intemperate a manner that I had the greatest difficulty in ascertaining the real merits of the case. The practical objection appears, however, to be not so much to its prohibitory provisions, as to the conditions under which the relaxations are permitted by provisoes (*a*) and (*b*). As regards (*a*), it is alleged that the use of a "threepenny riddle" would practically preclude the taking of shrimps in March and April,

when they are stated to run much smaller than later in the year, but to fetch a better price in the market. These small shrimps are chiefly taken in the upper parts of the Wash, and are locally known as "river shrimps" to distinguish them from the "sea shrimps" caught lower down.* They were alleged never to grow to such a size as to be intercepted by a "threepenny riddle," *i.e.*, a riddle with spaces between the wires wide enough to admit three penny-pieces side by side. It was admitted, however, that little or no shrimping took place in March within the area to which the byelaw applies, and that after April some of the fishermen voluntarily used such riddle for the purpose of "improving their sample" by sifting out the smaller shrimps.

No clear evidence was given showing the exact intention of the byelaw. If its object be to preserve the small shrimps (which would pass through the riddle) it should require the riddle to be used over the water. If it were intended to save such small flat fish as are caught in the shrimp net (but which, speaking generally, would not pass through the riddle), it would be necessary to provide for their being thrown back into the sea. If it aimed at preserving both the small flat fish and the small shrimps, two riddles would be necessary. The byelaw does not meet any of these points, and it seems to require further consideration by the Committee. I therefore advise the omission of the words relating to the use of a riddle.

As regards the second proviso (*b*), the objection was urged that in deep water and in a rapid tideway it would be impracticable to raise a net every half hour, and the limit of two hours was asked for. It certainly seemed inconsistent to require the larger net to be raised twice as often as the smaller net mentioned in the first proviso. It was suggested that the larger net, having pockets, was more destructive than the other, which has none; but, for the above reason, and seeing also that the larger trawlers must necessarily be less under observation than the others, I think if a time limit is imposed, that it should not be less for the large than for the small nets.

The byelaw might with advantage be simplified, and the description of the area to which it applies requires amendment.

Byelaws 4 and 5 were objected to on the ground that they would conflict with the authority exercised by the Corporations of Lynn and Boston over the greater part of the Wash by virtue of their Mussel Fishery Orders under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868. These Orders provide a close time from June to August inclusive, and prohibit the removal of mussels less than two inches in length. The Committee repudiated any intention to override the jurisdiction of the Corporations, and pointed to the provisions of section 13 (*a*) of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, as precluding such a possibility. I doubt whether that section really meets the case, but words might easily be added to express the intention of the Committee. There would then, however, be the still greater objection, that, if the byelaws were otherwise confirmed as they stand, two separate regulations as to close time and size would be in force side by side in the Wash. The advantages of uniformity in such matters are so great that I should have recommended the assimilation of the byelaws to the regulations now in force under the Orders, but for the following considerations. As regards No. 4, I have very great doubt whether the close time under the Orders is more suitable than that proposed by the Committee, and in this doubt I am

* The smaller shrimp is probably the same as the "brown shrimp" or "bunting" of the Thames; the larger variety would appear to be what is commonly called the "red shrimp," and frequently mistaken for, and known as, a "prawn."

strengthened by the evidence of the water bailiff of the Lynn Corporation. As regards No. 5, the byelaw, as it stands, would be unworkable, since the mussels, when taken from the scalps, adhere to each other in large masses, and there is no requirement that they should be completely separated before riddling. It would be very much simpler to fix the limit of size directly by reference to the mollusc itself, instead of indirectly by reference to a riddle; but when the byelaw was framed the Act of last session, which gives power to do this, had not passed. I recommend, therefore, that both byelaws be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration, especially having regard to the fact that at the inquiry representatives of both Corporations expressed the desire of those bodies for an arrangement by which, if uniform regulations were adopted on these two points, their powers might be exercised by the Committee.

But a further objection to the fifth byelaw is entertained by fishermen along the coast from Brancaster to Blakeney, who are in the habit of getting small "seed" mussels of from 1 to 2 inches in length, and placing them in private "lays" or beds in the various creeks. There they grow and fatten rapidly and are "cultivated" until they are from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches or more in length, when they are sold for human food. It was shown that mussels taken from the scalps when small, thrive better than those of larger size, and that, if the supply of such "seed" mussels were stopped, this trade would be seriously crippled. The size at which mussels are taken for "seed," corresponds with that at which large quantities of these molluscs are sent from the Thames Estuary to Holland, where they are cultivated in precisely the same way, and whence they return to take a high place in the estimation of the English consumer. The industry, as carried on in Norfolk, is one which deserves every encouragement, and I advise that a clause allowing the removal of undersized mussels for the purpose indicated, should be added to any byelaw which might be made on this subject.

I am inclined to think that a similar proviso—not, however, to apply later than May—should also be added to any byelaw fixing a close time for mussels. A proposal to exempt owners of "lays" from Byelaw No. 4 was originally made by the Sub-Committee for this part of the coast, but was struck out by the full Committee.

To the "riddling" provisions of Byelaw No. 6, very strenuous opposition was raised on behalf of the fishermen of Lynn, where a new development of the trade in cockles has occurred in recent years. In order to reduce the cost of carriage by rail, cockles are now mostly sent to market without shells, from which they are readily separated after boiling. This practice has encouraged the indiscriminate taking of large and small cockles, which is no doubt to be deprecated. I do not attach importance to some of the reasons given by the fishermen in opposition to the byelaw. It was stated, for example, that a cockle once raked out of the sand will never get back again, but will die; but if this were the fact, the practice which obtains further down the coast, of stocking "lays" with cockles taken elsewhere, would be impossible. Again, it was urged that the riddled cockles would be trodden upon and smashed, or would be thrown into heaps, and perish; but, with a little care, both these contingencies could be obviated. A third objection was that the more a cockle bed is worked the better it is. In that case, however, we should not have the undoubted fact that the Boston beds have lately fallen off to such an extent that the cocklers of that place now go to the Lynn beds. On the other hand, it was shown that on the Lynn side, at any rate, there is, at present, an abundant supply of cockles.

The byelaw, which originated with the Sub-Committee for the Wash, was carried at the full Committee by a majority of only 10 to 8, though 23 members were present; and the Chairman of the Sub-Committee stated in evidence that, although one of the 10 who voted for it, he had since visited the cockle grounds, and had changed his opinion as to its necessity. Another member of the Committee, called as a witness in support of the byelaw, admitted that he had "no very "strong opinion whether the size fixed might not be too large." Under these circumstances, I do not find sufficient justification for the proposed regulation, so far as it relates to the use of a riddle. As cockles do not "bunch" together like mussels, the same objections to the requirement of a riddle do not exist in their case as in the other; but, if any regulation should be found to be necessary, the more convenient and effectual course would probably be to close certain areas from time to time, or to fix a size limit under the powers of the Act of last session.

With respect to both Byelaws 5 and 6, however, it would be desirable to retain the provision permitting only a rake of the specified dimensions, such an instrument being the one commonly used. If the alterations I have suggested are adopted, there will be no reason for limiting these byelaws to a part only of the district.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES E. FRYER,
Inspector of Fisheries.

The Assistant Secretary,
Fisheries Department,
Board of Trade.

APPENDIX B.

LIST of SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS created, and of BOARDS of CONSERVATORS and HARBOUR AUTHORITIES on whom POWERS of LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEES have been conferred, by ORDERS of the BOARD OF TRADE in force on 31st March 1895.

Name and Limits of District.	Boards of Conservators and Harbour Authorities.	Chairmen.	Clerks.	Place and Dates of Quarterly Meetings.
Northumberland (*the boundary between England and Scotland to the River Tyne*).	- - -	Rev. D. Dixon Brown, Unthank Hall, Haltwhistle.	Geo. Wilkinson, 27, Mosley Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Newcastle. Third Thursday in January, April, July, and October.
	Coquet -	W. A. W. Armstrong, Cragside, Rothbury.	C. Percy, Alnwick.	—
	Tyne - -	J. M. Ridley, Walwick Hall, Humshaugh.	R. Gibson, St. Wilfrid's, Hexham.	—
North-Eastern (*River Tyne to Donna Nook Beacon*).	- - -	W. H. St. Quintin, Scampston Hall, Rillington, York.	R. Hill Dawe, Town Hall, Hull.	York. Second Wednesday in January, April, July, and October.
	Wear - -	Col. McKenzie, The Cedars, Sunderland.	Wm. Halcro, 52, John Street, Sunderland.	—
	Tees - -	Right Hon. J. Lowther, M.P., 59, Grosvenor Street, London, S.W.	M. B. Dodds, Stockton-on-Tees.	—
	Esk (Yorkshire).	Lt.-Col. J. W. Richardson, The Hall, Sneaton, Whitby.	W. Brown, The Saw Mills, Whitby.	—
	Yorkshire -	Capt. the Hon. Cecil Duncombe, Nawton Grange, York.	J. E. Jones, 21, Coney Street, York.	—
	Trent - -	Major A. W. Holmes, Makeney Lodge, Derby	C. K. Eddowes, 2, The Strand, Derby.	—

Eastern (*Donna Nook Beacon to Happisburgh*).	- - -	Col. C. T. J. Moore, C.B., Frampton Hall, Boston.	W. D. Ward, King's Lynn	Spalding. Half-yearly in April and August.
	Stour (Suffolk and Essex).	Capt. E. G. Pretyman, Orwell Park, Ipswich.	A. T. Cobbold, 32, Museum Street, Ipswich.	——
Kent and Essex (*Dovercourt to Dungeness*).	- - -	A. R. Rayden, Birchington, Kent.	H. W. Gibson, Ongar, Essex	London. Third Monday in March, June, September, and December.
	Stour (Kent) Town Council of Colchester.	- - - - -	M. Kingsford, Canterbury. H. C. Wanklyn, Town Clerk	——
		C. E. Egerton-Green, Mayor, Colchester.		Colchester. 6th February, 1st May, 7th August, and 9th November 1895.
Sussex (*Dungeness to Hayling Island*).	- - -	——	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.	Such place as the Committee may fix. Second Thursday in February, May, August, and November.
Southern (*Hayling Island to Western boundary of Dorset*).	- - -	The Earl of Malmesbury, Heron Court, Christchurch.	H. St. Barbe, Lymington -	Southampton. Second Saturday in March, June, September, and December.
	Avon and Stour.	Hon. E. B. Portman, 46, Cadogan Place, London, S.W.	R. D. Sharp, Christchurch, Hants.	——
	Frome -	W. M. Calcraft, Rempstone Hall, Wareham.	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham -	——
	Axe - -	W. H. B. Knight, Hilary House, Axminster.	W. Forward, Axminster -	——
	Southampton Harbour Board.	W. Bone, Southampton -	A. H. Skelton, Harbour Board Offices, Southampton.	Southampton. 15th January, 16th April, 16th July, and 15th October 1895.
Devon (Northern Section: *Eastern boundary to Western boundary of Devon*; Southern Section: *Rame Head to Eastern boundary of Devon*).	- - -	E. Windeatt, Rhine Villas, Totnes.	H. Ford, jun., 25, Southernhay, Exeter.	Newton Abbot. Third Monday in February, May, August, and November.
	Otter	——	——	——
	Exe - -	J. E. C. Walkey, Ide, near Exeter.	H. Ford, jun., 25, Southernhay, Exeter.	——
	Teign -	Lord Clifford, Ugbrook Park, Chudleigh.	Messrs. Hacker and Michelmore, Solicitors, Newton Abbot.	——

LIST of SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS created, and of BOARDS of CONSERVATORS and HARBOUR AUTHORITIES on whom POWERS of LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEES have been conferred, by ORDERS of the BOARD OF TRADE—*continued.*

Name and Limits of District.	Boards of Conservators and Harbour Authorities.	Chairmen.	Clerks.	Place and Dates of Quarterly Meetings.
Devon (Northern Section; *Eastern boundary to Western boundary of Devon*; Southern Section; *Rame Head to Eastern boundary of Devon*).	Dart - -	Hon. R. Dawson, Holne Park, Ashburton.	Edward Windeatt, Totnes.	——
	Avon (Devon)	F. J. Cornish-Bowden, Black Hall, Ivybridge.	W. Beer, Kingsbridge, Devon.	——
	Tamar and Plym.	Capt. R. C. Coode, Polapit Tamar, Launceston.	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock.	——
	Taw and Torridge.	Sir W. R. Williams, Bart., Upcott House, Barnstaple.	W. H. Toller, Barnstaple.	——
Cornwall (*Northern boundary of Cornwall to Rame Head*).	- - -	J. C. Williams, M.P., Caerhays Castle, St. Austell.	H. S. Stokes, Bodmin.	Truro. Last Wednesday in February, May, August, and November.
	Fowey -	R. Foster, Lanwithan, Lostwithiel.	W. Pease, jun., Lostwithiel.	——
	Camel -	J. J. E. Venning, Ker Street, Devonport.	A. Jago, 66, Fore Street, Bodmin.	——
Glamorgan (*Worms Head to Nash Point*).	- - -	Morgan Tutton, Bryncerrig, Swansea.	John Thomas, Guildhall, Swansea.	Swansea. 18th January, 29th March, 28th June, and 27th September 1895.
	Ogmore -	C. P. Davies, Cae Court, Bridgend.	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.	——
Milford Haven (*Cemmaes Head to Worms Head*).	- - -	Sir C. E. G. Philipps, Bart., Picton Castle, Haverfordwest.	W. Davies George, Clerk of the Peace Office, Haverfordwest.	——
	Towy - -	T. Jenkins, The Friary, Carmarthen.	W. M. Griffiths, St. Mary Street, Carmarthen.	——
	Cleddy -	R. Carrow, Johnston Hall, Haverfordwest.	R. T. P. Williams, High Street, Haverfordwest.	——
	Teify -	H. W. T. Howell, Glaspant, Newcastle Emlyn.	H. W. Howell, 13, Alban Square, Aberayron, R.S.O.	——

Western (*the boundary between Carnarvon and Denbigh to Cemmaes Head*).	- - -	J. Hughes Jones, Aberdovey.	Randal Casson, Portmadoc.	Third Tuesday in March and September at Portmadoc, and in June and December at Barmouth.
	Ayron -	Jenkin Jenkins, Blaenplwyf, Talsarn, R.S.O., Cardigan.	E. Lima Jones, 5, Bridge Street, Aberayron, R.S.O.	—
	Dovey - -	C. R. Williams, Dolmelynllyn, near Dolgelly.	W. R. Davies, Dolgelly.	—
	Dwyfach -	—	—	—
	Seiont - -	Capt. N. P. Stewart, Bryntirion, Bangor.	J. T. Roberts, Bron-y-gaer, Carnarvon.	—
	Conway -	J. Blackwall, Hendre, Llanrwst.	C. T. Allard, Bodgwynedd, Llanrwst.	—
Lancashire (*Haverigg Point to the boundary between Carnarvon and Denbigh*).	- - -	John Fell, Flan How, Ulverston.	F. C. Hulton, County Offices, Preston.	Preston. Fourth Monday in February, May, August, and November.
	Elwy and Clwyd.	Capt. Conwy, Bodrhyddan Rhuddlan, Rhyl.	H. F. Birley, The Mount, St. Asaph.	—
	Dee - - -	The Duke of Westminster, K.G., Eaton Hall, Chester.	Henry Jolliffe, 13, St. John Street, Chester.	—
	Ribble - -	R. J. Aspinall, Standen Hall, Clitheroe.	Ralph Bell, 27, Victoria Street, Blackburn.	—
	Lune - -	T. F. Fenwick, Burrow Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.	W. T. Sharp, 30, Cable Street, Lancaster.	—
	Kent - -	J. Fell, Flan How, Ulverston	S. H. Jackson, Heaning Wood, Ulverston.	—
Cumberland (*Sark Foot to Haverigg Point*).	- - - -	J. Pattinson, Greenbank, Whitehaven.	C. B. Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle.	—
	West Cumberland.	R. Jefferson, Rothersyke, Egremont, Cumberland.	J. Webster, 102, Scotch Street, Whitehaven.	—
	Derwent -	W. Fletcher, Brigham Hill, Cockermouth.	T. C. Burn, Rosemount, Papcastle, Cockermouth.	—
	Eden - -	F. Parker, Fremington, Penrith.	J. B. Slater, Court Square, Carlisle.	—

APPENDIX C.

TABLE I.

QUESTIONS FORWARDED TO THE SEVERAL LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEES AND HARBOUR AUTHORITIES.

1.—What is your report for the year 1894 on the fisheries of your district as regards: (*a.*) Trawling. (*b.*) Drift net fishing. (*c.*) Line fishing. (*d.*) Seine or draft net fishing. (*e.*) Fishing by fixed engines. (*f.*) Other methods of fishing; and as regards the following descriptions of fish: (*g.*) Cod. (*h.*) Haddock. (*i.*) Herrings. (*j.*) Ling. (*k.*) Mackerel. (*l.*) Pilchards. (*m.*) Sprats. (*n.*) Other round fish. (*o.*) Brill. (*p.*) Halibut. (*q.*) Plaice. (*r.*) Soles. (*s.*) Turbot. (*t.*) Other flat fish. (*u.*) Shrimps and prawns. (*v.*) Crabs. (*w.*) Lobsters. (*x.*) Oysters. (*y.*) Mussels. (*z.*) Other shell fish?

2.—Make a return of all prosecutions instituted by your Committee in 1894, under Acts relating to sea fisheries.

3.—Is there any matter to which you wish to draw the attention of the Board of Trade?

4.—What are the place and dates of the quarterly meetings of your Committee?

5.—What are the names and addresses of the chairman and clerk of your Committee?

6.—State the number of fishery officers employed by your Committee in 1894.

7.—Has your Committee adopted any system of appointing sub-committees for particular portions of the District?

8.—Be good enough to send two copies of the last annual report of your Committee, if any.

ANSWERS RECEIVED TO THE FOREGOING QUESTIONS.

N.B.—Answers consisting of a simple negative have been omitted from the following returns.

The answers to questions 4 and 5 are tabulated in Appendix B., page 36 *et seq.*

The districts are taken in geographical order, beginning at the north-east.

NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

1.—(*z.*) Trawling has been extensively carried on outside the limits of the district. (*b.*) Drift net fishing has been carried on in this district with poor results. (*c.*) Line fishing for white fish has been extensively carried on in the district. The catch has been good, but the size of fish exceptionally small. (*e.*) Crab creels and turbot nets are the only fixed

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees, &c.

engines employed in this district. (*g.*) In the northern part of the district the catch of cod continues to be good, but in the southern the catch has not been plentiful. (*h.*) The catch of haddock has been good, but of small size. In the southern part of the district there has been a marked improvement in the take. (*i.*) There has been a decrease in the take of herrings. (*j.*) The take of ling continues to decrease. (*k.*) In the northern part of the district the take of mackerel has been poor. This fishery is not prosecuted in the southern part. (*n.*) In the northern part the take has been moderate, but in the southern a marked improvement has taken place in the catch of codlings. (*o.*) Brill has become scarce in the district. (*p.*) There has been a great decrease in the catch of halibut. (*q.*) The catch of plaice continues to decrease in the northern part of the district, and in the southern there has only been a slight improvement in the take. (*r.*) and (*s.*) The catch of soles and turbot has improved in the district. (*t.*) In the southern part of the district the catch of flat fish has generally decreased except in the case of lemon soles which continues to be good. (*v.*) The take of crabs has been poor. (*w.*) The take of lobsters continues to decrease. (*y.*) Mussels are being cultivated at Holy Island, Budle Bay, and the River Blyth, but are not nearly sufficient to supply the fishermen with bait.

2:—

Nature of Offence and Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Amount of Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Selling edible crabs, known as casters, contrary to the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877.	Tynemouth	1	0 10 0	0 9 6	—	—
Having in his possession ditto.	S. Shields	1	0 5 0	0 9 0	—	—

3.—The Committee again wish to urge upon the Board of Trade powers being obtained for the following purposes:—

1. To prohibit the taking of the berried hen lobster.
2. To increase the minimum size of crabs allowed to be caught or sold from 4¼ to 5 inches.
3. To authorise Local Fisheries Committees to pay the out-of-pocket expenses of any practical fisherman, whether a member of the Committee or not, who may be required to attend the meetings of the General Committee or the Sub-Committee.

6.—Two officers are appointed at a salary, and the police constables stationed around the coast without remuneration.

(Signed) George Wilkinson,
6th February 1895.

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Is prohibited within this district except for shrimps and prawns. We have, however, numerous complaints of steam trawlers coming within the limit, but are at present without the means of detecting them. (*b.*) For herrings has been carried on during the past season with success, herrings being found close to the shore. (*c.*) Has been very successful. (*d.*) Prohibited. (*f.*) The quantities of shrimps, prawns, whelks, mussels,

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees, &c.

have been up to the average; crabs and lobsters below the average. (*g.*) Good catches. (*h.*) Very good. (*i.*) Not so plentiful. (*j.*) Have been plentiful. (*k.*) Fair numbers caught in herring nets. (*n.*) Wolf, whiting, gurnard, are very plentiful. (*q.*) Large numbers are found in the bays and are taken by hook. (*r.*) Becoming more plentiful all through the district. (*t.*) Dabs, lemon soles, large numbers. (*u.*) Have been up to average. (*v.*) and (*w.*) Fewer. (*y.*) Very plentiful, Bridlington Bay. *z.*) Whelks in plenty, Spurn to Flamborough.

2:—

Nature of Offence and Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Amount of Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Taking undersized crabs contrary to the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877.	Patrington	1	0 2 0	0 16 0	—	—
Ditto - -	Scarborough	1	0 2 0	0 15 0	—	—
Trawling in the River Humber contrary to byelaw.	Grimsby	1	1 10 0	0 15 0	—	—
Trawling in the River Tees contrary to byelaw.	West Hartlepool.	1	5 0 0 Gear forfeited.	1 5 0	—	—

3.—The protection of berried lobsters would improve fisheries. Small soles should be protected, by shrimpers being compelled to return them when caught.

6.—One at a salary of 150*l.* per annum. Two without remuneration (officers of the Tees Salmon Fishery Board).

(Signed) R. Hill Dawe,
1st January 1895.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) The Boston steam trawlers did not land so much fish as in the previous year. The other trawlers working in the Wash landed fair quantities of soles in June and July. (*b.*) None worth mentioning. (*c.*) This is principally carried on off Sheringham and Cromer in small open boats. The catch has been an average one. A byelaw prohibiting trawling between Salthouse beach and Cromer Lighthouse has been passed at the request of the fishermen. (*d.*) Very little of this class of fishing is carried on, except for smelts, which have been plentiful. (*e.*) Stow and trim nets are extensively used in the Nene and Ouse for taking eels and smelts, and also in the Wash for spratting, which has not been very successful. (*f.*) Whelks are caught with pots or baskets, and have been plentiful; crabs and lobsters scarcer. (*g.*) Fair catches have been made off Sheringham and Cromer. (*h.*) Landed in large quantities by the deep sea trawlers at Boston. (*i*) Very little fishing done. (*j.*) A small quantity landed by the deep sea trawlers at Boston. (*m.*) Bad. (*n.*) Eels have been fairly numerous in the Ouse and Nene, but of small size as a rule. (*o.*) and (*p.*) A small quantity landed at Boston by the deep sea trawlers. (*q.*) Average quantity landed at Boston by the deep sea trawlers. The take off Sheringham and Cromer was fairly good. (*r.*) Plentiful in the Wash during June and July. (*s.*) Only landed at Boston by deep sea trawlers. (*t.*) Flukes and butts plentiful.

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(*u.*) Good catches were made in the summer months. (*v.*) Scarcer. (*w.*) Scarcer. The berried lobster requires protection. (*x.*) Very few taken now in the Wash. (*y.*) Plentiful, but small. The Boston scalps require immediate protection. "Lay" mussels have been good. (*z.*) Cockles are plentiful in the Lynn grounds, but the Boston beds are nearly exhausted, and require protection. Whelks have been plentiful.

3.—The Committee urge the necessity of power being given to the Local Fisheries Committee:—

1. To enable them to close certain portions of the shell-fish beds under their control at short notice, in a similar manner to the powers conferred by an Order under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868.
2. To pay the actual out of pocket expenses of fishermen, members of the Committee, incurred by their attendance at the meetings of the Committee.

7.—Yes. There are four sub-districts, and Sub-Committees for each sub-district.

(Signed) W. D. Ward,
5th February 1895.

KENT AND ESSEX DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) to (*f.*) The Committee have no special report to make. (*g.*) Plentiful. (*i.*) Fair supply. (*j.*) Very few caught in the district. (*k.*) Average supply. (*m.*) Average supply, but scarce in parts of the district. (*n.*) Fair supply. (*q.*) Good supply, taking the district as a whole. (*r.*) Fair supply. (*s.*) Rather scarce. (*t.*) Average supply. (*u.*) Plentiful in some places, scarce in others. (*v.*) Plentiful, but small. (*w.*) Average supply. (*x.*) Average supply. (*y.*) Good supply. (*z.*) Average supply.

N.B.—The district is a large one, and the reports as regards supply differ materially.

2:—

Nature of Offence and Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Amount of Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
Depositing refuse in the River Thames contrary to byelaw.	Sheerness	—	—	—	—	1

N.B.—Inquiries have been made into other cases, but this was the only case in which proceedings were instituted.

3.—No, except that the Committee consider that the sale of undersized fish should be prohibited.

6.—Thirty.

(Signed) Herbert W. Gibson,
10th January 1895.

COLCHESTER HARBOUR.

1.—(*x.*) *Oysters.*—1. *Growth*:—There has been a very fair growth on stuff of all sizes. 2. *Fall of spat*, 1894:—In consequence of the unsettled weather there was only a very moderate fall of spat. 3. *Mature oysters*:—Our oysters are white finned, and fairly well fished, but not so well fished as last season. *Special note.*—Immediate future of the native oyster trade.—There are considerable quantities of brood in the native fisheries, and layings from the excellent spats of 1892 and 1893, especially in the

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south Essex rivers, namely the Crouch and the Roach; and in consequence there will probably be a gradual reduction in the price of native oysters during the next five years.

3.—The Corporation have this year seen some practical results of their determined efforts to improve the watching and management of the fishery. Owing in a great measure to the continuous watching of the young oysters by the police, they were enabled to lay 3,000,000 oysters in their stock grounds for market this season, an unprecedented number in modern years. A good connexion has been made in the foreign market, two of the largest merchants having stated that until last year they did not know of the existence of the fishery; and an extended and improved connexion has been made in the English market. The largest merchant in Billingsgate, who has given an extensive order, stated that in former years he could not get a suitable sample from the fishery.

6.—Officers have not yet been substantively appointed, but the ten police stationed on the river have acted and where necessary reported.

7.—No necessity.

(Signed) H. C. Wanklyn,
2nd January 1895.

SUSSEX DISTRICT.

1.—There is no report to make at present. There were no fishery officers appointed till August 1894, when two were appointed for the Western (Chichester) Sub-District. There are no byelaws yet in force, except in respect of a close time for periwinkles, as to stake net fishing in Chichester Harbour, and as to depositing detrimental matter, and these only came into force in August 1894.

6.—One as honorary inspector for the Western (Chichester) Sub-District, and one as sub-inspector for the same district.

7.—The Committee on the recommendation of a Sub-Committee have divided the district into three Sub-Districts, "East," "Central," and "West," and have appointed Sub-Committees for each.

(Signed) F. Merrifeld,
23rd January 1895.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

7.—The district is divided into four sub-districts, and the Committee into four corresponding Sub-Committees according to residence.

(Signed) Hy. St. Barbe,
14th January 1895.

PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.

1.—(*a.*) Trawling has been carried on about as usual through the year. (*b.*) For herrings only in October and November. (*c.*) Whiting only are caught in this manner. (*d.*) Eels, mullet, bass, dabs, and flounders are caught. (*e.*) Flounders are so taken. (*f.*) Dredging for oysters and whelks; trotting for whelks; spearing and combing for eels; dip-nets for whitebait; cockles and winkles gathered by hand. (*i.*) Quantity taken was below the average. (*m.*) Smaller quantity than usual. (*n.*) Average. (*q.*) and (*r.*) Average. (*t.*) Flounders in fair quantity. (*u.*) Smaller quantity than usual. (*v.*) Only small crabs for use as bait are taken. (*x.*) Fair quantity. (*z.*) Whelks in average quantities.

(Signed) A. H. Skelton,
15th January 1895.

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DEVON DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) So far as Brixham and Plymouth are concerned trawling was up to average for large craft, but there has been a considerable falling off in the catches of the smaller craft, from 25 tons downward, attributable to their being kept out of the bays. (*b.*) Herring and mackerel up to the average, but prices ruled low. (*c.*) Conger and mackerel fairly plentiful, but a slight falling off in whiting and dabs. Cod, ling, and rays average. Pollack average. (*d.*) Flat fish below average, and mackerel same, but sprats much above average. Prices fair. (*e.*) Crabs and lobsters fully up to average; trammel fish same. Boulter for conger, ling, and ray full average. (*g.*) Average. (*h.*) Scarce. (*i.*) and (*j.*) Average. (*k.*) By hook, above average; drift and seine, average. (*l.*) Below average. (*m.*) Plentiful. (*n.*) Red mullet, above average; hake, bass, and grey mullet, scarce. (*o.*) Fair average. (*q.*) Very scarce. (*r.*) Average. (*s.*) Above average. (*t.*) Average, but decrease in size. (*u.*) Fair average. (*v.*) and (*w.*) Full average. (*x.*) Scarce. (*y.*) Slightly below average. (*z.*) Escallops, cray fish, cockles, and winkles average.

2.—

Nature of Offence and Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Amount of Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.			
Trawling contrary to byelaw.	Kingsbridge	2	4 0 0	To include costs.	*4	—

* On their paying costs amounting to 4*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

3.—The question as to the payment of the expenses of fishery members still remains undecided, and it is a matter which my Committee consider should be one of the first to be taken in hand and decided, if necessary, by legislation.

The desirability of legislation on the subject of the destruction of immature fish is strongly felt by my Committee, and that the sizes below which it should be made illegal to take or destroy immature fish should be those suggested in the Report of the recent Committee on Sea Fisheries.

6.—One.

(Signed) H. Ford, Jun.,
15th January 1895.

CORNWALL DISTRICT.

Nil.

(Signed) H. S. Stokes,
23rd January 1895.

GLAMORGAN DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Fairly good. (*b.*) Very little. (*c.*) Bad weather affected the line fishing. Good catches of cod, ling, and conger in the summer. (*d.*) Occasionally good during the summer months. (*e.*) Good catches of mackerel in the autumn. (*f.*) Shrimping with hand nets. The dredging for oysters shows signs of improvement. (*g.*) Line fishing, trawling, and fixed nets, about 410 cwts. (*i.*) Catches by fixed nets, about 605 cwts. (*j.*) Trawling, fixed nets, and hand fishing, about

302 cwts. (*k.*) Drift nets, fixed nets, and hand, about 1,620 cwts. (*m.*) Fixed nets, about 100 cwts. (*n.*) Conger, pollack, hake, and gurnards, about 360 cwts. (*o.*) Trawling, seine nets, and fixed nets, about 305 cwts. (*q.*) Trawling, seine, and fixed nets, about 3,200 cwts. (*r.*) Trawling, seine, and fixed nets, about 1,200 cwts. (*s.*) Trawling, seine, and fixed nets, about 500 cwts. (*t.*) About 200 cwts. (*u.*) About 100 cwts. (*v.*) Taken by hand, about 360 cwts. (*w.*) Taken by hand, about 110 cwts. (*x.*) Dredging, 1,100,000. (*y.*) By hand, about 500 cwts. (*z.*) Cockles, winkles, and limpets, about 200 cwts.

6.—One Inspector.

(Signed) JOHN THOMAS,
4th January 1895.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

1.—Fishery officers were appointed for this district in June last. Prior to that date I have no information. I gather from them information as follows. (*b.*) Usual amount, but very little caught. (*c.*) For mackerel, great quantity caught. (*d.*) Very much used in this district. (*e.*) By stake nets is adopted in the northern part of the district, but not in Cardigan Bay. (*g.*) Usual number caught. (*h.*) Usual number caught. (*i.*) Poor season. (*j.*) Few caught. (*k.*) Great quantities caught. (*m.*) Very few. (*n.*) Conger, gurnard, pollack, bass, and mullet, small quantity of each. (*o.*) Fair quantity. (*q.*), (*r.*), and (*s.*) Fair quantity. (*t.*) Dabs and flukes. (*u.*) Some shrimps, but few prawns. (*v.*) and (*w.*) Fair quantity. (*y.*) Very large quantity. The beds are recovering under the regulations in force. (*z.*) Fair quantity of cockles and some periwinkles.

3.—The points brought forward at the Annual Conference. The prohibition of possession or sale of undersized fish, as suggested at the Conference, and payment of the expenses of Fishery Committees out of Imperial instead of local funds, are two most important and pressing matters.

Great difficulty is experienced by the Committee in carrying on its work, owing to the continued refusal of the County Councils of Merioneth and Cardigan to pay their quota of the expenses.

6.—Three, since 16th July 1894.

(Signed) RANDAL CASSON,
1st March 1895.

LANCASHIRE DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Within the territorial limits the inshore boats have met with better success than for years past. Shrimp trawling in the southern part of the district has been above the average, but in the north it has not been quite so good. Many of the shrimp trawlers have, however, been fish trawling. The deep-sea trawlers, except in the spring, when large quantities of soles were taken on the off-shore grounds, have not done well, with the exception of those which trawled inside the territorial limits, in contravention of the byelaws, where large catches were made. (*b.*) Drift net fishing has been very little followed, most of the boats having been engaged in trawling. (*c.*) In the beginning of the year was very good, but the season commencing in November has not been successful so far, owing to boisterous weather. Hand-line fishing very good all the year. (*d.*) Up to the average. (*e.*) Very good in some parts of the district, and up to the average in others. (*f.*) Up to the average. (*g.*) Plentiful in the early part of the year; bad weather has interfered since the present season commenced. (*h.*) Very plentiful, larger

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quantities taken than for 40 years back. (*i.*) Scarce. (*j.*) Up to the average. (*k.*) Above the average of the last four years. (*l.*) None taken in this district. (*m.*) None taken in this district. (*n.*) Codling plentiful in the district. Hake and conger up to average outside limits, none taken inside. (*o.*) Not up to average. (*p.*) Scarce. (*q.*) Very plentiful, more than for many years. (*r.*) Scarce in the district, and excepting for about six weeks in the spring, when good takes were made, they have also been scarce outside. (*s.*) Not up to average. (*t.*) Dabs plentiful, other flat fish not up to the average. (*u.*) Shrimps above the average in southern division, but not so many in the central and northern. (*v.*) Few caught. (*w.*) Not many taken; require preserving. (*x.*) Scarce. (*y.*) Sizeable ones on some beds above average, on others scarcer. Very large quantities of young ones. (*z.*) Cockles plentiful on some beds, and of large size; scarcer on other beds, especially in the north.

2.—

Nature of Offence and Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Amount of Costs ordered to be paid by each Defendant.	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Taking possession of sea fish captured in a shrimp trawl.	Liverpool Stipendiary.	1	0 1 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	2 0 0	0 15 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	3 0 0	0 15 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 5 0	1 0 6	—	—
Ditto	"	2	1 0 0	0 12 0	—	—
Assaulting a fishery officer.	"	1	Bound over for three months to keep the peace.			
Trawling with illegal mesh.	"	2	1 0 0	0 12 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	2 0 0	0 12 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1*	3 0 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	3 0 0	0 10 0	—	—
Trawling with illegal beam.	"	1	0 5 0	0 12 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	2 0 0	1 1 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	2 0 0	0 12 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	1 0 0	0 12 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1*	3 0 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	3 0 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1*	10 0 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	20 0 0	1 14 6	—	—
Obstructing a fishery officer in prosecution of his duty.	"	1	0 5 0	0 12 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 2 6	0 4 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1*	3 0 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	3 0 0	0 10 0	—	—
Using a vessel propelled otherwise than by sails or oars.	"	1	0 1 0	—	—	—
Taking possession of sea fish captured in a shrimp trawl.	Liverpool County.	1	1 0 0	0 13 0	—	—
Trawling with illegal mesh.	Blackpool Magistrates.	1	0 15 0	1 11 0	—	—
Ditto	"	2	1 0 0	1 0 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	—	0 7 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 10 0	1 0 6	—	—
Ditto	"	2	5 0 0	1 11 0	—	—
Trawling with illegal beam.	"	1	0 10 0	1 0 6	—	—
Ditto	"	2	5 0 0	1 11 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	2 10 0	1 11 0	—	—
Trawling on Blackpool closed grounds.	"	3	2 0 0	0 18 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1†	0 5 0	1 0 6	—	—
Ditto	"	2	5 0 0	1 11 0	—	—
Obstructing a fishery officer in prosecution of his duty.	Liscard County.	1	0 5 0	0 8 6	—	—
Taking mussels during the closed time.	"	—	—	—	—	1‡

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Nature of Offence and Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Amount of Costs ordered to be paid by each Defendant.	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using a stake net with illegal mesh.	Birkdale County.	1	0 10 0	0 11 0	—	—
Taking salmon with stake net.	„	1	0 10 0	2 19 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	—	0 11 0	—	—
Using trap in shrimp trawl.	Chester County.	1	—	0 7 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	—	0 5 6	—	—
Obstructing a fishery officer in prosecution of his duty.	Birkenhead Borough.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6	—	—
Using a stake net with an illegal mesh.	Barrow Magistrates.	1	2 0 0	0 11 0	—	—
Using stake net contrary to byelaw.	„	1	0 10 0	0 11 0	—	—
Using a draw net having an illegal mesh.	Millom County.	1	0 5 0	1 1 6	—	—
Fishing illegally for mussels.	„	3	0 5 0	1 1 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	Ulverston County.	1	0 5 0	0 12 0	—	—
Taking salmon with stake net.	„	1*	1 10 0	0 14 6	1	—
Fishing illegally with stake nets.	„	1	2 0 0	2 2 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	1 0 0	0 12 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	4	1 0 0	1 2 6	—	2

The four salmon cases were taken under the Salmon Acts, and the remainder of the cases under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 and 1891.

* Two previous convictions.

† One previous conviction.

‡ Defendant pleaded guilty, but was discharged with a caution.

3.—The amendment of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, by conferring on Fishery Committees the following powers:—

(*a.*) To seize illegal nets or instruments which are only used in territorial limits, whether such nets or instruments are actually in use or not at the time of the seizure, and to prosecute the persons in whose possession they are found.

(*b.*) To obtain the assistance of the coastguard for police work in cases of emergency.

(*c.*) To prohibit all trawling for shrimps, &c. when it is injurious to the young under-sized fish in any part of the district.

(*d.*) To expend a portion of their funds on scientific research and the establishment and working of fish hatcheries.

Provision should be made for the fine inflicted for a breach of the byelaws to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Committee. At present all fines are retained by the local authority in whose district the court, in which the case is heard, is situated.

6.—A superintendent and 13 fishery officers, six of whom comprise the crew of the steamer.

7.—Not this year, but in the event of any matter arising especially affecting a portion of the district, a special Sub-Committee is appointed to consider and report.

(Signed) FRED. C. HULTON,
11th January 1895.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

TABLE II.

QUESTIONS FORWARDED TO THE SEVERAL BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS UPON WHOM THE POWERS OF A LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEE HAVE BEEN CONFERRED.

1.—What is your report for the year 1894 on the sea fisheries within the area in which your Board have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee?

2.—What steps have been taken by your Board in 1894 for the protection of such fisheries?

3.—Have your Board received any funds from county or borough councils under the provisions of Section 10 of the Fisheries Act, 1891, and if so, to what amount? Or has any application been made by them for any such contribution?

4.—Be good enough to enclose an abstract of the accounts (if any) of your Board for the year 1894 in relation to the exercise of their powers under the above-mentioned Acts.

ANSWERS RECEIVED TO THE FOREGOING QUESTIONS.

N.B.—Answers consisting of a simple negative have been omitted from the following return.

The districts are taken in geographical order, beginning at the north-east.

COQUET DISTRICT.

1.—There has been no special report. The fishing has been about the same as in former years.

(Signed) CHAS. PERCY,
10th December 1894.

TYNE DISTRICT.

1.—No trawlers, and very little line fishing.

2.—Nothing beyond acting in unison with the Sea Fisheries Committee.

(Signed) RICHD. GIBSON,
14th January 1895.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

WEAR DISTRICT.

2.—The Wear Fishery Board have not taken any steps beyond appointing a member of their Board on the North-Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee.

(Signed) W. Halcro,
14th January 1895.

TEES DISTRICT.

2.—One of the water bailiffs of the Tees Fishery Board is usually employed in protecting the sea fisheries within its jurisdiction.

(Signed) Mat. B. Dodds,
19th February 1895.

ESK (YORKSHIRE) DISTRICT.

1.—The "area" is only the estuary of the river and the area of the "play-ground" for salmon.

(Signed) William Brown,
5th February 1895.

STOUR (SUFFOLK AND ESSEX) DISTRICT.

1. The Board are not yet able to give any definite report, their byelaws were only passed last year.

2. A paid water bailiff was temporarily employed, and persons trawling above the limits have been warned and turned off.

3. Yes. 50*l*., namely, from

East Suffolk County Council	25	0	0
Essex County Council	15	0	0
Ipswich Borough Council	10	0	0

4. Receipts as above	50	0	0
Payments; printing, seal, advertising and water bailiff	7	0	0
Balance in hand	£43	0	0

(Signed) A. Townshend Cobbold,
13th March, 1895.

EXE DISTRICT.

1.—No report, as since May last no steps have been taken to enforce the byelaws or obtain statistics.

2 and 3.—On the faith of a report by the Committee appointed by the Devon County Council, that as soon as the Board had made and got byelaws passed, a grant should be made towards the expenses of the Board, the Board, or rather their clerk, expended nearly 35*l*., when he was informed by the County Council that they had decided to make no grant. After this, of course, nothing further was done in the way of incurring expenses, and consequently no steps were taken to protect the fisheries.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS for the year ending 31st December 1894, under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance due to the clerk on the 31st December 1894 - - -	32	4	3	By wages of Water Bailiff -	31	5	0
				By incidental postages, &c. -	0	19	3
	£32	4	3		£32	4	3

(Signed) H. FORD, jun.,
29th January 1895.

TEIGN DISTRICT.

1.—There are no funds available for enforcing the powers conferred on the Board as a Local Fisheries Committee, consequently nothing has been done.

(Signed) HACKER AND MICHELMORE,
2nd February 1895.

DART DISTRICT.

1.—Nothing has yet been done, as we are still without any funds to meet expenses.

3.—No. No application has been made, as the County Council refused in the case of the Teign District.

(Signed) ANTHONY PIKE,
21st November 1894.

AVON (DEVON) DISTRICT.

3.—No funds have been received from the County Council. Application was made by my Board for a contribution some time since.

(Signed) WM. BEER,
28th January 1895.

TAMAR AND PLYM DISTRICT.

1.—Decrease of the sea fish in the estuaries.

2.—A water bailiff has been employed in the tidal waters.

(Signed) W. W. MATHEWS,
22nd February 1895.

TEIFY DISTRICT.

1.—The head water bailiff of the Teify Board of Conservators is of opinion it has been a good season, speaking generally.

(Signed) HUGH WM. HOWELL,
11th January 1895.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

AYRON DISTRICT.

1.—I have nothing to report. The sea fishing in this district is very small, what there is, viz., herring fishing, was a complete failure in consequence of stormy weather.

(Signed) E. Lima Jones,
14th January 1895.

SEIONT, GWRFAI, AND LLYFNI DISTRICT.

2.—No; but the matter is to be brought forward at the next meeting of the Board.

(Signed) Jno. Thos. Roberts,
31st December 1894.

CONWAY DISTRICT.

2.—Byelaws for the protection of the mussel fisheries will be put in force if the necessary funds can be obtained from the County Council.

3.—No funds have been received. Application has been made to the Carnarvonshire County Council for a sum of 20*l.* per annum, but same was refused.

(Signed) Chas. T. Allard,
14th January 1895.

ELWY AND CLWYD DISTRICT.

1.—Salmon only are looked after. Nothing is done by the Board as regards other fish.

(Signed) H. F. Birley,
15th January 1895.

DÉE DISTRICT.

1. Since the byelaw was passed (three years ago) making an annual close season of four months for mussels, the mussel beds have more than doubled their value in the district. During the eight open months of 1894 there were 2,005 tons of mussels taken off the beds situate in the estuary of the Dee, exclusive of those carted to local markets, of which we are unable to procure statistics.

2. We have no other byelaws in force as yet.

3 and 4. Abstract of Sea Fisheries Account.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1894.—November 28				1894.—November 28.			
To Balance of last account	3	7	6	By water bailiff's wages -	56	10	2
To Cheshire County Council.	100	0	0	By water bailiff's travelling expenses.	6	2	10
To Flintshire County Council.	25	0	0	By water bailiff's incidentals	7	11	0
To Balance carried forward - -	2	16	4	By cost of prosecutions and law expenses.	24	17	8
				By printing and advertisements.	36	2	2
	£131	3	10		£131	3	10

(Signed) Henry Jolliffe,
7th March, 1895.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

RIBBLE DISTRICT.

1. I have no materials from which a report can be drawn up.
2. No steps have been taken with regard to sea fish.
3. No funds have been received or expended under this Act.

(Signed) RALPH BELL,
9th March, 1895.

KENT, BELA, WINSTER, LEVEN, AND DUDDON DISTRICT.

1.—The area is of little importance, and no change has occurred.

2.—The watchers of the Board take care that the provisions of the Sea Fisheries Act and the bye-laws are duly observed.

(Signed) S. HART JACKSON,
15th January 1895.

APPENDIX D.

Abstract of Accounts of the several Local Fisheries Committees for the Year ended March 31st, 1894.

District.	Balance 1st April 1893. 1.	To Contributions of Councils charged with Expenses. 2.	To Miscellaneous Receipts. 3.	Total. 4.	Balance 31st Mar. 1894. 5.	Balance 1st April 1893. 6.	By Salaries. Clerk, &c. 7.	By Salaries. Fishery Officers. 8.	By Travelling Expenses of Fishery Officers. 9.	By Cost of Prosecutions, and Law Expenses generally. 10.	By Stationery, Printing, Postage, and Advertisements. 11.	By Miscellaneous Expenditure. 12.	Total. 13.	Balance 31st Mar. 1894. 14.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Northumberland	—	407 9 7	—	407 9 7	—	—	100 0 0	160 0 0	59 17 9	9 19 0	23 3 4	54 9 6	407 9 7	—
North-Eastern	211 12 10	450 0 0	6 6 0	667 18 10	153 5 2	—	*300 0 0	87 10 0	57 19 6	—	25 7 1	43 17 1	514 13 8	—
Kent and Essex	151 1 5	200 0 0	1 18 6	352 19 11	219 5 5	—	75 0 0	32 11 0	—	14 10 2	9 13 4	2 0 0	133 14 6	—
Sussex	—	190 0 0	0 0 4	190 0 4	172 18 0	—	—	—	—	—	11 18 10	5 3 6	17 2 4	—
Southern	—	210 0 0	0 0 9	210 0 9	123 8 5	—	45 0 0	—	—	—	41 12 4	—	86 12 4	—
Devon	55 11 11	135 0 0	0 5 8	190 17 7	51 17 9	—	†25 0 0	—	—	23 1 9	56 17 4	34 0 9	138 19 10	—
Cornwall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 12 5	1 12 5	1 12 5
Glamorgan	—	143 15 10	—	143 15 10	—	27 9 4	*75 0 0	100 0 0	8 1 11	—	22 4 4	21 14 9	254 10 4	110 14 6
Western	—	260 0 0	0 16 8	260 16 8	200 11 0	0 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 8	—
Lancashire	—	4,400 1 9	14 13 6	4,414 15 3	—	2820 6 3	‡100 0 0	1,275 1 8	126 15 8	157 5 5	88 8 9	§1032 7 7	5,600 5 4	1185 10 1

* For three years. † Half-year. ‡ Clerk, 50*l.*; Treasurer, 35*l.*; Auditor, 15*l.* § Including purchase of steamer 541*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, and insurance of steamer, &c., 174*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

APPENDIX E.

Byelaws under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894.

Under section 3 of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, "A Local "Fisheries Committee may, by their byelaws, impose as penalties for the "breach of any byelaw fines not exceeding for any one offence the sum "of twenty pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence the additional "sum of ten pounds for every day during which the offence continues, "and in any case forfeiture of any fishing instrument used or sea fish "taken in contravention of, or found in the possession of a person con- "travening any byelaw; and any such penalties may be recovered and "enforced on summary conviction."

Provision has accordingly been made in each case for the imposition of a penalty for the breach of any of these byelaws; but it has not been thought necessary to repeat here each such provision, unless the penalty is less than the maximum.

Section 13 of the Act provides as follows:—

"Nothing in this Act shall authorise a local fisheries committee to "make any byelaw—

"(*a*) prejudicially affecting any right of several fishery, or any right "on, to, or over any portion of the seashore, where any such right "is enjoyed by any person under any local or special Act of Parlia- "ment, or any Royal charter, letters patent, prescription, or "immemorial usage without the consent of that person; or

"(*b*) affecting any byelaw made, or to be made by a board of salmon "conservators, and for the time being in force within the district "of the committee, or restricting the power of a board of salmon "conservators to make any such byelaws; or

"(*c*) affecting any power of a sanitary or other local authority to dis- "charge sewage in pursuance of any power given by a general or "local Act of Parliament, or by a Provisional Order confirmed by "Parliament."

The following are the Byelaws made by the several Authorities having jurisdiction under the above Acts, and in force on the 31st March 1895:—

NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

Trawling is hereby prohibited within the limits of the Northumberland Sea Fisheries District. (*Here follows penalty.*)

(*Confirmed 22nd April* 1891.)

That the byelaw made by the Local Fisheries Committee of the Northumberland Sea Fisheries District and confirmed by the Board of Trade on the 22nd day of April 1891 be amended by the addition of the following words:—

Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to any person trawling for scientific purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with any conditions contained in that authority.

(*Confirmed 7th July* 1892.)

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

1. Within the North-eastern Sea Fisheries District, except as may be otherwise provided by the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, a person shall not use in fishing for sea-fish any trawl or trawl net or any net having a beam which is pulled or pushed or otherwise propelled along or over the bottom of or in the sea, or along or over the seashore, or any seine net, sand-eel net, sparling net, haffle net, or offal net.

Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to—

(*a*) any person using a net for scientific purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee for the district, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in such authority;

(*b*) Any person using, within so much of the North-eastern Sea Fisheries District as lies between a straight line drawn true east from Castle Eden Dene and a straight line drawn true north-east from Skinningrove Beck, a push net for taking shrimps or prawns, or any person using in any other part of the said district a net for taking shrimps or prawns, with a beam not exceeding 8 feet in extreme length, and raising and clearing the net not less than once in every half-hour;

(*c*) any person using, within that portion of the River Humber which lies between a straight line drawn from the entrance to St. Andrew's Dock to the northern extremity of the pier at New Holland, and a straight line drawn from Spurn High Lighthouse to Donna Nook Beacon, between the 1st day of March and the 31st day of October, both inclusive, in any year, a trawl or trawl net for taking shrimps or prawns, with a beam not exceeding 20 feet in extreme length, such trawl or trawl net being pulled by or from a sailing or row boat, or by a horse or other animal, and being raised and cleared not less than once in every hour;

(*d*) any person using in connexion with a sailing or row boat, within the area enclosed by a straight line drawn true south-south-west, from the South Landing near Flamborough Head, and a straight line drawn true south-east from the seaward extremity of the North Pier of Bridlington Quay Harbour, between the 1st day of February and the 30th day of September, both inclusive, in any year, a trawl or trawl net, with a beam not exceeding 22 feet in extreme length, and raising and clearing the net not less than once in every half-hour;

(*e*) any person using for taking sand-eels for bait a net constructed without any purse or pocket and not exceeding 108 feet in extreme length, and 12 feet in extreme depth, the central portion whereof to the extent of not less than 12 feet in length, and for the full depth of the net consists of closely textured netting;

(*f*) any person using, between the 21st day of July in any year, and the 21st day of March in the following year, for taking sparling, a net made of material not thicker than cotton twine of thirties yarn, twisted nine ply, and the meshes of which net are not less than six-tenths of an inch, measured from knot to knot, when the net is wet.

2. Within so much of the North-eastern Sea Fisheries District as lies (*a*) between a straight line drawn true east from the Lighthouse on the Heugh at Hartlepool, and a straight line drawn seaward along and in continuation of Coatham Pier, (*b*) between a straight line drawn true east from Kilnsea Beacon, and a straight line drawn true east from Donna Nook, or (*c*) between a straight line drawn true north-east from Upgang Beck and a straight line drawn true north-east from Saltwick Nab, to the extent seaward of 1,590 yards from the base of the Whitby Cliffs, except as may be otherwise provided by the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, a person shall not use in fishing for sea-fish any trammel net.

3. (*Penalties.*)

4. So much of section 8 of the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, as provides that a person shall not be guilty of an offence under

that section if he satisfies the court that the edible crabs found in his possession, or alleged to have been sold, exposed for sale, consigned for sale, or bought for sale, were intended for bait for fishing, shall not apply within the North-eastern Sea Fisheries District.

5. All byelaws heretofore in force in the North-eastern Sea Fisheries District are hereby repealed.

(*Confirmed* 17*th July* 1894.)

TEES DISTRICT.

Within so much of the Tees Fishery District as lies above a straight line drawn from Dock Point to Ichaboe Point, except as may be otherwise provided by the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, no person shall use in fishing—

(*a*) any trawl or trawl net: provided that this byelaw shall not apply to any person using a trawl or trawl net for scientific purposes under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee of the district signed by their clerk and subject to the conditions contained in such authority;
(*b*) any haffle or offal net;
(*c*) any net for taking sparling between the 21st day of March and the 21st day of June, both inclusive, in any year;
(*d*) any net for taking sparling made of material thicker than cotton twine of thirties yarn twisted nine ply. (*Here follows penalty.*)

(*Confirmed* 15*th August* 1891.)

Within so much of the Tees Fishery District as lies above a straight line drawn from Dock Point to Ichaboe Point, except as may be otherwise provided by the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, no person shall use in fishing any net for taking sparling the meshes of which are less than six-tenths of an inch measured from knot to knot when the net is wet. (*Here follows penalty.*)

(*Confirmed* 30*th January* 1893.)

EASTERN DISTRICT.

1. The following bye-laws shall apply to the whole area of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District, unless otherwise specified, and except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply. Provided that nothing in these bye-laws shall apply to any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee signed by their clerk and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

2. Within that portion of the said district which lies to the westward of a line drawn true north-east from the light-ship known as the "Lynn Well light" and to the northward of a straight line drawn from Gibraltar Point to Gore Point:—

(*a.*) No person shall use any trawl net in fishing for sea fish except in accordance with the following regulations:—

1. The net shall not be used in connection with any vessel other than a sailing or row boat.
2. The net shall be raised and cleared not less than once in every hour.
3. In the case of a net used in fishing for sea fish other than shrimps or prawns the length of the trawl beam shall not exceed 22 feet, and if two or more trawl nets are used in fishing at the same time the total length of the trawl beams together shall not exceed 22 feet.
4. In the case of a net used in fishing for shrimps or prawns the length of the trawl beam shall not exceed 20 feet, and

the net shall not be provided with any pocket, and if two or more trawl nets are used in fishing at the same time, the total length of the trawl beams together shall not exceed 20 feet.

(*b.*) Between the first day of December and the last day of February following, both inclusive, no person shall use any trawl net in fishing for shrimps or prawns.

3. Within that portion of the said district which lies between a line drawn true north-north-east from the building standing upon Salthouse Beach known as Randall's Folly (or the Sailors' refuge), and a line drawn true north-east from Cromer Lighthouse, no person shall use any trawl net in fishing for sea fish.

4. No person shall fish for or take any smelts or sparling between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of August, both inclusive, in any year.

5. No person shall fish for or take any mussels between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August, both inclusive, in any year.

Provided that any person holding a written authority in that behalf, signed by the Clerk to the Committee, may, during the month of May, subject to any conditions contained in the authority, remove mussels from one part of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District to another part thereof for stocking or breeding purposes.

6. No person shall take any mussel of a less size than 2 inches in length: Providing that any person holding a written authority in that behalf, signed by the clerk to the Committee, may, subject to any conditions contained in the authority, remove mussels of a less size than 2 inches in length from one part of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District to another part thereof for stocking or breeding purposes.

7. No person shall use any instrument for the purpose of taking mussels other than a rake or other like instrument not exceeding 18 inches in width and having spaces of not less than 1 inch between the teeth.

8. No person shall use any instrument for the purpose of taking cockles other than a rake or other like instrument not exceeding 12 inches in length, and having spaces of not less than three-quarters of an inch between the teeth.

9. (*Penalties.*)

10. So much of section 8 of the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, as provides that a person shall not be guilty of an offence under that section if he satisfies the Court that the edible crabs found in his possession or alleged to have been sold, exposed for sale, consigned for sale, or bought for sale, were intended for bait for fishing, shall not apply within the Eastern Sea Fisheries District.

(*Confirmed 19th February* 1895.)

STOUR (SUFFOLK AND ESSEX) DISTRICT.

1. The following byelaws shall, unless otherwise specified, apply to the whole area within which the Board of Conservators of the Stour (Suffolk and Essex) Fishery District have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of "The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888" apply.

2. No artifice or device shall be used so as practically to diminish the size of the mesh of any net.

3. No person shall use any trawl, push net, or scoop net in those parts of the above-mentioned area, which lie (1) to the westward of an imaginary line drawn across the River Stour, true south from the seaward extremity of Stutton Ness; or (2) to the north-westward of an imaginary straight line drawn across the River Orwell, through the south-east corner of the Orwell Park Boathouse and Hall Point Buoy.

4. No person shall use any net for taking eels, shrimps, or prawns having more than 16 meshes or 32 knots to the linear foot measured when the net is wet.

5. No person shall use any net for taking smelts or sprats having more than 12 meshes or 24 knots to the linear foot measured when the net is wet.

6. No person shall, except as herein-before provided, use in fishing for sea fish any net having more than six meshes or 12 knots to the linear foot measured when the net is wet.

7. No person shall fish for cockles, mussels, whelks, or winkles except—
(*a*) by hand.
(*b*) with a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width and used only when the cockle bed, mussel bed, whelk bed, or winkle bed is covered with water.
(*c*) with pots, hoop nets, or lines.

8. No person shall fish for or take otherwise than by hand any cockles, mussels, whelks, or winkles between the 15th day of May and the 15th day of August, both inclusive, in any year. Provided always that any person holding a written authority in that behalf, signed by the Clerk of the Board, may, during the month of May, subject to any conditions contained in the authority, remove cockles, mussels, whelks, or winkles from one part of the above-mentioned area to another part thereof, for stocking or breeding purposes.

9. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited, provided that nothing in this byelaw contained shall affect the power of any sanitary or other local authority to discharge sewage in pursuance of any power given by a general or local Act of Parliament or by a Provisional Order confirmed by Parliament, or from any outfall in use at the date of the confirmation hereof.

10. (*Penalties.*)

(*Confirmed 1st August* 1893.)

KENT AND ESSEX DISTRICT.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the Kent and Essex Sea Fisheries District, unless otherwise specified, and except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply.

2. No person shall use in fishing for flounders or soles any net having more than 30 rows of knots to the linear yard, except that for a length of 10 feet from the cod end there may be not more than 36 rows of knots to the yard.

3. No person shall use in fishing for smelts any net having more than 72 rows of knots to the linear yard, or any net more than 60 fathoms in length, measured along the headrope.

4. No person shall use in fishing for garfish any net having more than 54 rows of knots to the linear yard, except that in the middle of the net for a space of 20 fathoms there may be not more than 72 knots to the yard.

5. No person shall use in fishing for shrimps, prawns or eels, any trawl net having more than 108 rows of knots to the linear yard, except that for a length of 8 feet from the cod end there may be not more than 144 rows of knots to the yard.

6. Except as is hereinbefore provided, no person shall use in fishing for sea fish any trawl net having more than 36 rows of knots to the linear yard.

7. No person shall use in fishing for sprats any stow boat net having more than 72 rows of knots to the linear yard, except that at the enter

and in the sleeves there may be not more than 108 rows of knots to the yard.

8. No person shall use in fishing for sea-fish any net having more than 144 rows of knots to the linear yard.

9. No person shall take or fish for whitebait between the 1st day of August and the 30th day of October following, both inclusive.

10. No person shall remove any culch from any oyster ground.

11. No person shall remove from a fishery any berried lobster.

12. No person shall use the method of fishing known as "trotting" except with lines baited with fish, other than soles, plaice, dabs, or flounders.

13. No person shall use two or more nets placed behind or near to each other, or cover the nets with canvas, or use any other artifice in such manner as to practically diminish the mesh of the nets, and all measurements referred to in the foregoing byelaws shall be measurements made when the net is wet.

14. Any person acting in contravention of any of the above byelaws shall, on summary conviction, be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding 5*l*., and in the case of a continuing offence the additional sum of 3*l*. for every day during which the offence continues, and in any case to the forfeiture of any fishing instrument used, or sea-fish taken in contravention of, or found in the possession of any person contravening such byelaw.

15. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea-fish or sea-fishing is hereby prohibited. Provided that this byelaw shall not apply, (1) to the deposit or discharge of refuse by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the River Thames below "The Mouse" lightship and near the "Mouse Sand," or (2) to the deposit by any other person with the consent in writing of the Committee given under the hand of their clerk and confirmed by the Board of Trade, of any such solid or liquid substance on an area shown on a chart referred to in the consent, and in accordance with the conditions laid down in that consent. Any person acting in contravention of this byelaw shall on summary conviction be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding 20*l*., and in the case of a continuing offence the additional sum of 10*l*. for every day during which the offence continues.

16. The byelaw confirmed by the Board of Trade on the 25th day of September 1890 is hereby repealed.

(*Confirmed 23rd January* 1895.)

COLCHESTER HARBOUR.

No person shall deposit or discharge any earth, gravel, ashes, manure, rubbish, refuse, sludge, filth, or any other solid or liquid substance whatsoever detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing in or into any part of so much of the area of the Harbour Jurisdiction of the Town Council of the borough of Colchester as is not included within the Kent and Essex Sea Fisheries District. (*Here follows penalty.*) (*Confirmed 26th May* 1891.)

SUSSEX DISTRICT.

1. The following byelaws shall, unless otherwise specified, apply to the whole area of the Sussex Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of "The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888," apply.

2. In that part of the Sussex Sea Fisheries District which lies within a line drawn across the entrance to Chichester Harbour from East Head

to Black Point, no person shall use in fishing for sea-fish any stake or stop net except in accordance with the following conditions:—

(*a.*) During the period between the commencement of the last hour before low water and the expiration of the first hour after low water, no stake or stop net shall be placed or maintained across, or partly across, any channel or creek.

(*b.*) In the case of any channel or creek, or any part thereof, which becomes dry at low water, no stake or stop net shall be placed or maintained across, or partly across, any such channel or creek or part thereof during the period between the commencement of the last hour before the tide leaves such channel or creek or part thereof, and the expiration of the first hour after the tide has begun to re-enter the same respectively.

3. No person shall take or fish for periwinkles between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of October following, both inclusive.

4. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea-fish or sea-fishing is hereby prohibited: Provided that this byelaw shall not apply, (1) to the deposit by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty within the area coloured pink on the chart marked S. 753, 1894, in the possession of the Board of Trade, of refuse dredged or excavated in the course of any Admiralty works within the Dockyard Port of Portsmouth, or (2) to the deposit by any other person with the consent in writing of the Committee, given under the hand of their clerk and confirmed by the Board of Trade, of any such solid or liquid substance, on an area shown on a chart referred to in the consent, and in accordance with the conditions laid down in that consent.

5. After the 31st day of May 1895, no person shall use in fishing for sea-fish any seine or draft net having more than 30 rows of knots to the yard, measured when wet. Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to any person fishing for mackerel or herring at any time, or for sprats during the months of November, December, or January.

6. After the 31st day of May 1895 no person shall use in fishing for sea-fish, other than prawns and shrimps, any trawl net having more than 30 rows of knots to the yard, measured when wet.

7. (*Penalties.*)

(*Confirmed 24th August* 1894.)

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the Southern Sea Fisheries District except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply.

2. No person shall use any instrument for taking oysters between the 15th day of May and the 30th day of September in any year, both days inclusive.

3. No person shall take periwinkles between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in any year, both days inclusive.

4. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea-fish or sea-fishing is hereby prohibited. Provided that this byelaw shall not apply, (1) to the deposit by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty within the area coloured pink on the chart marked S. 2,041, 1894, in the possession of the Board of Trade, of refuse dredged or excavated in the course of the execution of any Admiralty works within the Dockyard Port of Portsmouth; or, (2) to the deposit by the said Lords Commissioners within the area coloured pink on the chart marked S. 1,485, 1894, in the possession of the Board of Trade, of refuse dredged or excavated in the case of any Admiralty works within the Harbour or Roads of Portland; or, (3) to the deposit by any other person with the consent in writing of the Committee given under the hand of their clerk, and confirmed by the Board of Trade, of any such solid or liquid substance,

on an area shown on a chart referred to in the consent, and in accordance with the conditions laid down in that consent.

5. (*Penalties.*)

(*Confirmed 23rd January* 1895.)

6. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any trawl net in connexion with a vessel which is for the time being propelled otherwise than by sails or oars. Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

This byelaw shall apply to the whole area of the Southern Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply. (*Here follows penalty.*)

(*Confirmed 20th March* 1895.)

PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.

(51 & 52 Vict. c. 54.)

Byelaws made by the Southampton Harbour Board in pursuance of the above Act, and to be observed within the limits of the port of Southampton, subject to the provisions of section 13 of such Act:—

1. No person shall use—

(*a*) any trawl net (except shrimp trawls or sprat nets) which shall have a mesh of less than 1 inch;

(*b*) any shrimp trawl which shall have a beam exceeding 14 feet in length;

(*c*) any sprat net between the 1st day of March in any year and the following 1st day of October;

(*d*) any trammel net which shall have a mesh of less than 1¼ inches;

(*e*) any splash or stop net which shall have a mesh of less than 1½ inches;

(*f*) any eel seine which shall have more than 72 rows of knots to the yard;

(*g*) any kip or whitebait net which shall exceed 4 feet in diameter;

(*h*) any oyster dredge which shall have rings of less than 1½ inches in diameter inside the ring;

(*i*) any net which shall have any inside funnel or other device for catching fish, except ordinary side pockets;

(*j*) any net other than a trawl, shrimp trawl, sprat, trammel, splash, stop, eel, drift, kip, or whitebait net, or oyster dredge lawfully used.

The measurement of the mesh of any net shall be taken inside the mesh from knot to knot, and all measurements shall be made when the net is wet.

2. No person shall fish for eels with a spade, shovel, scoop, bucket, or any like instrument.

3. No person shall use any instrument for taking oysters between the 30th day of April in any year and the following 1st day of September.

4. No person shall use any drift net for the purpose of taking any herring or pilchard at any time between sunrise and sunset.

5. No person shall, between the 1st day of June and the following 1st day of October, use any fixed stop net or trammel for a period longer than one hour without lifting and clearing it, or shall leave unattended any such net.

6. No person shall use two or more nets placed behind or near to each other in such manner as to practically diminish the mesh of such nets, or use any net covered with canvas or any other artifice so as to practically diminish the mesh.

7. No person shall deposit, discharge, or allow to flow into the waters within the port any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing.

8. (*Penalties.*)

(*Confirmed 29th November* 1890.)

(51 & 52 Vict. c. 54.)

Byelaw made by the Southampton Harbour Board in pursuance of the above Act, and to be observed within the limits of the Port of Southampton subject to the provisions of section 13 of such Act :—

No person shall use any drift net which shall have more than 36 rows of knots to the yard. (*Here follows penalty.*) (*Confirmed 6th January* 1892.)

DEVON DISTRICT.

1. The following byelaws shall, unless otherwise specified, apply to the whole area of the Devon Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of "The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888" apply.

2. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited, provided that nothing in this byelaw contained shall affect the power of any sanitary or other local authority to discharge sewage in pursuance of any power given by a general or local Act of Parliament, or by a Provisional Order confirmed by Parliament, or from any outfall in use at the date of the confirmation hereof.

3. No person shall use any kind of trawl within those portions of the Devon Sea Fisheries District which lie to the landward side of the following lines, respectively :—

(*a.*) A line drawn straight from the southernmost extremity of Rame Head to the Mewstone off the mouth of the River Yealm, and thence straight to the seaward extremity of Bolt Tail ;

(*b.*) A line drawn straight from the seaward extremity of Bolt Head to the seaward extremity of Prawl Point ;

(*c.*) A line drawn east by a quarter south straight from the seaward extremity of Prawl Point, and keeping Prawl Point open of the Start, until it intersects a line drawn south-west by a quarter south straight from the seaward extremity of Berry Head, keeping open Downend Point, and continued along such last-mentioned line until it reaches Berry Head ;

(*d.*) A line drawn straight from the lighthouse on the breakwater at Brixham to the seaward extremity of Hope's Nose ;

(*e.*) A line drawn straight from the seaward extremity of Hope's Nose to the seaward extremity of Straight Point ;

(*f.*) A line drawn straight from the seaward extremity of Straight Point to the seaward extremity of Beer Head.

Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to a person using in Plymouth Sound, to the north of a line drawn straight from Picklecombe Point to the western extremity of the breakwater, thence along the breakwater to the eastern extremity thereof, and thence straight to the western extremity of Bovisand Pier, a shrimp trawl with a beam not exceeding 8 feet in length, and raising and clearing such trawl at least once in every 30 minutes.

4. No person shall use any trawl net in connexion with a steam vessel.

5. (*Not confirmed.*)

6. Nothing in these byelaws contained shall apply to a person fishing solely for scientific purposes, under the written authority in that behalf, of the Local Fisheries Committee of the district, signed by their clerk, and subject to the conditions contained in that authority.

7. (*Penalties.*)

(*Confirmed 27th June* 1893.)

EXE DISTRICT.

1. The following byelaws shall, unless otherwise specified, apply to the whole area in respect of which the Board of Conservators of the Exe Fishery District have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of that Act apply.

2. (*Repealed.*)

3. Within that portion of the said area which lies above a straight line drawn across the River Exe from the flag staff at Turf to the south-eastern extremity of Woodbury Road Station on the London and South-western Railway, no person shall use any net for fishing for sea fish between the 1st day September and the 1st day of March following, both inclusive.

4. Within that portion of the said area which lies above a straight line drawn across the River Exe from the eastern extremity of the Starcross Pier to Courtlands Beach Gate, no person shall use any net for fishing for sea fish between noon on Saturday and 6 o'clock on the following Monday morning in any week.

5. Nothing in these byelaws contained shall apply to a person fishing solely for scientific purposes, under the written authority, in that behalf, of the Board of Conservators of the district, signed by their clerk, and subject to the conditions contained in that authority.

6. (*Penalties.*)

(*Confirmed 19th August* 1893.)

2A. Byelaw No. 2 confirmed by the Board of Trade on the 19th August 1893, is hereby repealed.

7. No person shall use any kind of trawl net or trammel net in fishing for sea fish.

This byelaw shall apply to the whole area in respect of which the Board of Conservators of the Exe Fishery District have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of that Act apply. (*Here follows penalty.*)

(*Confirmed 5th July* 1894.)

TEIGN DISTRICT.

Byelaws to be observed within the area of jurisdiction of the Board of Conservators of the Teign Fishery District under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of that Act apply:—

1. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any net of a smaller mesh than 1½ inches from knot to knot, or 6 inches round, measured when the net is wet. (*Here follows penalty.*)

2. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited. (*Here follows penalty.*)

(*Confirmed 2nd November* 1893.)

CORNWALL DISTRICT.

Steam trawling is hereby prohibited within the limits of the Cornwall Sea Fisheries District. (*Here follows penalty.*)

(*Confirmed 20th August* 1890.)

GLAMORGAN DISTRICT.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the Glamorgan Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of "The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888" apply.

2. No person shall use any artifice or device so as practically to diminish the size of the mesh of any net.

3. No person shall use—

(*a*) any net for taking shrimps or prawns having a mesh through which a square gauge of three-eighths of an inch measured across each side of the square, or 1½ inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet;

(*b*) any stop net for taking sprats having a mesh through which a square gauge nine-sixteenths of an inch measured across each side of the square, or 2¼ inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet;

(*c*) any trawl net for taking sea fish, other than shrimps or prawns, having a mesh through which a square gauge of 1½ inches measured across each side of the square, or 6 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet; or

(*d*) any net not herein-before specified for taking sea fish having a mesh through which a square gauge of 1 inch measured across each side of the square, or 4 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

4. No person shall use any trawl net having a beam of greater length than 40 feet between the trawl heads or irons.

5. No person shall use any trawl, shank, bow, hand, or hose net having a less circumference than 100 meshes.

6. No person shall use any trawl net for taking shrimps or prawns having a less circumference than 160 meshes.

7. No person shall use any stop net for taking sprats between the 1st day of December and the 31st day of August following, both inclusive.

8. No person shall use any stake or stop net in fishing for sea fish except in accordance with the following regulations:—

(*a.*) The site of the net shall be marked by poles, perches, or buoys, visible above the surface at high water of spring tides, and such poles, perches, or buoys shall be maintained so long as the stakes of the net continue in position.

(*b.*) No portion of the net shall be at a less distance than 10 yards from any portion of another stake or stop net, or of any fishing weir.

(*c.*) A pool shall be provided and maintained in connexion with each stake or stop net, and such pool shall be at least 12 inches in depth at low water during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October in every year, and at other times of the year not less than 6 inches in depth; and such pool shall be at least three-fourths of the size of the cage provided in connexion with such stake or stop net; provided that in any case such pool shall not in area be less than 36 square feet.

9. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any weir the butt whereof is not constructed with apertures through which a square gauge of 1 inch measured across each side of the square, or 4 inches measured round the four sides, will pass without pressure (when the butt is wet).

10. No person shall take cockles, except (*a*) by hand, or (*b*) with a rake not exceeding 12 inches in width, and having teeth not less than three-quarters of an inch apart.

11. No person shall take mussels, except (*a*) with a dredge, (*b*) by hand, or (*c*) with a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width, and having teeth not less than 1 inch apart.

12. No person shall take mussels during the months of May, June, and July in any year, provided that any person holding a written authority in that behalf, signed by the clerk of the Committee, may, during the month of May, subject to any conditions contained in the authority, remove mussels from one part of the Glamorgan Sea Fisheries District to another part thereof for stocking or breeding purposes.

This byelaw shall not apply to the area of the Swansea Fishery Order, 1892.

13. No person shall deposit or discharge any solid or liquid substance, detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing.

14. (*Penalties.*)

(*Confirmed 2nd June* 1893.)

WESTERN DISTRICT.

1. The following byelaws shall, unless otherwise specified, apply to the whole area of the Western Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of "The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888" apply.

2. No artifice or device shall be used so as practically to diminish the size of the mesh of any net.

3. (*Repealed.*)

4. No person shall use any drift net having a depth of more than 200 meshes.

5. No person shall use any net for taking shrimps or prawns having a mesh through which a square gauge of three-eighths of an inch measured across each side of the square, or 1½ inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

6. No person shall, except as herein-before provided, use, in fishing for sea fish, any net having a mesh through which a square gauge of 1½ inches measured across each side of the square, or 6 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

7. No person shall use any net for taking sparling between the 1st day of May and 31st day of October, both inclusive, in any year.

8. No person shall use any trawl, shank, bow, hand, or hose net having a less circumference than 100 meshes.

9. No person shall use any trawl net for taking shrimps or prawns having a less circumference than 160 meshes.

10. No person shall use any stake net for fishing for sea fish except in accordance with the following regulations:—

(*a.*) The site of the net shall be marked by poles, perches, or buoys, visible above the surface at high water of spring tides, and such poles, perches, or buoys shall be maintained so long as the stakes of the net continue in position.

(*b.*) No portion of the net shall be nearer the centre of any stream or channel than the edge of such stream or channel at low water of a tide the high-water line of which stands 16 feet above the level of the sill of the old dock at Liverpool.

(*c.*) No portion of the net shall be nearer than 50 yards to any portion of another stake net.

11. No person shall fish for cockles except by hand or with a rake not exceeding 12 inches in width, and having teeth not less than three-quarters of an inch apart.

12. No person shall fish for mussels except—

(*a*) by hand;

(*b*) with a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width, and used only when the mussel bed is covered with water.

13. No person shall use any rake for taking mussels during the months of May, June, July, and August in any year, and in that portion of the Sea Fisheries District which lies between a line drawn true west from the tower of Llanaber Parish Church on the north and a line drawn true west from Sarn Cynfelin on the south, no person shall use any rake for taking mussels during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October in any year: Provided always that any person holding a written authority in that behalf, signed by the clerk of the Committee, may, during the month of May, subject to any conditions contained in the authority, remove mussels from one part of the Western Sea Fisheries District to another part thereof for stocking or breeding purposes.

14. No person shall use any dredge or other instrument for the taking of oysters from any part of the district under the control of the Committee before the 1st January 1896.

15. The deposit, or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited, provided that nothing in this byelaw contained shall affect the power of any sanitary or other local authority to discharge sewage in pursuance of any power given by a general or local Act of Parliament, or by a Provisional Order confirmed by Parliament, or from any outfall in use at the date of the confirmation hereof.

16. (*Penalties.*)

(*Confirmed* 19*th March* 1892.)

17. Byelaw No. 3 made by the Local Fisheries Committee of the Western Sea Fisheries District and confirmed by the Board of Trade on the 19th day of March 1892 is hereby repealed.

No person shall use any seine, draft, drift, or stake net for taking mackerel or herring, having a mesh through which a square gauge of 1 inch measured across each side of the square or 4 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet; and no person shall use any seine, draft, or drift net for taking sparling having a mesh through which a square gauge of three-quarters of an inch measured across each side of the square, or 3 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet. (*Here follows penalty.*)

This byelaw shall apply to the whole area of the Western Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply.

(*Confirmed* 8*th December* 1892.)

LANCASHIRE DISTRICT.

1. The following byelaws shall, unless otherwise specified, apply to the whole area of the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of "The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888," apply, provided that nothing in these byelaws shall apply to any fishery officer fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes, or for stocking or breeding purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their clerk, and subject to the conditions contained in that authority.

2. No person shall adopt any practice known as bunching or tying round the net, or use any artifice or device so as practically to diminish the size of the mesh of any net.

3. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any net with any trap or pocket unless such net is in accordance with Byelaw 4.

4. No person shall use, in fishing for sea fish other than shrimps, prawns, mackerel, herring, or sparling, any net having a mesh through which a square gauge of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, measured across each side of the square, or 7 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet, except that from the 1st day of July to the 15th day of October, both inclusive, it shall be lawful to use a trawl net having a mesh through which a square gauge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches measured across each side of the square, or 6 inches measured round the four sides, will pass without pressure when the net is wet.

5. No person shall use any trawl net having a beam of greater length than 30 feet between the trawl heads or irons, except that from the 1st day of July to the 15th day of October, both inclusive, this byelaw shall not apply to that part of the district which lies south of a straight line drawn seawards through the north-west sea marks near Formby Point.

6. No person shall use, in fishing for sea fish other than shrimps or prawns, any trawl net except in accordance with the following regulations:—

(a.) When the length of beam does not exceed 18 feet between the trawl heads or irons, the circumference of the net shall be not less than 50 meshes.

(*b.*) When the length of beam, measured as aforesaid, exceeds 18 feet but does not exceed 25 feet, the circumference of the net shall be not less than 60 meshes.

(*c*) When the length of beam, measured as aforesaid, exceeds 25 feet, the circumference of the net shall be not less than 80 meshes.

7. No person shall use, in fishing for shrimps or prawns, any net having a mesh through which a square gauge of three-eighths of an inch, measured across each side of the square, or 1½ inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

8. No person shall use, in fishing for shrimps or prawns, any trawl net except in accordance with the following regulations :—

(*a.*) When the length of beam between the trawl heads or irons does not exceed 20 feet, the circumference of the net shall be not less than 120 meshes.

(*b.*) When the length of beam, measured as aforesaid, exceeds 20 feet, the circumference of the net shall be not less than 140 meshes.

(*c.*) The length of beam measured as aforesaid shall not exceed 25 feet.

9. No person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns any shank or bow net having a less circumference than 80 meshes.

10. No person shall use, in fishing for shrimps or prawns, any hand or hose net having a less circumference than 70 meshes.

11. No person shall use, in fishing for mackerel or herring, any seine, draft, drift, or stake net having a mesh through which a square gauge of 1 inch, measured across each side of the square, or 4 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet, and no person shall use any such stake net except at the times and places at which, and in the manner in which, such stake nets have been heretofore commonly used for the capture of mackerel or herring.

12. No person shall use, in fishing for sparling, any instrument between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of October, both inclusive.

13. No person shall use, in fishing for sparling, any instrument other than a seine or draft net having a mesh through which a square gauge of 1 inch, measured across each side of the square, or 4 inches measured round the four sides, will pass without pressure when the net is wet, and no person shall use any such net except at the places, at which, and in the manner in which, such nets have been heretofore commonly used for the capture of sparling.

14. No person shall use any seine, draft, trawl, bow, hand, hose, shank, stake, or otter net in that portion of the district which lies between a line drawn true west from the building known as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on the coast near and north of the borough of Blackpool, and a line drawn true west from the building known as the "Star Inn" on the coast within the said borough.

15. No person shall use, in fishing for sea fish, any stake net except in accordance with the following regulations :—

(*a.*) The site of the net shall be marked by poles, perches, or buoys, visible above the surface at high water of spring tides, and such poles, perches, or buoys shall be maintained so long as the stakes of the net continue in position, provided that this regulation shall not apply to that part of the coast which lies between a straight line drawn seawards through the north-west sea marks near Formby Point, and a line drawn true north-west from the north-west corner of the wall of the North Dock at Liverpool.

(*b.*) No portion of the net shall be nearer the centre of any stream or channel than the edge of such stream or channel at low water of a tide, the high-water line of which stands 16 feet above the level of the sill of the old dock at Liverpool.

(*c.*) No portion of the net shall be nearer than 150 yards to any portion of another stake net, not being a hose net.

16. No person shall fish for mussels except—
(*a*) by hand;
(*b*) with a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width, and used only from a boat, and when the mussel bed is covered with at least 4 feet of water.

17. No person shall take mussels during the months of May, June, July, and August in any year.

18. No person shall fish for cockles except in accordance with the following regulations:—
(*a.*) By hand.
(*b.*) With an instrument locally known as the craam, having not more than three teeth.
(*c.*) From the 1st day of November to the last day of February following, both days inclusive, it shall be lawful to use an instrument locally known as the Jumbo, not exceeding 4 feet 6 inches in length, 14 inches in width, and 1 inch in thickness, provided that such instrument shall be constructed entirely of wood, and shall not be dragged across the cockle beds or artificially weighted.
(*d.*) In that part of the district which lies between the southern limit thereof and a line drawn true west from the mark known as "Rossall Landmark," near Fleetwood, it shall be lawful to use a rake not exceeding 12 inches in width.
(*e.*) In that part of the district which lies between a straight line drawn seawards through the north-west sea marks near Formby Point and a line drawn true west from the western extremity of the southern training wall in the River Ribble or Gut Channel, it shall be lawful to use a spade.

19. No person shall use any method or instrument of fishing for sea fish other than the following:—
(*a.*) A method or instrument specified in these byelaws.
(*b.*) A hook and line.
(*c.*) A pot or basket for taking eels, prawns, shrimps, lobsters, crabs, or whelks.
(*d.*) A hedge baulk in use at the date of confirmation hereof, the catching parts whereof consist only of net having a mesh in conformity with Byelaw 4.

20. No person shall use any net or instrument referred to in these byelaws as a net or instrument for taking mackerel, herring, sparling, shrimps, or prawns respectively, except at the times and places at which, and in the manner in which, such net or instrument may be reasonably calculated to take such fish respectively.

21. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited, provided that nothing in this byelaw shall affect the power of any sanitary or other local authority to discharge sewage in pursuance of any power given by a general or local Act of Parliament or by a Provisional Order confirmed by Parliament, or from any outfall in use at the date of the confirmation hereof.

22. (*Penalties.*)

23. All byelaws heretofore in force in the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District are hereby repealed.

(*Confirmed 9th August* 1893.)

The following byelaw shall, unless otherwise specified, apply to the whole area of the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the "Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888," apply, provided that nothing in this byelaw shall apply to any fishery officer fishing for sea-fish for scientific purposes, or for stocking or breeding purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their clerk, and subject to the conditions contained in that authority:—

No person shall use in fishing for sea-fish from any vessel propelled otherwise than by sails or oars, any method or instrument of fishing except hooks and lines.

(*Here follows penalty.*) (*Confirmed 3rd September* 1894.)

DEE DISTRICT.

Within the portion of the Dee Fishery District in respect of which the Board of Conservators of such district have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee, the use of any instrument of fishing for mussels during the months of May, June, July, and August is hereby prohibited.

(*Here follows penalty.*) (*Confirmed 28th April* 1891.)

KENT, BELA, WINSTER, LEVEN, AND DUDDON DISTRICT.

1. The following byelaws shall, unless otherwise specified, apply to so much of the Kent, Bela, Winster, Leven, and Duddon Fishery District as is not included in the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of "The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888" apply.

2. No artifice or device shall be used so as practically to diminish the size of the mesh of any net.

3. No person shall use any net for taking shrimps or prawns having a mesh through which a square gauge of three-eighths of an inch measured across each side of the square, or 1½ inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

4. No person shall use any seine, draft, or drift net for taking sparling, mackerel, or herring, or any stake net for taking mackerel or herring, having a mesh through which a square gauge of 1 inch measured across each side of the square, or 4 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet; and no such stake net shall be used except at the times and places at which, and in the manner in which, such stake nets have been heretofore commonly used for the capture of mackerel and herring.

5. No person shall, except as herein-before provided, use, in fishing for sea fish, any net having a mesh through which a square gauge of 1¾ inches, measured across each side of the square, or 7 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

6. No person shall use any net for taking sparling between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of October, both inclusive, in any year.

7. No person shall use any stake net for fishing for sea fish except in accordance with the following regulations:—

(*a.*) The site of the net shall be marked by poles, perches, or buoys, visible above the surface at high water of spring tides, and such poles, perches, or buoys shall be maintained so long as the stakes of the net continue in position.

(*b.*) No portion of the net shall be nearer the centre of any stream or channel than the edge of such stream or channel at low water of a tide, the high-water line of which stands 16 feet above the level of the sill of the old dock at Liverpool.

(*c.*) No portion of the net shall be nearer than 150 yards to any portion of another stake net.

8. No person shall use any trawl, shank, or otter net.

9. No persons shall fish for cockles except by hand or with a rake not exceeding 12 inches in width, and having teeth not less than three-quarters of an inch apart.

10. No person shall fish for mussels except—

(*a*) by hand;

(*b*) with a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width, and used only when the mussel bed is covered with water.

11. No person shall use any rake for taking mussels during the months of May, June, and July in any year, provided that any person holding a written authority in that behalf, signed by the Clerk of the Board of Conservators, may, during the month of May, subject to any conditions

contained in the authority, remove mussels from one part of the district to another part thereof for stocking or breeding purposes.

12. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited: provided that nothing in this byelaw contained shall affect the power of any sanitary or other local authority to discharge sewage in pursuance of any power given by a general or local Act of Parliament, or by a Provisional Order confirmed by Parliament, or from any outfall in use at the date of the confirmation hereof.

13. (*Penalties.*)

(*Confirmed* 31*st December* 1891.)

APPENDIX F.

Particulars respecting Apprentices to the Sea Fishing Service for the last Five Years.

Port.	Number of Fishing Apprenticeships registered during last Five Years.					Approximate No. of Apprentices on 31st December 1894.	Number of Apprentices sent to Gaol for Offences under the Merchant Shipping Acts.				
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Brixham	56	45	39	54	33	184	1	—	2	1	10
Colchester	31	17	29	24	14	85	—	—	—	—	—
Grimsby	298	215	277	282	214	731	123	108	113	73	56
Harwich	6	3	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Hull	22	32	13	14	13	30	15	15	15	17	3
Lowestoft	11	8	5	7	6	28	1	—	—	—	—
Neyland	4	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	2	1	2	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	
Ramsgate	21	41	39	49	38	144	—	—	1	—	—
Scarborough	5	1	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	—
Yarmouth	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	459	365	409	433	320	1,216	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX G.

NUMBER of APPLICANTS examined AND CERTIFICATES of COMPETENCY and of SERVICE issued under the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts, 1883 and 1887.

Ports.	Candidates examined for ordinary Certificates.								Candidates examined and passed for Special Certificates.				Certificates of Service issued.			
	In 1894.				Previous to 1894.				In 1894.		Previous to 1894.		In 1894.		Previous to 1894.	
	Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.									
	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.
Shields { North / South	—	2	—	1	21	10	—	—	†1	†5	†17, *2, *†1	†14	—	1	184	146
Sunderland	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	†3	†5	†17, *1	†10	—	—	—	3
Hartlepool	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†1	†1	—	—	1	—
Scarborough	1	2	—	—	74	100	5	5	—	—	*10, †1	†2	1	—	124	78
Hull	5	13	15	16	405	355	150	123	*3, ‡13	‡3	‡11, *9	‡29	—	—	644	542
Grimsby	25	30	10	29	1,295	504	193	211	†2, ‡5	—	‡18, ‡3, *2	‡3, ‡2	—	1	207	616
Yarmouth	11	11	11	10	353	317	15	9	—	—	‡17, *13	‡35, *4	—	—	774	666
Lowestoft	13	42	—	—	280	326	4	7	—	—	*11, ‡12	*3, ‡51	—	—	326	56
Colchester	—	—	—	—	8	3	10	1	—	—	*2	—	—	—	11	2
London	1	1	—	—	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ramsgate	12	27	1	—	154	222	2	9	*1	—	*2	—	1	—	224	114

* Extra Certificates. † Steam trawlers only. ‡ Limited examination.

NUMBER of APPLICANTS examined and CERTIFICATES of COMPETENCY and of SERVICE issued under the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts, 1883 and 1887—*continued.*

Ports.	Candidates examined for ordinary Certificates.								Candidates examined and passed for Special Certificates.				Certificates of Service issued.			
	In 1894.				Previous to 1894.				In 1894.		Previous to 1894.		In 1894.		Previous to 1894.	
	Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.									
	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.
Dover	—	1	—	—	3	11	—	1	—	—	—	*1	—	—	2	1
Brixham	30	40	1	—	268	316	13	8	—	—	‡1	—	—	—	250	178
Plymouth	3	5	—	3	64	54	9	9	‡1	§2	‡5	‡6	—	—	121	115
Newport	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardiff	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	—	—	—	‡1	—	—	—	7	10
Swansea	—	—	—	—	7	10	2	—	—	—	‡1	‡1	—	—	13	4
Milford	6	4	—	—	21	30	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	2	7	—	—	21	42	2	4	—	—	{ *1 ‡1 }	—	—	—	76	46
Fleetwood	2	7	1	—	37	25	1	1	—	‡1	‡3	‡2	—	—	108	95
Dublin	3	5	1	—	23	9	2	2	*1	*1	‡25	‡9	—	—	134	125
Waterford (Dunmore)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	‡13	‡18	—	—	31	8
	114	197	40	59	3,043	2,344	410	393	30	17	201	191	2	2	3,237	2,806

In addition to the above, Certificates of Service have been issued at other ports, making the total number of such Certificates issued to Skippers 3,525, and to Second Hands 3,270; total, 6,795.

* Extra Certificates. † Steam trawlers only. ‡ Limited examination. § Drift net fishing only.

APPENDIX H.

TABLE No. I.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER OF FISHERMEN WHO DIED AT SEA when serving on board FISHING BOATS belonging to ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND respectively during the Year 1894.

Causes of Death.	English Boats.	Scotch Boats.	Irish Boats.	Total.
By wrecks or casualties:				
Founderings	5	11	16	32
Strandings	10	18	—	28
Collisions	26	2	—	28
Missing boats	*208	13	—	*221
Other casualties	*59	12	18	*89
Total by wrecks or casualties	†308	56	34	†398
By individual losses:				
Fell overboard	39	5	1	45
Fell overboard when drawing water	1	—	—	1
Washed overboard	12	1	—	13
Knocked or pulled overboard or otherwise killed by sails, tackle, &c.	12	2	—	14
Drowned from small boat	5	—	—	5
Drowned when fish ferrying	3	—	—	3
Total by individual losses	72	8	1	81
Natural causes	8	3	—	11
Suicide	2	—	—	2
Total number of fishermen who died at sea	†390	67	35	†492

* Including one passenger. † Including two passengers.

TABLE No. II.

STATEMENT showing the AGES of FISHERMEN WHO DIED AT SEA, otherwise than by WRECKS or CASUALTIES to FISHING BOATS, during the Year 1894.

Causes of Death.	Under 20.	20 to 30.	31 to 40.	Over 40.	Age unknown.	Total.
By individual losses:						
Fell overboard	9	25	6	4	1	45
Fell when drawing water	1	—	—	—	—	1
Washed overboard	2	9	—	2	—	13
Knocked overboard or killed by sails, &c.	2	7	3	1	1	14
Drowned from small boats	2	2	1	—	—	5
Drowned when fish ferrying	—	2	1	—	—	3
Natural causes	1	4	4	2	—	11
Suicide	2	—	—	—	—	2
Total	19	49	15	9	2	94

Table No. III.

Summary of the Number of Fishermen who died at Sea when serving on board Fishing Boats belonging to the United Kingdom during the Ten Years 1885 to 1894.

Causes of Death.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
By wrecks or casualties:										
Founderings -	31	20	36	25	22	26	25	20	33	32
Strandings - -	11	5	9	5	4	18	39	5	13	28
Collisions - -	13	4	27	29	6	35	14	14	21	28
Missing boats -	42	18	51	41	116	36	48	34	*102	*221
Other casualties -	33	37	78	53	52	59	48	32	*54	*89
Total by wrecks or casualties - -	130	84	201	†153	†200	‡174	174	105	†223	†398
By individual losses:										
Fell overboard -	38	31	46	54	37	39	44	30	*38	45
Fell overboard when drawing water - -	3	2	2	3	3	4	1	7	3	1
Washed overboard	15	22	28	24	19	28	12	10	13	13
Knocked or pulled overboard or otherwise killed by sails, tackle, &c. - -	11	11	18	31	25	27	18	21	21	14
Drowned from small boat -	2	2	7	11	6	6	5	7	3	5
Drowned when fish ferrying -	7	17	24	18	7	11	2	11	5	3
Total by individual losses - -	76	85	125	141	97	115	82	86	*83	81
Natural causes -	10	8	8	3	9	16	9	4	17	11
Suicide - -	2	1	—	1	4	6	3	2	6	2
Total number of fishermen who died at sea - -	218	178	334	†298	†310	‡311	268	197	‡329	†492

* Including one passenger. † Including two passengers. ‡ Including three passengers.

APPENDIX I.

List of Rewards for Gallantry and Humanity granted to British Fishermen by British and Foreign Governments.

Date of Service.	Name and Ship of Recipient.	Particulars of Service.	Nature of Reward.
	Granted by the Board of Trade during 1894.		
1893. 8th Nov.	G. Gibson, A. Boyton, crew of fishing boat of Leigh.	Picking up a boat containing three of the crew of the S.S. "Brighton," of London, which sank off the Nore.	10*s.* each.
1894. 12th Feb.	Alfred Clulow, second hand, Robert Wilson, third hand, Arthur Holmes, fourth hand, of the smack "Mercury," of Yarmouth.	Rescuing at considerable risk the crew of the smack "Majestic," of London, which was abandoned in the North Sea. A strong gale was blowing at the time, with a heavy broken sea.	Bronze Gallantry Medal and 1*l.* to each.
25th Feb.	John White, Gilbert White, William Stephen, Wilson Stephen, James Duthie, William Tait, fishermen of Cairnbulg (Fraserburgh).	Rescuing crew of the ketch "Barking," of Yarmouth, which had stranded.	1*l.* each.
5th May	Daniel Creighton, skipper of steam trawler "North Cape," of Aberdeen.	Rescuing part of the crew of S.S. "Ashbourne," of Sunderland, which was abandoned in the North Sea. The weather was stormy at the time, with a heavy cross sea running.	Binocular glass.
31st July	John Coghlan, fisherman of Old Head, Kinsale.	Rescuing three men from a capsized fishing boat.	1*l.*
	Received from Foreign Governments during 1894.		
1892. Feb.	George S. Wren, skipper, Frank Gee, Frederick Long, John Young, Sidney Gambril, } Crew, of the smack "Bessie," of Ramsgate.	Rendering services to the Belgian boat "Eveline" when in distress in the North Sea.	The Belgian Government awarded a first class Medal and Diploma to the master, and a second class Medal and Diploma to each of the crew.
1893. Nov.	Sydney Smith, skipper, G. Graham, second hand, Thomas Man, third hand, of the smack "Retriever," of Hull.	Rescuing crew of Norwegian brig "Rex."	The Norwegian Government awarded a Silver Medal of the second class to each.
13th Nov.	William Ilett, skipper, of the steam trawler "Gardenia," of Grimsby.	Rescuing crew of the Swedish brig "Regalia," which was wrecked.	The Swedish Government awarded a Silver Medal.
Dec.	H. J. Klew, skipper, T. Robinson, seaman, of the smack "Agonist," of Grimsby.	Rescuing crew of Norwegian schooner "Ingeborg," of Tonsberg, in the North Sea.	The Norwegian Government awarded a Silver Medal of the second class to the skipper, and a Silver Medal of the third class to the seaman.

Date of Service.	Name and Ship of Recipient.	Particulars of Service.	Nature of Reward.
1894. January	George Prike, skipper, Fredk. Hargreaves, second hand, Edward Howes, third hand, of the steam trawler "Leverton," of Boston.	Rescuing shipwrecked crew of Norwegian steamer "Tzaro."	The Norwegian Government awarded a Silver Medal of the second class to the skipper, and a Silver Medal of the third class to the others.
4th Jan.	R. Weatherhead, W. Walker, W. Spearpoint, A. Poole, T. W. Penny, R. J. Neville, W. May, H. Marshall, J. Grant, T. Corrie, W. Baker, R. Baker, H. Baker, fishermen of Folkestone.	Rescuing crew of Belgian fishing boat "Les Deux Amis," which stranded near Folkestone.	The Belgian Government awarded a Medal, Diploma and a 20 franc piece to each.

APPENDIX J.

FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS held under the Merchant Shipping Acts 1854 to 1887, into CASUALTIES to FISHING BOATS during the Year 1894.

Place and Date of Investigation.	Date of Casualty.	Nature of Casualty.	Finding of Court.
1894. Great Yarmouth. 3rd, 4th, and 8th January.	1893. 3rd December.	Stranding and abandonment of trawler "Standard," of Yarmouth, on the Scroby Sand.	Due to carelessness and negligent navigation. Certificate of skipper cancelled, and that of second hand suspended for 12 months.
Great Yarmouth. 5th and 9th January.	19th December.	Stranding of trawler "Violet," of Lowestoft, at Thorpness.	Due to steering an improper course, to neglect of lead, and to mistaking lights. Certificate of skipper suspended for six months.
Great Yarmouth. 6th and 9th January.	19th December.	Stranding of trawler "Britannia," of Lowestoft, at Sizewell.	Due to improper steering. Skipper's certificate suspended for six months.
Hull. 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th January.	17th December.	Sinking of trawler "Kitty," of Grimsby, with loss of four lives on the Dogger Bank, through collision with trawler "City of Manchester," of Hull.	Due to deck hand of "City of Manchester" not complying with steering regulations.
Hull. 9th, 10th, and 12th February.	16th December.	Sinking of trawler "Choice Flower," of Hull, on the Dogger Bank, through collision with trawler "Plover," of Hull.	Due to neglect of steering regulations on the part of the "Choice Flower." Certificate of skipper suspended for six months.
Edinburgh. 16th and 20th February.	6th December.	Sinking of SS. "Bull," of Middlesbrough, and loss of one life, through collision with steam trawler "Rosslyn," of Leith, in the Firth of Forth.	Due to neglect of steering regulations on board the trawler. Skipper found in default for leaving vessel in charge of an incompetent hand.
Hull. 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th February.	17th November.	Collision between the trawler "Confidence," of Grimsby, and the schooner "Ardross," of Dover, off Spurn.	Due to neglect of steering regulations by the mate of the "Ardross." The master and owner also blamed for allowing that vessel to proceed to sea with an inefficient crew.

Place and Date of Investigation.	Date of Casualty.	Nature of Casualty.	Finding of Court.
1894. Aberdeen. 23rd, 24th, 26th, and 27th February.	1894. 15th January	Sinking of fishing boat "White Squall," of Aberdeen, and loss of two lives, through collision with SS. "Nellie," of Dundee, off Girdleness.	Due to failure of the crew of fishing boat to exhibit the lights required by the Regulations.
Hull. 24th, 25th, and 26th April.	8th April	Stranding, with loss of six lives, of the steam trawler "Chilian," of Grimsby, on Filey Brigg.	Due to improper alteration in the course and to insufficient use of lead. Certificate of skipper suspended for nine months.
Swansea. 4th and 5th July.	1st June	Loss of steam trawler "Nile," of Hull, through stranding off Iceland.	Due to negligent navigation. Certificate of skipper suspended for three months.
Liverpool. 11th and 12th September.	21st August	Loss of schooner "City of Bangor," of Beaumaris, through collision with the steam trawler "Triton," of Milford, in the English Channel.	Due to gross neglect. Certificate of second hand of the "Triton" suspended for six months.
Hull. 20th, 21st, and 22nd November.	8th September.	Abandonment and loss of trawler "George Hooker," of Grimsby, in the North Sea.	Smack prematurely abandoned. Certificate of skipper suspended for six months.
Liverpool. 28th and 29th November.	2nd November.	Loss of steam trawler "Talifoo," of Hull, through stranding on Horse Island, in the Hebrides.	Due to careless navigation. Certificate of skipper suspended for six months.
Lowestoft. 20th, 21st, and 22nd November.	5th November.	Stranding of trawler "Cephas," of Lowestoft, on Haisborough Sand.	Due to third hand not having steered the course set. Skipper censured for leaving deck so long in charge of third hand.
Hull. 27th and 28th November.	16th October	Loss of trawler "Ethel," of Grimsby, through collision with steam trawler "Sydney," of Hull, off Spurn.	Due to reckless navigation. Certificate of second hand of the "Sydney" suspended for 18 months.
North Shields. 28th and 29th December.	2nd December.	Stranding of steam trawler "Pero Gomez," of North Shields, off Holy Island.	Due to neglect of lead. Certificate of skipper suspended for three months.

APPENDIX K.

TABLE No. I.

ACCOUNT of FISH DELIVERED and of FISH SEIZED and CONDEMNED at and near BILLINGSGATE MARKET during the Year 1894.
[From the Monthly Returns of the Fishmongers' Company.]

Months.	Fish delivered.		Wet Fish seized.		Shell Fish seized.		Total Fish seized and condemned.	Per-centage of Fish seized.	
	By Land.	By Sea.	By Land.	By Sea.	By Land.	By Sea.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons cwt. qrs	Tons cwt. qrs.	Tons cwt. qrs.	Tons cwt. qrs.	Tons cwt. qrs.		
January	9,721	3,849	12 15 1	*67 5 3	6 3 0	2 18 2	89 2 2	·65	* 58 tons of herrings and kippers from Norway.
February	7,707	4,354	2 16 3	†45 9 1	2 5 1	12 13 0	63 4 1	·52	† 40 tons of herrings from Norway.
March	8,946	3,567	10 4 0	‡162 7 0	3 7 1	19 13 0	195 11 1	1·56	‡ 157 tons of herrings and kippers from Norway.
April	8,841	3,804	11 8 2	§111 3 1	18 9 0	22 12 0	163 12 3	1·3	§ 92 tons of herrings and kippers from Norway.
May	9,753	3,788	33 13 0	‖72 18 0	9 8 2	2 0 0	117 19 2	·87	‖ 26 tons of herrings and kippers from Norway.
June	8,271	2,665	58 0 1	35 8 2	21 1 0	5 0 0	119 9 3	1·1	
July	7,886	2,559	68 5 1	32 1 0	27 10 2	6 0 0	133 16 3	1·28	
August	10,521	3,049	¶41 3 3	¶43 1 2	12 5 1	2 18 0	99 8 2	·73	¶ 50 tons of immature and useless haddock.
September	9,966	2,978	34 11 2	23 12 0	22 7 2	2 12 2	83 3 2	·66	
October	9,852	2,924	9 5 3	28 2 1	4 3 1	2 11 0	44 2 1	·34	
November	9,786	2,994	29 10 3	25 9 3	3 16 2	9 2 0	67 19 0	·53	
December	8,172	2,805	3 12 1	13 6 3	10 11 1	14 14 0	42 4 1	·38	
	109,422	39,336	315 7 0	660 5 0	141 8 1	102 14 0	1,219 14 1	·82	
	148,758		975 12 0		244 2 1				

TABLE No. II.

DETAILED LIST of FISH SEIZED and CONDEMNED at and near BILLINGSGATE MARKET during the Year 1894. [From the Monthly Returns of the Fishmongers' Company.]

Fish condemned.	Quantity.			Fish condemned.	Quantity.		
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.		Tons	cwts.	qrs.
Bream	1	11	0	Skate	37	9	3
„ (freshwater)	0	3	0	Smelts	7	4	1
Brill	0	0	2	Soles	0	0	3
Catfish	1	17	0	Sprats	9	19	0
Coalfish	0	2	0	Sturgeon	0	1	2
Cod	14	18	1	Tench	0	18	0
„ roes	2	0	0	Whitebait	2	11	1
Dorey	2	8	0	Whiting	43	16	0
Eels	2	11	3				
„ conger	1	18	1				
Flounders	0	2	2	Shell fish:			
Gurnards	1	4	0	Cockles	47	7	0
Haddock	275	18	1	Crabs	0	10	0
Hake	1	0	0	Escallops	4	4	0
Herrings	93	1	2	Lobsters	3	16	2
„ Norway	374	1	3	Mussels	38	6	0
Ling	0	2	0	Oysters	5	19	2
Mackerel	5	8	0	Periwinkles	57	16	2
Mullet	1	4	1	Shrimps	52	13	1
Plaice	92	13	3	Whelks	33	9	2
Roach	0	2	2				
Salmon	1	3	1	Total	1,219	14	1

TABLE No. III.

ACCOUNT of FISH DELIVERED and of FISH SEIZED and CONDEMNED at SHADWELL and FARRINGDON MARKETS during the Year 1894. [From the Monthly Returns of the Fishmongers' Company.]

(NOTE.—Farringdon Market is supplied through Billingsgate.)

Months.	Fish delivered at Shadwell by Sea.	Per-centage seized.	Wet Fish seized and condemned.						Total Fish seized and condemned.		
			At Shadwell.			At Farringdon.					
	Tons.		Tons	cwt.	qrs.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.
January	2,673	·05	1	9	0	0	2	0	1	11	0
February	2,047	·15	3	3	2		—		3	3	2
March	2,158	·13	2	17	2	0	3	0	3	0	2
April	2,693	·6	16	14	2	0	8	3	17	3	1
May	2,734	·12	3	8	0	0	1	2	3	9	2
June	2,914	·13	3	17	1		—		3	17	1
July	2,246	1·8	40	5	3	0	1	3	40	7	2
August	3,094	1·7	*53	6	0	0	3	1	53	9	1
September	3,085	—	0	11	2	0	0	1	0	11	3
October	2,584	·04	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	4	2
November	2,483	1·2	†29	7	0	0	4	0	29	11	0
December	2,671	·08	1	16	0		—		1	16	0
	30,732	·51	157	17	2	1	7	2	159	5	0

* 40 tons of immature and useless haddock.
† 18 tons of immature fish.

APPENDIX L.

Abstract of Returns from certain Market Authorities in England and Wales for the Year 1894.

Place.	Fish received.		Quantity of Fish destroyed.	Steps taken to enforce the Provisions of the Laws prohibiting the Sale of Fish at Special Times or under Special Circumstances.
	Quantity.	Approximate Value.		
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	
Birmingham	No means of obtaining information.		Salmon, 3½ Other wet fish, 658 Shell fish, 202	Notices posted in the markets at different seasons. All fish coming in is regularly inspected.
Blackburn	Salmon, 1,087 Other wet fish, 43,318 Shell fish, 18,746	5,635 38,504 5,594	— 349 622	
Bolton	Fish not weighed			An inspector is charged with the duty.
Brighton	Wet fish, About 29,820 Shell fish, 260	No record	Small quantities.	An inspector appointed.
Cardiff	No record		Nil	None by Corporation.
Leeds	Salmon, 1,050 Other wet fish, 121,886 Shell fish, 25,100	6,300 70,084 5,961	Nil 4,181 1,234	Notice posted in the market, and market keepers instructed to report offences.
Leicester	Salmon, 2,400 Other wet fish, 44,000 Shell fish, 6,000	14,400 50,000 1,800	Nil 427 59	—
Liverpool	Salmon, 1,581 Other wet fish, 192,886 Shell fish, 24,796	7,378 161,944 13,848	12 1,012 99	No steps have been taken.
London*—				
Billingsgate	All fish, 2,975,160	—	24,394	The Fishmongers' Company appoint inspectors.
Shadwell	All fish, 614,640	—	8,157	
Manchester	No record		Salmon, ½ Other wet fish, 954 Shell fish, 491	Inspectors appointed.
Newcastle	Salmon, 253 Wet fish, 7,030 Shell fish, 399	— — —	— Other wet fish, 335 Shell fish, 21	The fish in the markets are regularly inspected.

* These returns are given in more detail in Appendix K.

Place.	Fish received.		Quantity of Fish destroyed.	Steps taken to enforce the Provisions of the Laws prohibiting the Sale of Fish at Special Times or under Special Circumstances.
	Quantity.	Approximate Value.		
	Cwt.		Cwt.	
NOTTINGHAM	Salmon, 285	8*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb.	3	The clerk of the markets and the inspector take such steps as are necessary.
	Other wet fish, 5,000	9*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per stone.	20	
	Oysters, 3,600 barrels	24*s.* to 32*s.* per barrel.	9	
	Other shell fish, 32,000 bags	2*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* per bag.		
PRESTON	No record		All fish, 207	Inspectors and bailiffs of the Ribble Fishery District visi the market.

APPENDIX M.

Summary of the Returns made by Collectors of Fishery and the Isle of Man

The difference between the number of boats returned in columns 5 and 6 is due partly to the same information contained in column 6 is not to be taken as an exhaustive enumeration of all fishing of unregistered boats not included in Table No. 62 of the Annual Statement of Navigation for 1894.

For the purposes of registration, boats are divided into three classes, namely:—First Class: Boats of 15 Third Class: Boats

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Berwick	*Trawling*—Deep sea	All kinds	All the year	—	1st class—Steam, 2 Sailing, 13 2nd class, 38
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	May to Sept.	1st class, 80	
	Line fishing	Haddock, ling, cod.	Sept. to May.	2nd „ 34	
	Pots	Crabs Lobsters	All the year April to Oct.	2nd „ 20	
Holy Island	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	15th July to 1st Oct.	2nd class, 3	1st class, 1 2nd „ 26
	Line fishing	Haddock, cod, ling	15th Oct. to 30th Jan.	2nd „ 23	
	By hand	Mussels	All the year	2nd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	——	2nd „ 20	
North Sunderland.	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	July to Sept.	1st class, 585 2nd „ 60	1st class, 2 2nd „ 34
	Line fishing	Cod, haddock, ling, plaice.	Oct. to March	2nd „ 15	
	Traps	Crabs Lobsters	March to June	2nd „ 17	
Beadnell	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	15th July to 30th Sept.	1st class, 1 2nd „ 7	1st class, 1 2nd „ 28
	Line fishing	Haddock and cod.	Oct. to 31st May	2nd „ 12	
	Pots and nets	Crabs, lobsters	Jan. to 30th June	2nd „ 12	

APPENDIX L.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE SEA FISHERIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES DURING THE YEAR 1894.

boats being engaged in more than one fishery, and partly to strangers having used the station. The boats belonging to the ports or fishing villages of England and Wales; but it includes a large number

tons and upwards; Second Class: Boats of less than 15 tons, navigated otherwise than by oars only: navigated by oars only.

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	REMARKS by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Average	Fine weather, boats could get to sea regularly.	Several steam trawlers landed their catches during the year.
Below average.	"	"		
Average	Below average.	Below average.		The latter end of year haddocks were exceedingly small.
"	Average	Average		
Average	Average	Average	The weather was good.	The fishing during the year at this station has been good; the quantity landed has been above average; the quality and prices about average.
Above average.	"	"	Good, and had the effect of increasing the quantity of fish caught.	
"	"	"		
"	Above average.	"		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Favourable.	The quantity of herrings was low. The only way I can account for it is their keeping further to sea than usual and shifting so quickly, and that brought the prices up a little.
Above average.	"	Below average.	Rough; at times unfavourable.	The line fishing was a little above the average. The prices ran low through several boats being let for the season.
Below average.	"	Average	Rather unfavourable.	The crabs were below the average on account of strong tides and cold weather.
Above average.	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Average	Weather very stormy, the boats lying in the harbour a whole week at one time.	The herring fishing at this station was very good, both quality and price equal to previous years.
Below average.	"	Below average.	Weather very good; prices very low; boats did not go to sea regularly.	The haddock fishing was good, catches equal to previous years having been got at one day's fishing. But prices being so low, boats did not prosecute with vigour as in previous years.
"	"	Above average.	Weather too quiet for a successful fishing, the crabs lying dormant in smooth water.	Crab fishing was good, but slightly decreasing. Lobsters very scarce.

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
NEWTON	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	June to Sept.	2nd class, 3	2nd class, 18
	Line fishing	Cod and haddock.	Oc . to Feb.	2nd „ 4	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to Sept.	2nd „ 6	
CRASTER	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	28th June to 10th Sept	1st class, 20 2nd „ 7	1st class, 2 2nd „ 30
	Line fishing	Cod, haddock, codlings, &c.	All the year	2nd „ 15	
	Pots	Crabs	8th Feb. to 30th Aug.	2nd „ 15	
		Lobsters	„	„	
	Stop nets	Turbot	1st Aug. to 11th Oct.	2nd „ 15	
BOULMER	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	15th June to 15th Sept.	1st class, 1	1st class, 1 2nd „ 23
	Line fishing	Cod and haddock.	1st Oct. to 20th April.	2nd „ 11	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	1st March to 1st June.	2nd „ 12	
HAUXLEY	*Line fishing*	Cod and haddock.	Jan. to May and Oct. to Dec.	2nd class, 6 3rd „ 1	2nd class, 7 3rd „ 11
	Pots	Crabs	1st March to 30th May.	2nd „ 5 3rd „ 1	
		Lobsters	All the year		
NEWBIGGIN	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	July to Sept.	2nd class, 14	2nd class, 48
	Line fishing	Haddock, cod, and whiting.	Jan. to June, Nov. to Dec.	2nd „ 28	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	2nd „ 6	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Average	Fair weather.	Most of the fishermen work in the stone quarry during winter. Several old fishermen go to sea trouting during the summer months. The line fishing appears to be falling off at this station.
Average	"	Below average.		
"	"	Average		
Below average.	Above average.	Below average.	Not very favourable during the herring season, but favourable for other fishing.	The catches of white fish during the year have been about the average, but the prices of cod, haddock, &c. have been much below the average, selling at times as low as 4s. per cwt.
Average	Average	"		
"	"	Average		
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	Above average.		
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather boisterous, which kept the boats from going to sea the greater part of the season.	Very few herrings were landed at this station; no merchant here to buy them. The boats had to take them elsewhere to be sold.
Average	Below average.	Below average.	Favourable.	Cod were much better than last year in quantity and quality. Haddock were much below in quality, being very small.
Above average.	Above average.	Average		Crabs and lobsters very good both in quantity and quality.
Average	Average	Average	Fair.	Taken altogether, 1894 proved a fair season.
Above average.	Below average.	Below average.	Stormy.	
Below average.	Average	Average	Moderate.	
"	"	"	Stormy towards end of year.	
Average	Average	Average	Squally weather and fogs prevented boats from going out regularly	
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
BLYTH	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st June to 30th Sept.	2nd class, 4	2nd class, 10 3rd „ 2
	Line fishing	Ling, cod, haddock, skate, and mackerel.	All the year, except for mackerel.	2nd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	1st June to 31st Aug.	3rd „ 2	
CULLERCOATS	*Line fishing*	Cod, haddock, whiting.	All the year	2nd class, 25	2nd class, 81
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	20th March to 30th Aug.	2nd „ 29	
NORTH SHIELDS	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Cod, haddock, ling, plaice, turbot, soles, and whiting.	All the year	1st class, Steam, 68.	1st class, steam, 87 2nd class, 33
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	End of May to end of Sept.	1st class, 364 2nd „ 10	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling	All the year	1st class—Steam, 36 Sailing, 45	
		Skate, halibut	March to June		
		Haddock and whiting.	All the year	2nd class, 20	
SUNDERLAND	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Cod, ling	15th June to Sept.	1st class, Steam, 10.	
		Haddock	10th May to July.	„	
		Soles, turbot, and plaice.	Sept. to Mar.	„	
	Inshore	Codling and haddock.	June to Sept.	2nd class, 12	1st class—Steam, 10 Sailing Nil 2nd class, 40 3rd „ 6
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	June to Sept.	2nd „ 10	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling	June to Sept.	1st class, Steam, 1	
		Haddock	May to Feb.	2nd class, 12	
		Skate	July to Feb.	„	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	May to Sept.	3rd class, 6	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Above average.	Average	Weather fair during fore part of season. Remainder of season unsettled, which prevented boats from fishing on several occasions.	The fishing on the whole during 1894 has been as good as previous year.
Average	Average	Below average.		
Below average.	"	Average		
Below average.	Average	Average	Unfavourable on the whole.	Condition of fishery during the year 1894 unfavourable on the whole.
"	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Average	Weather generally favourable.	The white fishing has been prosecuted with fair results so far as supply is concerned, but prices have fluctuated a good deal
Below average.	"	Below average.	Weather bad in early part of season.	The herring fishing has been the worst experienced for several years.
"	"	Above average.	Weather generally favourable.	
Average	"	Below average.		
"	"	Average		
Below average.	Average	Average	Unfavourable on the whole.	Condition of fisheries during the year 1894 unfavourable on the whole.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
HARTLEPOOL	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Cod, ling, haddock, plaice, soles, turbot, and fish of all kinds.	All the year	1st class, Steam, 4.	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	1st May to 31st Oct.	1st class, 50 2nd „ 40	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling, halibut, turbot, and skate.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 2 Sailing, 3 2nd class, 14 3rd „ 12	1st class, 39 2nd „ 58 3rd „ 32
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	March to Dec.	2nd „ 10 3rd „ 10	
	Push nets	Shrimps	March to Sept.	—	
REDCAR	*Line fishing*	Haddock and codling.	All the year	2nd class, 20	
	Pots	Crabs	7th April to 23rd Sept.	2nd „ 17	2nd class, 41
		Lobsters	7th April to 25th Oct.	„	
STAITHES	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	25th May to 15th Oct.	2nd class, 84	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling, halibut, haddock, skate.	16th Oct. to 1st March.	1st „ 9 2nd „ 71	1st class, 9 2nd „ 135
	Pots	Crabs and lobsters.	1st Feb. to 16th June.	2nd „ 81	
WHITBY	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	July to Oct.	1st class, 80 2nd „ 100	
	Line fishing	Cod, halibut, ling, skate, haddock, whiting, &c.	Haddock, April to July; other kinds all the year.	2nd class, 25	1st class, 1 2nd „ 60
	Pots	Crabs Lobsters	March to June	2nd „ 25 3rd „ 10	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Weather till November very good, since then very changeable.	The general condition of the fishing during the year, on the whole, very good. The supply of trawl fish has been about the same as last year. There was a moderate supply of herrings. Line fish were plentiful. The fishing during the year seems to have given general satisfaction.
"	"	"	Weather on the whole very good.	
"	Above average.	Above average.		
"	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	Weather being fair during the year. Line fishing only fairly good.	The heavy storm on the 18th and 19th November, 1893, killed a large number of crabs and lobsters, which were cast up on shore dead; this affected the season as regards quantity.
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Above average.	Weather very good throughout the fishing season of 1894.	General condition of fishing very good.
"	"	Average		
"	"	Above average.		
Above average.	Below average.	Below average.	Weather much the same as former years.	Mostly Scotch boats fishing from here, and their fish bring lower prices than other class of boats; the reason given by buyers is, that their fish is very much mixed and inferior.
Average	Average	Average		Scotch boats sell by measure, local and other craft by the last of 10,000. Cod in quantity above average, because a large quantity were landed from herring fishing boats.
Below average.	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Robin Hood's Bay.	*Line fishing*	Cod, haddock, and other kinds.	All the year.	2nd class, 1	
	Drift net fishing -	Herrings -	1st Aug. to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 1	2nd class, 5 3rd „ 2
	Pots - -	Crabs and lobsters	1st Feb. to 31st Aug.	2nd „ 3 3rd „ 2	
Scarborough -	*Trawling*— Deep sea -	Cod, turbot, brill, soles, plaice, skate, haddock.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 33 Sailing, 40	
	Inshore -	Soles, turbot -	July to Sept.	1st class, 13	
	Drift net fishing -	Herrings -	July to Nov.	1st „ 680 2nd „ 20	1st class— Steam, 16 Sailing, 71 2nd class, 74
	Line fishing -	Cod, ling, halibut, haddock, and skate.	All the year	1st „ 35 2nd „ 60	
	Pots - -	Crabs, lobsters	March to July	2nd „ 50	
Filey - -	*Drift net fishing* -	Herrings -	15th July to 15th Nov.	1st class, 2 2nd „ 6	
	Line fishing -	Cod, ling, haddock, &c.	All the year	1st „ 25 2nd „ 40	1st class, 9 2nd „ 48
	Pots - - -	Crabs, lobsters	15th Mar. to 15th July.	2nd „ 16	
	Hand nets -	Shrimps, prawns.	1st June to 15th Aug.	—	
Flamborough -	*Line fishing* -	Cod, ling, and haddock.	All the year	2nd class, 40	2nd class, 42
	Pots - - -	Crabs, lobsters	4th April to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 42	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Good.	Only inshore fishing carried on. Fish average in quantity.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	During the early part of the year the weather was stormy and interfered with the working of all classes of boats. Fine during the first half of herring fishing, which kept the prices low. Stormy in the latter half, which tended to raise the price to average.	This year, during February and March, a very large quantity of cod were caught by the steam trawlers. At this particular season the fish commence to spawn, and at that time will not take the hook. The line boats are unable to catch them, and consequently do badly. The herring season commenced and finished later than usual. During the earlier part of the season the quality of the fish was good, but prices ranged low owing to the markets being glutted. In the latter part, however, the somewhat unsettled weather prevented all the boats from getting out, and the prices were consequently improved.
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		The second-class boats have found the fish very scarce, and those caught have been undergrown and immature owing I should say, to the wholesale slaughter of fish by the steam trawlers in the spawning season.
				Crabs and lobsters have been good on the whole, although the unsettled weather at times destroyed a number of pots.
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Weather favourable for fishing nearly the whole year.	On an average, there has been a greater capture of fish, and much higher prices obtained than during the previous year.
Above average.	Above average.	"		
Average	Average	Average		
—	—	—		
Much above average.	Average	Below average.	The weather during the year has been very favourable for fishing for all kinds of fish.	The fishing on the whole has been very good. Prices moderate when it is remembered that there is no railway communication within 4 miles from the landing place, which increases the labour in getting the fish to market; but, notwithstanding this drawback to the place, this last year has been the most successful for many years past.
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
BRIDLINGTON QUAY.	*Trawling*—Inshore	Plaice, thornbacks, brill.	2nd April to 29th Sept.	2nd class, 34	1st class, 13 2nd „ 34 3rd „ 20
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	13th Aug. to 18th Oct.	1st „ 2 2nd „ 30	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling	All the year	1st „ 13	
		Haddock	9th April to 13th Oct.	2nd „ 12	
		Plaice	Feb. to Sept. 30th.	3rd „ 20	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	21st Mar. to 22nd June.	2nd „ 15 3rd „ 20	
	Shrimp nets along shore.	Shrimps	2nd April to 28th Dec.	—	
HORNSEA	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	3rd class, 6	3rd class 10
	Line fishing	Cod	Oct. to March	3rd „ 4	
	Pots	Whelks	Oct. to March	3rd „ 4	
		Crabs, lobsters	March to Aug.	3rd „ 7	
	Shove nets	Shrimps	April to Oct.	—	
HULL	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Haddock, plaice, cod, ling, halibut, soles, turbot, brill, &c., &c.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 185 Sailing, 250.	1st class—Steam, 185 Sailing, 250.
	Line fishing	Halibut, cod, ling, torsk, &c., &c.	Feb. to Oct. inclusive.	1st class,—Steam, 12.	
GRIMSBY	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, turbot, brill, haddock, skate, whiting, plaice, &c.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 195 Sailing, 502	1st class—steam, 185 sailing, 608 2nd class, 2
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	1st Aug. to 31st Oct.	1st class, 150	
	Line fishing	Cod, halibut, ling, skate, and haddock.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 30 Sailing, 114	
	Dredging	Oysters	All the year	1st class, 43	
	Pots	Whelks	All the year		
		Crabs	Feb. to Sept.	3rd „ 20	
	Trawling	Shrimps, prawns.	April to Oct.	2nd „ 15	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Average	Unfavourable.	The condition of the fishing during the year was favourable in respect to the quantities of fish caught. The commencement of the inshore trawling was very backward, owing to the inclemency of weather. The herring season, also, finished earlier than usual, the weather interfering with the pursuit of Bay herring, which, on an average, turns out the most profitable to the fishermen, as they realize a higher price than the deep-sea herring. The fish caught, on the whole, have been in good condition. There have been a good quantity of shrimps caught along shore during the year when weather permitted.
"	Above average.	Below average.		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Above average.		
"	Above average.	Average		
Above average.	Average	Below average.		
"	"	"	Favourable at times.	
Above average.	Average	Average	The weather during each fishing season has been good.	The general condition of the fisheries has been fair during the year, with the exception of herring fishing, when the boats were out, but no fish were to be got.
Average	"	"		
"	"	Above average.		
"	"	Average		
Average	Average.	Average	The weather for the year was, on the whole, exceptionally good for fishing, heavy gales and successful calms being conspicuously absent. Of course, exception must be taken to the disastrous gale of December 22, when six steam trawlers and 10 smacks were lost with all hands; this gale surpassing in intense violence anything known in the local annals of the trade.	There have been no new fishing grounds discovered during the year. More vessels have prosecuted deep sea trawling in Icelandic waters, but a smaller number have fished in the Bay of Biscay and the Irish Channel. No additions to the number of sailing smacks for the year, on the contrary, the number of sailing smacks hailing from Hull has been reduced by 39, owing to losses and sales to foreigners.
"	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Average		Twenty-seven new steam trawlers have been placed on the station belonging to the port. The value of smacks has decreased 70 per cent. Sprat fishing has expired. Oyster fishing should be prohibited four months in the year. Trawling in the Iceland fishing ground referred to in last report has now been prohibited by the Danish Government. There has been an average supply of bait. During the year one steam trawler and three smacks have been lost with all hands. The total loss of life at sea number 76.
Below average.	Above average.	Above average.	The summer was fine and calm, so that the smacks made poor catches. The fish they did land during the latter part of the year. Two steam trawlers lay idle.	
Average	Average	Average		
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
BOSTON	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Cod, haddock, hake, halibut, ling, plaice, soles, turbot, &c.	All the year	1st class, steam, 36.	1st class—Steam, 36 Sailing, 16 2nd class, 48 3rd „ 9
	Stow nets	Sprats	Nov. to Mar.	1st class, 14 2nd „ 10	
	Raking and dredging.	Mussels	Aug. to May	1st class, 5 2nd „ 27 3rd „ 9	
	Pots	Whelks	April to Aug.	1st „ 2	
	Dredging	Oysters	Aug. to May	1st „ 3	
	Raking	Cockles	All the year	1st „ 3 2nd „ 24 3rd „ 9	
	Trawling	Shrimps, prawns	All the year, but mostly from April to Sept.	2nd „ 22	
LYNN	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles, plaice, skate.	March to Oct.	2nd class, 64 3rd „ 3	1st class, 25 2nd „ 74 3rd „ 3
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Nov. to March	1st „ 5 2nd „ 1	
	Seines	Smelts	April to Aug.	3rd „ 3	
	Stop nets	Sprats	Nov. to March	——	
	Raking and dredging.	Mussels	Sept. to April.	2nd class, 8	
	Pots	Whelks	All the year	1st „ 23	
	Raking and hand nets.	Cockles	All the year	2nd „ 8	
	By hand	Periwinkles	March to Oct.	1st „ 2	
	Trawling	Shrimps, prawns.	All the year	2nd „ 58	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Below average.	Average	The weather was stormy during January, February, October, and December, but favourable generally during the remainder of the year. The storms, of course, prevented fishing at the time thereof, but the trawlers being all powerful steam vessels, thoroughly seaworthy and well-fitted out, the heavy weather did very little damage, allowing them to recommence trawling when the sea had abated sufficiently.	The total weight of fish landed at Boston during 1894 was 238,633 cwt., the value 90,670*l*. This shows a slight decrease, both in quantity and value, as compared with the previous year. The decrease was caused through the lying up of trawlers during the period when prices were low, also to the wreck of a steamship which for 12 days completely blocked the river. The principal kinds of wet fish landed during 1894 show precisely the same average value as the preceding year. More immature haddock and plaice were, however, taken, and trawlers found much greater difficulty in finding fish. Fewer trawlers were engaged in the Iceland fishery, and even these had to proceed further up the island than formerly to find the more valuable fish. The sprat season was a very bad one. The large demand for boiled cockles continues (69,210 cwt. were landed) but the fish are very very small and are not fit for the market trade. Probably it will be thought necessary to close one of the beds so that larger cockles may be also obtainable. Mussels, although much scarcer than was the case in former years, were more plentiful during 1894 than in the two preceding years (14,511 cwt. better than in 1892, and 12,887 cwt. better than in 1893). Through the inferior size of those sent to market but poor returns were received. A great portion of the fish taken are under the legal size (2 inches), which is to the great detriment of the fishery. This fishery, which is under the control of the Corporation, should be the finest in the country, but unfortunately very little attention is given to it.
"	Average	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"	Those fisheries, which are in the Wash, were but little affected by the weather.	
"	"	"		
Above average.	Below average.	"		
Below average.	Average	"		
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.		No sprats have been caught during the year 1894. A very few skate have been caught. The plaice and cockles have been very small, and sold at a low price. The mussel season has been very good during this year.
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.		
"	"	"		
—	—	—	On the whole the weather has not been so favourable for fishing during the year 1894 as it was in 1893, and the fishing has not been quite so good.	
Above average.	Average	Average		
Below average.	"	"		
"	Below average.	Below average.		
Above average.	Average	Average		
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
WELLS	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles, turbot, plaice, skate, &c.	April to Sept.	1st class, steam, 1 2nd class, sailing, 3 3rd class, 3	
	Line fishing	Cod, codling, plaice, &c.	——		
	Dredging	Oysters	May to Aug.	1st „ 1	1st class—Steam, 1 Sailing, 1 2nd class, 3 3rd „ 3
	Raking	Mussels, cockles.	All the year	——	
	Pots	Whelks	All the year	3rd class, 3	
	Horse nets	Shrimps	Summer months.	——	
	By hand	Periwinkles	All the year	——	
BLAKENEY (Morston.)	*Trawling*—Inshore	Brill, cod, plaice, soles, thornbacks, &c.	April to Aug.	2nd class, 1	
	Line fishing	Soles, dabs, thornbacks, codling, &c.	April to Dec.	2nd „ 1 3rd „ 5	1st class, 1 2nd „ 11 3rd „ 5
	Dredging	Oysters	April to Oct.	1st „ 1 2nd „ 9	
	Raking	Mussels	All the year	——	
SHERINGHAM	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	16th to 31st March.	2nd class, 5	
	Line fishing	Cod	16th Oct. to 28th March.	2nd „ 60 3rd „ 40	
		Plaice	3rd Feb. to 13th Oct.	2nd „ 50 3rd „ 40	1st class, 5 2nd „ 84 3rd „ 62
	Pots	Whelks	All the year	2nd „ 60 3rd „ 30	
		Crabs, lobsters	1st April to 9th Oct.	1st „ 5 2nd „ 66 3rd „ 38	
CROMER	*Trawling*—Inshore	Plaice	19th July to 29th Sept.	2nd class, 4	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings and mackerel.	12th Sept. to 15th Nov.	2nd „ 30 3rd „ 28	
	Line fishing	Cod	19th Oct. to 9th April.	2nd „ 30 3rd „ 19	2nd class, 30 3rd „ 45
	Pots	Whelks	1st Nov. to 28th May.	2nd „ 2	
		Crabs, lobsters	9th Apr. to 6th Oct.	2nd class, 30 3rd „ 57	
	Shove nets	Shrimps	11th Feb. to 25rd April.	——	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	The weather has been favourable, the fishing not having been affected at all.	The fishing industry at this place for the year 1894 has been the same as 1893, that being on an average with other years in all respects.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Unfavourable	No improvement in trawling.
Average	"	"	Fair	No alteration in line fishing.
"	"	Above average.	Moderate	Good prices obtained for all oysters landed.
"	"	"	Good	Mussel industry appears to be in flourishing condition.
Below average.	Average	Average	Favourable.	The general condition of the fisheries at Sheringham has not been so good as regards plaice, but for cod it has been favourable; the quality of crabs and lobsters do not seem to be so good as formerly, they were smaller this year.
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	Below average.	Below average	Unfavourable.	Only five boats went off for herrings, and they only caught a few.
"	Average	Average		
"	Below average.	Below average.	Favourable.	
Below average.	Below average.	Average	Generally unfavourable.	This fishing was only occasionally carried on, the crab and lobster fishing being more remunerative.
"	Average	Above average.	Unfavourable	Very few herrings caught, but some good catches of mackerel during the herring season.
Above average.	"	Average	Generally favourable	There were some good catches during the season.
Average	"	"	Favourable	Boats employed had very good catches.
"	"	"	Often unfavourable	Good catches when weather suited.
Below average.	"	"	Generally unfavourable.	

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
YARMOUTH	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, turbot, plaice, cod, haddock.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 10 Sailing, 446	1st class—Steam, 10 Sailing, 521 2nd class, 120
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	End of Mar. to beginning of July.	1st class, 50	
			Aug. to Dec.	1st „ 250	
		Mackerel	Sept. and Oct.	1st „ 12	
	Trawling	Shrimps	March to Oct.	2nd „ 120	
LOWESTOFT	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Turbot, soles, plaice, &c.	All the year	1st class, 320	1st class, 445 2nd „ 13 3rd „ 30
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Mar. to July 1st Oct. to 11th Dec.	1st „ 250	
		Mackerel	1st May to 1st July. 1st Sept. to 14th Nov.	1st „ 60	
		Sprats	1st Nov. to end of Dec.	2nd „ 16 3rd „ 30	
	Line fishing	Cod, skate, haddock.	May, June, Oct., and Nov.	2nd „ 14	
	Trawling	Shrimps	Feb. to Nov.	2nd „ 28 3rd „ 30	
SOUTHWOLD	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles	June to Oct.	2nd class, 100	2nd class, 130
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	March to June	2nd „ 50	
		Sprats	Nov. to Jan.	2nd „ 70	
	Line fishing	Cod and skate	Nov. to Jan.	2nd „ 50	
	Trawling	Shrimps	March to Sept.	2nd „ 100	
THORPE	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles and plaice.	June to Oct.	3rd class, 12	3rd class, 12
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	March to Oct.	3rd „ 12	
		Sprats	Oct. to Jan.	3rd „ 12	
	Line fishing	Cod	Oct. to Feb.	3rd „ 12	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	April to Nov.	3rd „ 12	
	Nets	Shrimps	March to Oct.	3rd „ 12	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Rather below average.	Very fine, except heavy gales in February and end of December. Trawl fishing never seemed to rally after February gale, especially as regards prices of fish.	1894 has been rather a bad year for trawling, as the heavy gales in February seemed to drive the fish away, and the markets never got back to the former good prices, and after that the weather continued very fine for nearly all the rest of the year, which was not good for trawling and the heavy gales at end of December finished badly a bad trawling year.
Above average.	"	Average	Weather fine; in favour of drift net fishing.	The weather was very fine and favourable for drift net fishing, and the boats were all enabled to make a good season. The losses and damage to nets were small, because of the fine weather.
"	"	Above average.		
"	Above average.	Average	Weather fine.	
Average	Average	"		
Average	Average	Average	The weather generally has been favourable throughout the year for all kinds of fishing, with the exception of the December gale.	The general condition of the fisheries for 1894 has been very good in all the branches of the fishing industry at this port, which continues steadily to increase. Fortunately only a small number of boats were out in the gale, so there was very little loss sustained by the fishing craft at this port.
Considerably above average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Average	Favourable.	The fishing during the year has been considered to have been very good, especially as regards the cod and sprat season, and the weather was generally favourable throughout the year.
Below average.	"	Below average.		
Above average.	"	"	Generally favourable.	
"	"	Average		
Below average.	"	"	Favourable.	
Average	Average	Average	Fair generally, until latter part of December, when boats were unable to launch.	On the whole, fairly satisfactory, with the exception of sprat fishing, which was considered very good, much better than for several years past.
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
ALDEBURGH	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles	30th March to 30th Sept.	3rd class, 20	3rd class, 36
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Feb. to June and Oct.	3rd „ 10	
		Sprats	Middle of Oct. to middle of Jan.	3rd „ 36	
	Line fishing	Cod	Oct. to Jan.	3rd „ 10	
	Shrimp nets	Shrimps	Feb. to Sept.	3rd „ 7	
HARWICH	*Trawling*—Inshore	Small dabs and plaice.	All the year	2nd class, 20 3rd „ 15	1st class, 13 2nd „ 39 3rd „ 20
	Line fishing	Cod and haddock.	Sept. to May	1st „ 18	
	Seines	Mullet and bass.	June to Sept.	3rd „ 8	
	Stow nets	Sprats	Nov. to Feb.	2nd „ 12	
	Trotting	Whelks	All the year	2nd „ 25	
	Hoop nets	Lobsters	April to Sept.	3rd „ 20	
	Trawling	Shrimps, prawns.	April to Sept.	2nd „ 100 to 120.	
		Periwinkles	April to Sept.	3rd „ 10	
BRIGHTLINGSEA	*Trawling*—Inshore	Flat fish and mussels.	All the year	2nd class, 12	1st class, 40 2nd „ 75 3rd „ 10
	Stow nets	Sprats	1st Nov. to 28th Feb.	1st „ 18 2nd „ 30	
	Dredging	Oysters	All the year	1st „ 12	
		Mussels	All the year	2nd „ 20	
		Escallops	1st Jan. to 31st March.	1st „ 10	
	Lines	Whelks	All the year	3rd „ 10	
	Trawling	Shrimps	15th April to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 13	
	By hand	Cockles, periwinkles.	All the year	——	
BURNHAM (Essex).	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles and plaice.	All the year	2nd class, 8 3rd „ 3	2nd class, 27 3rd „ 17
	Line fishing	Plaice and codling.	1st June to 1st Sept.	3rd „ 8	
	Stop nets	Plaice	1st May to 1st Sept.	3rd „ 3	
	Stow nets	Sprats	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	1st „ 5 2nd „ 1	
	Dredging	Oysters	4th Aug. to 1st May	2nd „ 20 3rd „ 7	
	Trawling	Shrimps	1st May to 1st Oct.	2nd „ 5 3rd „ 3	
	Seines	Whitebait	All the year	3rd „ 2	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing,	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Fair; not affecting fishing.	Soles, rather small, good sale locally.
"	"	"	Bad weather during February and March prevented fishing; remainder of season fair.	Herrings, about the same as 1893.
Above average.	Above average.	"	Weather fair, except a few odd days, which did not much affect the fishing.	Sprats, exceptionally fine and plentiful.
Average	Average	"		Cod, about same as 1893.
Below average.	"	"	Fair, except during February and March, when fishing was almost wholly suspended.	Shrimps, not so plentiful but sold well. General condition of fisheries during year, good. At times, when fish were scarce during summer, those caught realised good prices locally. Some large consignments sent by rail to London and Ipswich hardly covered expenses.
Below average.	Below average.	Average	Weather in early part of year favourable, latter part of year frequent heavy gales seriously interfered with the deep sea fishing, vessels having to remain for days at anchor. The same remarks apply generally to the inshore fishing.	In quantity, not so good. Quality, about the same. Prices have ruled much lower. Market sales very fluctuating in prices. Cod fish much smaller at latter end of year. Lobsters, small. Shrimps sought deep water early. Sprats, very straggly during the season.
"	Average	Below average.		
Average	"	Average		
Below average.	"	Below average.		
Average	"	"		
Below average.	Above average.	Average		
Average	Average	Below average.		
Below average.	Above average.	Average		
Average	Average	Average		The general condition of the fisheries during the year was favourable.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"	Generally fair, and did not prevent fishing.	
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Above average.		The principal fishing, the cultivation of oysters seems to be in a prosperous condition, the young brood being in near all cases very plentiful.
"	"	Average		
"	"	"	Fair weather during [illegible] and fish [illegible] and all kind of fishing has been fully up to average except sprats.	
Below average.	"	"		
Average	Above average.	"		
"	Average	"		
"	"	"		Whitebait fishers have come from Southend, and have settled down in Burnham.

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
SOUTHEND	*Trawling*	Plaice	Oct. to Mar.	2nd class, 3	1st class, 2 2nd „ 17
	Seines	Whitebait	In summer	2nd „ 5	
	Stow nets	Whitebait	In winter	2nd „ 5	
		Sprats	Oct. to March	1st „ 2 2nd „ 7	
	By hand	Oysters, mussels.	Sept. to April	——	
		Cockles, periwinkles.	All the year	2nd class, 3	
LEIGH	*Seines*	Whitebait	May to Aug.	3rd class, 5	2nd class, 68 3rd „ 30
	Stow nets	Whitebait	Sept. to May	2nd „ 2	
		Sprats	Nov. to Feb.	2nd „ 20	
	Dredging and picking.	Oysters	Aug. to Dec.	2nd „ 6	
		Mussels	All the year	3rd „ 5	
	Shrimp nets and trawling.	Shrimps	All the year	2nd „ 98	
	Raking and picking by hand at low water.	Cockles Periwinkles	All the year	3rd „ 30	
HAVEN HOLE	*Stow nets*	Whitebait	1st Jan. to 20th Aug.	2nd class, 3 3rd „ 3	None
	Trawling and shrimp nets along shore.	Shrimps	20th Aug. to 30th Nov.	1st „ 2	
TILBURY	*Stop nets*	Whitebait	All the year	3rd class, 4	None
	Trawling	Shrimps Plaice	All the year	2nd „ 6	
LONDON—Shadwell	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Haddock, plaice, turbot, soles, cod, oysters.	All the year	Steam carriers, 13	None

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Below average.	Weather bad.	These kind of fish were not landed here until this year.
Above average.	"	Average	Weather good.	Whitebait are caught by seines along shore in summer, and in winter the boats stand with stow nets.
Average	Below average.	"		
Below average.	Average	Below average.	Weather unfavourable.	Sprats are generally sold at sea or taken to London in the boats themselves. A few only landed here.
Above average.	"	Above average.	Weather favourable.	Oysters are laid down, and taken up as required. There has been little demand for mussels.
Below average.	"	Average		No boats employed for periwinkles, they are picked up by hand.
Average	Average	Average	Weather does not affect this kind of fishing as the men are on standing wages.	With reference to the general condition, I may say that the season of 1894 has been better as regards weather, quantity, and quality, with the exception of sprats, which have been very bad. The demand for oysters and mussels has been very good, but prices low.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.	Bad weather. Boats unable to get out for wind.	Shrimping has been very good.
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	Very good.	
"	"	"		
"	"	"	Very good, but weather last month bad, on account of wind.	
"	"	"	Very good.	
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	The weather was fine, and did not affect the fishing.	The fishing season during the year 1894 has not been so good. There have been no shrimps landed here this year, only whitebait and eels; the total amount being 942 cwt. against 1,256 cwt. in 1893.
"	"	"		The reason no shrimps have been landed here this year is on account of the water being pure in the upper reaches, the boats have fished there and landed them at Tilbury.
Above average.	Average.	Above average.	Fine weather.	Shrimps and whitebait being caught above Grays a good deal are sold above, and not so much landed at this station. Plaice having been caught in the river make the total quantity and prices above the average.
"	"	"		
Below average. *See* col. 11.	Average	Slightly below average.	For the year past the weather at times in the North Sea has been exceptionally stormy, causing [illegible] and resulting in [illegible] and damage to the fleets.	Although the quantity of fish is returned as below average, this is intended to refer to the fishing as it affected individual companies and fishermen; but the quantity in the aggregate landed at this market is much greater than in 1893, in consequence of the Grimsby Ice Company selling here instead of at Billingsgate, viz.: 30,762 tons in 1894, against 18,910 tons in 1893.

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
London—*cont.* Billingsgate	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Haddock, plaice, whiting, cod.	All the year	Steam carriers, 16	None
Gravesend	*Trawling*	Shrimps	All the year	2nd class, 25	2nd class, 25
	Stow nets	Sprats	Nov., Dec., Jan.	2nd „ 6	
Queenborough	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles, plaice, dabs.	May to Oct.	2nd class, 11	
	Line fishing (trotting.)	Whelks	Sept. to May	2nd „ 6	
	Seines	Whitebait	April to Oct.	3rd „ 10	
	Stow nets	Sprats	Nov. to March	2nd „ 6	2nd class, 11 3rd „ 3
	Dredging	Oysters	Sept. to May	——	
	Trammels	Crabs	Sept. to May	2nd „ 6	
	Trawling	Shrimps	May to Nov.	2nd „ 5	
Faversham (East Swale.)	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles and plaice.	All the year	1st class, 1 2nd „ 19 3rd „ 6	
	Drift net fishing	Sprats	1st Nov. to 28th Feb.	1st „ 1 2nd „ 8	
	Dredging	Oysters	1st Nov. to 30th April.	1st „ 1 2nd „ 19 3rd „ 6	1st class, 1 2nd „ 19 3rd „ 6
		Mussels	All the year		
	Trotting	Whelks	All the year		
	Beam nets	Shrimps	All the year	1st „ 1 2nd „ 19 3rd „ 6	
	Raking	Cockles	All the year	3rd „ 6	
	Picking by hand	Periwinkles	All the year		
Whitstable	*Stow nets*	Sprats	1st Nov. to end of Feb.	——	
	Dredging	Oysters	1st Sept. to 12th May.	1st class, 16 2nd „ 80	
		Mussels	1st Sept. to 31st March.	1st „ 6 2nd „ 8	1st class, 2 2nd „ 8
	Dredging and trotting.	Whelks	All the year	2nd „ 20	
	Trawling	Shrimps	1st April to 31st Oct.	2nd „ 7	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Below average.	General good fishing weather throughout the year, with the exception of the month of December, when it was stormy and there was a short supply.	A large proportion of small and immature fish taken during the year, principally plaice and haddocks.
Average.	Average	Average	Fine weather.	Shrimp trawling improving, owing to better catches on the old grounds, extending from Greenhithe to Canvey Island.
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	Moderate.	Good.
Above average.	"	"		Very good.
Below average	"	"		Not so many boats employed.
"	"	"	Storms and calms, not good for fishing.	Fair.
—	—	—	—	
Average.	Average	Average	Moderate.	Good.
"	"	"		"
Average	Average	Average	Fairly good.	Soles and plaice rather small.
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		Not so many oysters laid down this year, and oyster fishing not prosecuted so much.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
—	—	—	—	No sprats caught this year.
Average	Below average.	Below average.	Fine.	There were not so many oysters caught this year as last.
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.	Fair.	A good quantity of mussels caught.
"	Below average.	Average	Good.	
"	"	"	Fine.	Shrimps were trawled for to the end of October. Less caught this year than for many years. Owing to the gale on 30th December, one [illegible] smack swamped at her moorings and wrecked.

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
MARGATE	*Trawling*—Inshore	Plaice, soles, skate.	March to Nov.	2nd class, 3	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Sept. to Dec.	3rd „ 40	
		Mackerel	Aug. to Nov.	3rd „ 12	
		Sprats	Nov. to Feb.	2nd „ 9 3rd „ 30	2nd class, 12
	Line fishing	Cod	Oct. to Jan.	3rd „ 6	3rd „ 50
	Stow nets	Sprats	Nov. to Feb.	2nd „ 9	
	Lines and pots	Whelks	March to Nov.	3rd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs and lobsters.	May to Sept.	3rd „ 6	
	Trawl nets and shove nets.	Shrimps	April to Sept.	2nd „ 9	
BROADSTAIRS	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Sept. to Nov.	3rd class, 5	
		Mackerel	1st May to 30th June. Sept. to Oct.	2nd „ 5	
		Sprats	Nov. to Dec.	3rd „ 5	2nd class, 5
	Line fishing	Cod, &c.	Aug. to Nov.	3rd „ 20	3rd „ 20
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	April to Aug.	3rd „ 20	
	Shove nets	Shrimps, prawns.	April to Oct.	—	
RAMSGATE	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, plaice, turbot, cod, &c.	All the year	1st class, 186 2nd „ 17	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Nov.	—	1st class, 176
		Mackerel	8th Sept. to 9th Nov.	1st class, 16 2nd „ 45	2nd „ 17 3rd „ 12
		Sprats	Dec.	3rd „ 12	
	Dredging	Whelks	All the year	2nd class, 4	
DEAL	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Oct.	3rd class, 46	
		Mackerel	15th May to 15th Oct.	2nd „ 3	
		Sprats	1st Nov. to 15th March.	3rd „ 46	2nd class, 3
	Line fishing	Cod and whiting.	1st Oct. to 31st March.	3rd „ 34	3rd „ 80
	Seines	Mackerel	1st May to 31st July.	3rd „ 2	
WALMER	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	3rd class 28	
		Mackerel	1st May to 31st Oct.	2nd „ 4 3rd „ 2	
		Sprats	1st Nov. to 31st March.	3rd „ 30	1st class, 2 2nd „ 9 3rd „ 96
	Line fishing	Whiting and cod.	1st Nov. to 31st March.	3rd „ 40	
	Seines	All kinds	All the year	2nd „ 4	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Average	Favourable on whole.	The whole of the fisheries at this place have been better in 1894 than during the past five years, with the exception of stow net fishing for sprats, which has been a failure; also trawl net fishing and shove net fishing for shrimps, which has been a complete failure off Margate the whole year; and no reason can be assigned for it, only that none could be caught even when the weather and all other conditions were most favourable.
Average	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
Above average.	,,	,,	Weather unfavourable.	
Average	,,	,,		
Below average.	,,	,,		
Average	,,	,,	Weather favourable.	
Above average.	,,	,,		
—	—	—		
Above average.	Average	Average	Favourable.	There has been a gradual falling off again this year in wet fish.
Below average.	,,	Below average.		Mackerel were scarce inshore.
,,	,,	Above average.	Unfavourable, strong winds.	
,,	,,	Average	Unfavourable, strong winds, and wet.	
Above average.	,,	,,	Favourable.	Crabs and lobsters improved.
Below average.	,,	,,		Shrimps falling off and scarce.
Average	Average	Below average.	Favourable.	Trawling carried on successfully all through the year on the whole. In December quarter the fishermen complained of the low prices realised. Plaice, at times, very small.
Below average.	,,	Average		The herrings are caught with mackerel, and there were good catches of fish with drift nets, which, on the whole, realised very low prices, as compared with previous years.
Above average.	,,	Below average.		
Average	,,	Average		
,,	,,	,,		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Favourable.	On the whole favourable; but it is noticeable the scarcity of herrings this season.
Average	,,	Average		
,,	,,	,,		
Above average.	,,	,,		
Average	,,	,,		
Average	Average	Average	Favourable.	
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,	Average.	
,,	,,	,,		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order). 1.	Methods of Fishing. 2.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught. 3.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season. 4.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not. 5.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station. 6.
KINGSDOWN -	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings -	April to Nov.	2nd class, 3 3rd „ 22	2nd class, 3 3rd „ 32
		Mackerel -	May to Sept.	2nd „ 3 3rd „ 22	
		Sprats - -	Nov. to March	3rd „ 22	
	Seines - -	Mackerel -	June to Sept.	3rd „ 10	
	Pots - -	Crabs, lobsters	May to Aug.	3rd „ 3	
DOVER - -	*Trawling*— Deep sea -	Turbot, brill, soles, plaice, and whiting.	All the year	1st class, 16	1st class, 16 2nd „ 8 3rd „ 3
	Drift net fishing	Herrings -	Sept. to Dec.	2nd „ 8	
		Mackerel -	Sept. to Dec.	2nd „ 8	
		Sprats -	Nov. to Feb.	2nd „ 3 3rd „ 3	
	Line fishing -	Cod and whiting.	Oct. to March	2nd „ 11 3rd „ 3	
	Seines - -	Mackerel and herrings.	May to July	2nd „ 6	
FOLKESTONE -	*Trawling*— Deep sea - -	Turbot, soles, plaice, &c.	Jan. to March	1st class, 1 2nd „ 6	1st class, 5 2nd „ 54 3rd „ 42
	Inshore - -	Turbot, soles, cod, all kinds of flat fish, and whiting.	March to Dec.	1st „ 6 2nd „ 50	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings -	Nov. and Dec.	1st „ 2 2nd „ 30	
		Mackerel -	May to Nov.	1st „ 1 2nd „ 20	
		Sprats - -	Nov. to Feb.	3rd „ 45	
	Line fishing -	Cod, conger, ray, whiting, dog-fish, &c.	Aug. to June	1st „ 6 2nd „ 30	
	Basket nets - -	Whelks -	All the year	2nd „ 14 3rd „ 6	
	Pots, trawls, and long lines.	Crabs, lobsters	Jan. to Dec.	2nd „ 14 3rd „ 6	
	Hoop nets - *(locally called lock nets).*	Prawns -	May to Sept.	3rd „ 12	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average		The catches during the year were average, and the weather favourable for each season of fishing for the year 1894.
"	"	"		
"	"	"	Favourable.	
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average		General condition of fishing very good.
Average	"	"		
"	"	"	Favourable.	
Below average.	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Turbot below average.	Average	Average		
Soles and plaice above average.	"	"		
Cod, &c. above average.	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		Smaller quantities of herrings taken. Not so many boats engaged here, and fewer this year from other ports.
Above average.	"	"	The weather has been generally favourable for all fishing, excepting strong winds at various times during the year; the boats had to remain in harbour about 25 days during the year. No casualties.	Better catches of mackerel were made in spring and autumn seasons. Some boats continued fishing until December.
Average	"	"		Fair catches of sprats generally; some gluts.
Cod above average.	"	Below average.		Some good catches of cod were made in November; other months a fair average.
Conger ray, &c. below average.	"	Above average.		Conger, ray, dogfish, were not plentiful. Some good catches of whiting were made in latter part of year.
Whiting above average.	"	Average		
Average	"	"		Some good takes of whelks in April; other months a fair average.
Crabs below average.	"	"		Crabs ran small. Some good lobsters were caught on long lines.
Lobsters above average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
DUNGENESS: No. 2 Battery	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	24th April to 2nd June and 7th Oct. to 28th Nov.	2nd class, 20	2nd class, 6
		Mackerel	9th July to 28th Sept.	2nd „ 20	
		Sprats	9th Nov. to Feb.	2nd „ 20	
No. 1 Battery	*Drift net fishing*	Mackerel	April to Nov,	2nd class, 6	2nd class, 14
		Herrings	Nov. to Jan.	2nd „ 8	
		Sprats	Nov. to March	2nd „ 8	
Dungeness	*Drift net fishing*	Mackerel	May to Sept.	2nd class, 7	2nd class, 4
		Herrings	Oct. to Nov.	2nd „ 7	
		Sprats	Nov. to Feb.	2nd „ 7	
Galloways	*Drift net fishing*	Mackerel	May to Oct.	2nd class, 5	2nd class, 5
		Herrings	Oct. to Dec.	2nd „ 5	
	Seines	Mackerel	May to Oct.	—	
		Herrings	Oct. to Dec.	—	
	Kettle nets	Mackerel	May to Oct.	—	
Jury's Gap	*Drift net fishing*	Mackerel	April to Sept.	2nd class, 2	2nd class, 5
		Herrings	Oct. to Dec.	2nd „ 2	
	Kettle nets	Mackerel	April to Sept.	—	
Camber	*Kettle nets*	Mackerel and herrings.	1st April to 10th Dec.	—	—

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Below average.	Westerly winds spoilt spring herring fishing. Strong easterly wind spoilt the autumn fishing.	Below the average.
"	"	"	Mackerel fishing worst known for years, through strong S.W. winds.	
"	"	"	Weather favourable, above the average.	
Below average.	Average	Average	Prevailing winds have been fairly favourable to the fishing during the different seasons.	
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Very boisterous, with S.W. gales, and boats could not land.	Boats were employed; but landed fish in east bay, owing to weather.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Strong winds prevailed occasionally during each season and prevented the boats from going to sea, consequently affected the fishing to a considerable extent.	The general condition of the fisheries during 1894 was very bad.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	South and south-westerly gales. Generally on the spring tides.	The worst season that has been known for several years.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Below average.	—	The southerly and S.W. winds that occurred during the season prevented the nets being hung on the poles. The wind blowing hardest on the spring tides, which is always the best time for this kind of fishing.	The condition of the fisheries at this station was very bad indeed. There were very few fish caught. Such a case has not happened for a great number of years.

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
RYE	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Plaice, soles, turbot, whiting, and skate.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 3 Sailing, 30	1st class— Steam, 3 Sailing, 30 2nd class, 9
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to Dec.	2nd class, 9	
		Mackerel	May to Oct.	1st „ 3 2nd „ 4	
WINCHELSEA	*Kettle nets*	Mackerel	March to Dec.	—	—
		Herrings	March to Dec.		
	Shrimp nets (Driven by one man at low water.)	Shrimps	March to Dec.	—	
HASTINGS	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Turbot, brill, soles, plaice, gurnard, dabs, flounders.	When not engaged in drifting.	1st class— Steam, 3 Sailing, 25 2nd class, 45	
	Drift fishing	Herrings	1st Oct. to 25th Dec.	2nd „ 55 3rd „ 15	2nd class, 55 3rd „ 20
		Mackerel	1st May to 1st Oct.	2nd „ 40 3rd „ 10	
		Sprats	15th Dec. to 1st Feb.	3rd „ 10	
	Line fishing	Whiting and cod.	1st Sept. to 25th Dec.	3rd „ 20	
	Seines	Mackerel	25th May to Aug.	3rd „ 6	
EASTBOURNE	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Plaice, &c.	15th March to 31st May.	1st class, 6	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	15th Oct. to 16th Nov.	2nd „ 30 3rd „ 3	
		Sprats	7th Nov. to 31st Jan.	3rd „ 3	1st class, 6 2nd „ 33 3rd „ 3
	Line fishing	Cod, whiting, ray.	1st Oct. to 31st Jan.	3rd „ 3	
	Pots	Whelks	1st Feb. to 31st Aug.	3rd „ 3	
		Crabs, lobsters	1st Apr. to 31st Oct.	3rd „ 3	
NEWHAVEN	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Gurnard, plaice, skate, weever, whiting, and soles.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 2 Sailing, 8 2nd class— Sailing, 10	
	Inshore	Plaice, soles, and skate.	All the year	1st class, 8 2nd „ 14 3rd „ 4	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to end of Dec.	2nd „ 4 3rd „ 2	2nd class, 5 3rd „ 8
		Mackerel	April to Sept.	2nd „ 6	
	Line fishing	Codling	Oct. and Nov.	3rd „ 8	
		Whiting and plaice.	June, July, and Aug.		
	Dredging	Escallops	Dec. to May	1st „ 18	
	Pots	Lobsters	April to Oct.	3rd „ 3	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	On account of the continuance of southerly gales boats could not put to sea as often as they would have done.	On the whole the fishing has been about the average; but the prices of herrings and mackerel have been very low.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.		
Average	Average	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	The weather during the year has been very unfavourable for kettle net fishing consequently much less fish caught.	The mackerel and herring fishing along shore has been almost a failure this year, owing to the unfavourable weather during the season. Other fish have been below the average (except shrimps), which have been about the average. The prices realised for all kinds have been about the average.
Average	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Bad weather in October, November, and December several times prevented the boats from putting to sea. The rest of the season there was nothing to complain of.	There has been a slight improvement in the seine fishing; but on the whole the condition of the fisheries is not quite as good as last year.
"	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	Very good.	The fishing for the year 1894 has been fairly successful, and a little better than 1893.
"	"	"	Fairly good.	
"	"	"	Very good.	
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	The weather has been very stormy and unsettled during the greater part of the year, and we have not had so many Dartmouth boats out. The fishing generally has been below the average, especially drift net fishing.	The fishing off this port has not been so good this year, principally on account of the general stormy condition of the weather.
"	"	"		
"	Below average.	"		Herring and mackerel fishing have been almost a failure.
"	Average	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		Lobsters have been more plentiful than usual off here this season.

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
BRIGHTON	*Trawling*—Inshore	Plaice, soles, and skate.	Aug. o May	2nd class, 30	2nd class, 32 3rd „ 50
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	1st Nov. to 1st Jan.	2nd „ 40 3rd „ 40	
		Mackerel	May to Aug.	2nd „ 50	
		Sprats	Nov. to Jan.	3rd „ 20	
	Line fishing	Plaice, whiting cod.	No regular season.	3rd „ 30	
	Seines	Plaice, soles, whiting.	No regular season.	3rd „ 20	
SHOREHAM	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Whiting, plaice, soles, skate, gurnard, brill, and codling.	Aug. to March	1st class, 7 2nd „ 21	1st class, 6 2nd „ 7 3rd „ 12
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to Dec.	1st „ 6 2nd „ 7 3rd „ 9	
		Mackerel	Jan. to Aug.	1st „ 2 2nd „ 10	
		Sprats	Oct. to Nov.	3rd „ 4	
	Line fishing	Whiting and flat fish.	All the year	3rd „ 7	
	Dredging	Oysters	All the year	1st „ 7	
		Escallops	Nov. to Feb.	1st „ 6	
WORTHING	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles and prawns	April to Nov.	2nd class, 3	1st class, 1 2nd „ 7 3rd „ 31
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to Dec.	3rd „ 25	
		Mackerel	May to July	1st „ 1 2nd „ 5	
	Line fishing	Cod and plaice	All the year	3rd „ 2	
	Pots	Lobsters	June to Sept.	3rd „ 4	
	Hand nets	Shrimps	All the year	—	
		Prawns	April to May Aug. to Oct.	—	
BOGNOR	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Middle of Oct. to end of Nov.	3rd class, 10	3rd class, 30
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	March to Nov.	3rd „ 8	
		Prawns	March to Dec.	3rd „ 12	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	1.
Below average.	Average	Average		The condition of the fisheries at this station during 1894 was, on an average, as productive as the year 1893.
"	"	Above average.		The herring and sprat seasons were bad on account of the prevailing strong winds and rough sea.
Above average.	"	"	Weather not suitable.	The mackerel season was a very productive one this year.
Below average.	Below average.	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average		There was about the usual quantity of fish landed in 1894. The only check was calm weather, or S. and S.W. gales, when the boats cannot get to sea.
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	"	Favourable except in December S.S.W. gales.	
"	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average		Very bad during 1894. One 2nd class boat lost. On arrival in harbour, after drifting for mackerel, hatches left open; boat filled.
"	"	"		
"	"	"	Each fishing season the state of the weather was bad, especially herring season.	
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.		Bad; as the boats were often unable to get off the beach.
"	"	"	Weather boisterous.	
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
NELSEA	*Trawling*—Inshore	Various kinds of small fish used as bait.	All the year	2nd class, 19	2nd class, 21 3rd „ 26
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. and Nov.	3rd „ 6	
	Line fishing	Skate, thornback, &c.	All the year	2nd „ 19 3rd „ 12	
	Seines	Various, principally used as bait.	March to Nov.	3rd „ 2	
	Pots	Whelks	All the year	3rd „ 12	
		Crabs	All the year	2nd „ 19	
		Lobsters	All the year	3rd „ 12	
		Prawns	April to Nov.	2nd „ 19 3rd „ 23	
	By hand	Periwinkles	All the year	—	
PORTSMOUTH	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles, plaice, whiting, ray, and mullet.	April to Nov.	2nd class, 30	1st class, 10 2nd „ 40 3rd „ 45
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Jan., Feb., May, and June.	1st „ 40	
		Mackerel	March to July	1st „ 40	
	Seines	Mackerel and herrings.	April to Nov.	2nd „ 20	
	Stow nets	Sprats	Jan., Nov., and Dec.	1st „ 4 2nd „ 10	
	Dredging	Oysters Escallops	Jan. to May Jan. to April	1st „ 5	
	Trotting	Whelks	Nov. and Dec.	3rd „ 6	
	Pots and trawling.	Lobsters	May to Nov.	3rd „ 4	
	Trawling	Shrimps and prawns.	June to Oct.	2nd „ 10	
	By hand	Cockles	May to Sept.	3rd „ 10	
HAMBLE RIVER	*Stow nets*	Sprats	15th Nov. to 15th Feb.	1st class, 10	1st class, 19 3rd „ 14
	Line fishing	Whiting	Nov. to Dec.	3rd „ 8	
	Dredging	Oysters	Oct. to March	1st „ 3	
		Escallops	Dec. to Feb.	1st „ 13	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	April to Dec.	1st „ 14	
	Hand and tow nets.	Shrimps	—	3rd „ 6	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average		The fishing at this station during the year 1894 shows a slight improvement. The take of crabs and lobsters has been up to the average, but the price of lobsters have not been quite so good. The take of prawns has been above the average, and the prices realised about the same on the whole though they varied greatly. Drift nets and seine fishing show improvement on last year.
Below average.	,,	,,		
Average	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,	The weather during the year on the whole was favourable, though gales at the end of the year caused some loss of pots and lines.	
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
,,	Below average.	Below average.		
Above average.	Average	Average		
,,	,,	,,		
Below average.	Average	Above average.		Torpedo experiments and cannonading by the naval and military authorities have been carried on throughout the year, and fishermen are bound to suffer in consequence, as the fish are frightened away from the neighbourhood, and very few boats go any distance out except during the herring and mackerel seasons. In my report of 1893 I remarked that the practice of depositing refuse from the gas works on the fishing grounds had been discontinued, as fishermen had complained of the fish being poisoned; but although it has been stopped, I have ascertained that matters have not been improved to any appreciable extent.
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,	Fine weather till the latter part of the year, when very stormy weather was experienced by the fishermen, which rendered catches very small.	
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
Below average.	Average	Average	Stormy	The condition of the fisheries during 1894 has been fairly good.
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,	Fair.	
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,	Moderate.	These fish were brought from Ireland, France, and the West of England.
,,	,,	,,		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
SOUTHAMPTON	*Trawling*	Plaice and dabs.	All the year	2nd class, 18	—
	Drift nets	Herrings	Oct. to Nov.	3rd „ 8	
	Stow nets	Sprats	Nov. to Jan.	1st „ 13	
	Trotting	Whelks	All the year	2nd „ 2 3rd „ 3	
	Trawling	Shrimps, &c.	„	2nd „ 18	
CHRISTCHURCH	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles and plaice.	1st May to 31st Oct.	3rd class, 5	3rd class, 31
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to Dec.	3rd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs and lobsters.	June to Sept.	3rd „ 10	
		Shrimps, prawns.	April to Oct.	3rd „ 10	
POOLE	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, plaice, skate.	All the year	2nd class, 34	2nd class, 34 3rd „ 70
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Nov. to Feb.	2nd „ 20	
		Sprats	Winter months	2nd „ 12	
	Seines	Mackerel	Summer months.	3rd „ 9	
	Dredging	Oysters	Nov. to March	2nd „ 6	
	Shrimp trawls	Shrimps, prawns.	All the year	2nd „ 16	
	Picked from mud	Cockles, periwinkles.	All the year	3rd „ 21 (Flat bottomed boats are used.)	
SWANAGE	*Line fishing*	Whiting and pollack.	May to Oct.	3rd class, 8	3rd class, 8
	Set nets	Herrings	Nov. to April	3rd „ 8	
		Mackerel	Sept. to Oct.	3rd „ 8	
	Trammels	Red and grey mullet, dabs, pollack, and shad.	Jan. to Dec.	3rd „ 8	
		Crabs, lobsters	April to Oct.	3rd „ 8	
	Pots	Shrimps, prawns.	March to May	3rd „ 8	
BOTTOM	*Line fishing*	Whiting	March to Oct.	3rd class, 7	3rd class, 7
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	March to Oct.	3rd „ 7	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average		The 18 boats fish for plaice, dabs, shrimps, &c., alternately.
Below average.	„	„	Bad weather prevented the boats going to sea.	
„	Good	Above average.		
Average	„	Average		
Below average.	Average	„		
Above average.	Average	Average	The weather throughout the whole of the seasons, until the fall of the year, has been rather bad, but after the fall, very fine; did not affect the fishing on the whole.	Very good; above the average.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.		
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.		
„	„	Average		
Below average.	Average	Average	Unfavourable.	Deep sea fishing unfavourable, owing to calms.
Above average.	„	Below average.	Favourable.	Herring fishing good.
Below average.	„	Average	Unfavourable.	
„	„	„		Mackerel fishing nil. No fish on the coast worth noting.
Above average.	„	„	Favourable.	Oyster fishing very much improved.
Average	„	Above average.		Shrimps, prawns, cockles, and periwinkles about the same as in previous years.
Below average.	„	„		
Average	Above average.	Above average.	Wind unfavourable.	The wind has been very unfavourable for all kinds, except crabs and lobsters. The prices for prawns were not as good as usual. Mackerel were caught in set nets in September and October. This is the first year for about 16 years that there have been any caught there.
Below average.	Average	„		
„	„	„		
„	Above average.	„		
Above average.	Average	Average		
Below average.	„	Below average.		
Average	Average	Average	Weather generally fair, fishing good.	Whiting season fair.
„	„	„		Crabs and lobsters rather more than last year.

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
WARBARROW	*Line fishing*	Conger and pollack.	1st March to 30th Nov.	3rd class, 4	3rd class. 6
	Seines	Mackerel	1st May to 30th Sept.	3rd „ 2	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	1st March to 30th Nov.	3rd „ 4	
LULWORTH	*Line fishing*	Pollack	All the year	3rd class, 4	2nd class, 5 3rd „ 27
	Seines	Mackerel	May to Aug.	3rd „ 2	
	Dredging	Escallops	1st Jan. to 31st March.	3rd „ 5	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	2nd „ 5 3rd „ 6	
		Prawns	1st Sept. to end of Dec.	3rd „ 10	
WEYMOUTH	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles, plaice, and skate.	All the year	3rd class, 12	3rd class, 54
	Line fishing	Whiting	All the year	3rd „ 18	
	Seines	Mackerel	May to end of Sept.	3rd „ 6	
	Stop nets and trammels,	Bass and mullet,	All the year	3rd „ 5	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	May to Sept.	3rd „ 5	
	Nets and pots	Shrimps, prawns.	May to Sept.	3rd „ 5	
PORTLAND	*Line fishing*	Bream	July to Sept.	3rd class, 3	3rd class, 29
		Gurnard	June to Aug.		
		Dabs	All the year		
		Conger	Nov. to March		
	Seines	Mackerel	April to Sept.	3rd „ 13	
		Herrings, sprats.	Oct. to Feb.		
	Stop nets	Herrings	Oct. to Feb.	3rd „ 4	
		Whiting	All the year		
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	3rd „ 9	
HILL	*Line fishing*	Whiting	March to Oct.	3rd class, 9	3rd class 16
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	March to Oct.	3rd „ 7	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Average	Boisterous, could not launch boats very often during the season, owing to heavy sea on beach, which greatly interfered with hauling of pots.	The fishing season of 1894 at this station has been considerably below the average; due to the bad weather during the season; the principal fish landed being crabs and lobsters.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Above average.	Frequently stormy and wet, but nevertheless a full average of fish was caught on the whole.	Very good for this port, especially in the crab and lobster branch.
"	"	Average		
Below average.	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Average	Weather was fairly favourable.	There has been more fish in the bay than usual during the season, especially mackerel, although they do not enter the bay so early as in former years. Trawl fishing much better than last year.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	Herrings and sprats fisheries affected by stormy weather.	Herrings and sprats fisheries very bad this year; other fisheries much as usual.
Above average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	Weather favourable latter part of season, and a slight increase in quantity caught.	On the whole considered favourable.
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
WYKE	*Seines*	Mackerel	Middle of April to end of Sept.	3rd class, 9	3rd class, 10
	Dredging	Oysters	All the year	3rd „ 1	
ABBOTSBURY AND SWYRE.	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	3rd class, 8	3rd class, 24
	Seines	Sprats	1st Nov. to 31st Jan.	3rd „ 8	
		Mackerel	1st April to 30th Sept.	3rd „ 24	
BURTON	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Oct. to Jan.	3rd class, 5	3rd class, 12
	Seines	Mackerel	April to Sept.	3rd „ 4	
		Sprats	Oct. to Feb.		
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	April to Aug.	3rd „ 3	
LYME COBB	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, plaice, and all kinds of flat fish.	All the year	1st class, 1 2nd „ 3	1st class, 1 2nd „ 18 3rd „ 34
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Nov. to March	2nd „ 6 3rd „ 8	
	Line fishing	Mackerel	1st May to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 6 3rd „ 10	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	2nd „ 3 3rd „ 10	
		Prawns	All the year	3rd „ 6	
AXMOUTH	*Seines*	Mackerel	May to Sept.	3rd class, 3	3rd class, 6
	Pots	Crabs	Feb. to Oct.	3rd „ 3	
		Lobsters			
BEER	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles, plaice, dabs, skate.	Jan. to Dec.	2nd class, 12	2nd class, 22
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Nov. to April	2nd „ 22	
		Mackerel	May to Sept.	2nd „ 22	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to Oct.	2nd „ 10	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather favourable.	Large quantities of fish seen off in the bay, but did not take the shore.
"	Below average.	"		The oysters laid down this year have not filled well.
Average	Above average.	Above average.	Very good for herrings in November, rough sea in December.	Very good during November, too rough for fishing during the month of December. Mackerel fishing better than 1893.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.	Bad for sprats.	The road along the beach is very bad, making conveyance difficult to get the fish to the railway station, this has a great tendency to lower the price of fish caught.
Average	Average	Average	Good during season.	
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.	May, weather fair; June and July very good; August and September very good.	The fishing for herrings was very poor, hardly any were caught.
Average	Average	Average		Mackerel have been plentiful but rather small.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.		Sprats, none.
Average	Average	Average		Crabs and lobsters not so plentiful.
Above average.	Average	Average	Weather greatly interfered with the fishing throughout the year.	No alterations.
Below average.	Above average.	"		
Average	Average	Above average.		
Below average.	"	Average		
"	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Average	The weather was not very favourable during the season.	The seine fishing was very good, and more would have been caught if weather had permitted of boats being launched.
Average	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Average	The weather has been generally favourable during each fishing season, but during the closing months of the year fishing has been almost idle, owing to bad weather.	
Below average.	Average	Average		
Above average.	Below average.	Below average.		
Below average.	Average	Average		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
SIDMOUTH	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Nov. to Feb.	2nd class, 22	2nd class, 22 3rd „ 30
		Mackerel	April to Sept.	2nd „ 22	
	Line fishing	Whiting and pollack.	May to 1st Oct.	2nd „ 10 3rd „ 10	
	Seines	Mackerel	April to Sept.	3rd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	March to Oct.	3rd „ 7	
	Hoop and hand nets.	Shrimps, prawns.	March to Oct.	3rd „ 7	
BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Nov. to Feb.	2nd class, 8	2nd class, 48
		Mackerel	May to Sept.	2nd „ 4	
	Line fishing	Whiting, pollack, plaice, &c.	All the year	2nd „ 18	
	Seines	Mackerel	May to Oct.	2nd „ 4	
	Trammels	Whiting, conger, pollack, plaice, ray.	All the year	2nd „ 5	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to Sept.	2nd „ 13	
EXMOUTH	*Trawling*—Inshore	Flounders	All the year	—	2nd class, 45 3rd „ 30
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	1st Nov. to 31st March.	2nd class, 40 3rd „ 30	
	Line fishing	Mackerel	1st July to 14th Sept.	2nd „ 40 3rd „ 30	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, and crayfish.	1st March to Oct.	2nd „ 12	
DAWLISH	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Nov. to Jan.	3rd class, 6	3rd class, 30
	Line fishing	Dabs and plaice.	May to Oct.	3rd „ 12	
	Seines	Mackerel, plaice, and dabs.	May to Oct.	3rd „ 4	
		Sprats	October	3rd „ 4	
	Pots	Crabs and lobsters.	April to Oct.	3rd „ 2	
	Hand trawls	Shrimps	March to Aug.	3rd „ 8	
		Prawns	Oct. to Nov.	—	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Below average.	Average	Unfavourable, strong winds.	Herring fishing up to present quite a failure.
Above average.	Average	„	Favourable.	
Below average.	Below average.	„	Unfavourable.	
Above average.	Average	„	Favourable.	
Average	„	„		
Below average.	„	Above average.	Unfavourable.	Fishing for prawns and shrimps, bad.
Below average,	Average	Average	The weather during the herring season has been stormy, and the boats could only fish occasionally. The other seasons have been moderate on the whole.	The general condition of the fisheries has been rather less favourable than usual during 1894.
„	„	„		
„	„	„		
„	„	„		
„	„	„		
„	„	„		
—	—	—		No trawl fishing at this station during the year.
Average	Average	Average	Favourable each season.	
Below average.	Below average.	„		
Average	Average	„		
Average	Average	Average		The fishing during the year was on an average of a good fishing year. There could have been more fish caught at this fishing station if the fishermen had gone out more regularly, and if they had the fishing would have been above average.
„	„	„		
„	„	„		
„	„	„	Weather did not affect the fishing during season.	
„	„	„		
„	„	„		
„	„	„		
Above average.	„	„		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
TEIGNMOUTH	*Trawling*—Inshore	Plaice, dabs, soles, and ray.	All the year	2nd class, 3	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to March	2nd „ 30	
		Mackerel	April to Oct.	2nd „ 10	
		Sprats	Sept. to Dec.	2nd „ 10	
	Line fishing	Whiting and dabs.	All the year	2nd „ 12 3rd „ 10	
	Seines	Eels	All the year	3rd „ 2	
	Dredging	Oysters	Sept. to April	2nd „ 4	2nd class, 35 3rd „ 10
	Raking and dredging.	Mussels	All the year	2nd „ 20	
	Pots	Whelks	All the year	3rd „ 4	
		Crabs, lobsters	All the year	3rd „ 1	
	Hand nets and dredge.	Shrimps	June to Aug.	2nd class, 4	
	Prawn nets	Prawns			
	Raking	Cockles	All the year	—	
	By hand	Periwinkles			
BABBACOMBE	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	3rd class, 10	
		Mackerel	June to Sept.	3rd „ 10	3rd class, 16
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	June to Sept.	3rd „ 6	
TORQUAY	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Jan., Feb., and Aug. to Dec.	1st class, 2 2nd „ 18	
	Drift net and line fishing.	Mackerel	May to Oct.	2nd „ 20	
	Line fishing	Whiting	All the year	2nd „ 23	1st class, 2 2nd „ 29 3rd „ 3
	Seines	Spra	Oct. to 31st Dec.	2nd, 3rd „ 14	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to July	3rd „ 4	
	Dredging	Oysters	Jan., Feb., and Mar.	2nd „ 3	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
—	—	—	—	The inshore trawling is stopped, and we have no boats at port for deep sea fishing.
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Weather bad; boats could not put to sea.	
Above average.	Below average.	Below average.		The mackerel were very small.
Average	Average	„		Most of the sprats were caught on Sunday, which lowered the price.
„	„	Average		On the whole the fishing has been very good.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.		
Average	Average	Average		
„	„	„	Very favourable.	
Below average.	Below average.	„		
Average	Average	„		
Below average.	Below average.	„		
„	„	„		
Average	Average	„		
Above average.	„	„		
Above average.	Average	Average		The general condition of the fisheries during the seasons has been good.
„	„	„	The weather on the whole fair both seasons.	
„	„	„		
Below average.	Average	Above average.		Total value of all fish landed in 1894, 3,781*l*. Total value of all fish landed in 1893, 2,238*l*. There was a large quantity of sprats take during the season, b.t they realized a lo price. A small quantity of herrings realised a high price.
Average	„	Average		
„	„	„	Not affected by the weather.	
Above average.	„	Below average.		
Below average.	„	Average		
Average	„	„		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PAIGNTON	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Aug. to Dec.	2nd class, 6	2nd class, 9 3rd „ 10
		Mackerel	Aug. to Nov.	rd „ 6	
		Sprats	Oct. to Nov.	3rd „ 3	
	Line fishing	Whiting	May to Dec.	2nd „ 9 3rd „ 10	
	Seines	Mackerel	Aug. to Nov.	3rd „ 3	
	Pots	Lobsters	All the year	3rd „ 3	
BRIXHAM	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Turbot	Nov. to April	1st class, 238	1st class, 238 2nd „ 48 3rd „ 12
		Soles	Feb. to Sept.		
		Hake	Oct. to Jan.		
		Ray	Sept. to April		
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to Dec.	2nd „ 10	
		Mackerel	June to Sept.	2nd „ 20	
	Line fishing	Whiting	May to Dec.	2nd „ 40	
	Seines	Mackerel	June to Aug.	3rd „ 2	
	Trawling	Oysters	Sept. to April	—	
	Trawling and pots	Crabs	March to Aug.	3rd class, 12	
		Lobsters	March to Aug.	3rd „ 12	
DARTMOUTH	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Dabs, soles, plaice, skate, whiting.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 1 Sailing, 1	1st class— Steam, 1 Sailing, 1 2nd class, 9 3rd „ 13
	Inshore	Dabs, soles, plaice, skate, whiting.	All the year	2nd class, 9	
	Line fishing	Conger, ling, bream, pollack, dabs, whiting.	All the year, but chiefly in summer.	2nd „ 9 3rd „ 13	
	Dredging	Oyster	Occasionally	Small boats	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	2nd class, 6	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Fair.	Good.
Above average.	Above average.	"	Favourable.	
"	Average	Above average.		Good and a great improvement on the last two years.
"	"	Average	Fair.	Good.
"	Above average.	"	Favourable.	
Average	Average	"	Fair.	
Above average.	Average	Above average.	Fine fishing breezes have prevailed nearly all the year, and although at times too heavy, yet it has been favourable for the sailing craft.	Taking the year all through it has been a good one for the Brixham fisheries, but a great loss has been occasioned to the smaller trawlers by the closing of the bays, and in consequence the earnings of these men have been very slack. The hook whiting supply has been of a small nature, and the quality very poor, and the drift boats have not had a much better time than last year. Nine new first class vessels have been built for the home fisheries, but a decrease of 13 in the same class has been caused by wrecks and sales, making a decrease of four first class vessels.
"	Above average.	Below average.		
Below average.	"	Above average.		
Above average.	Average	Average		
"	"	Below average.	The breezes have been too heavy for this work, and the supply has not been much above the low rate of 1893.	
"	Above average.	Above average.		
Below average	Below average.	"		
Above average.	Average	Average		
—	—	—	The trawling fleet are principally responsible for this supply, and the breezes have made a fine supply.	
Above average.	Average	Average		
Average	"	"		
Average	Average	Average		The fishing industry on the whole has been of an average of former years, and if the weather had been more favourable for the boats putting to sea there would doubtless have been an improvement.
"	"	"	Weather very unfavourable during the greater part of the last half year. Boats only occasionally getting out to sea owing to the prevailing high winds.	The result of the unfavourable weather has been that the prices have been good owing to scarcity.
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	Above average.		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Torcross, Slapton, Beesands, and Hallsands.	*Line fishing*	Whiting dabs, conger.	April to Oct.	2nd class, 7 3rd „ 16	2nd class, 57 3rd „ 14
	Seines	Mackerel	June to Oct.	3rd „ 9	
		Herrings	Oct. to Jan.		
	Trammels	Various	Various times	—	
	Dredging	Oysters,	—	2nd class, 4	
		Escallops	—	—	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	2nd class, 32	
	Tuck or long hauling along shore.	All kinds	Various times	3rd „ 7	
Yealm	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Sept. to Jan.	2nd class, 37	2nd class, 37
		Pilchards	Sept. to Jan.	2nd „ 10	
	Line fishing	Whiting, mackerel.	May to Oct.	2nd „ 15	
		Cod, conger	Oct. to Jan.	„	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to Nov.	2nd „ 27	
Plymouth	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Turbot, brill, soles, hake, cod, plaice, ling, &c., and shell fish.	All the year During Feb. and March. From March to Sept. 1st.	1st class. 63 1st „ 103 1st „ 77	1st class, 77 2nd „ 178 3rd „ 60
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Nov., Dec., and Jan.	1st „ 113	
		Mackerel	Nov. to April	1st „ 210	
		Pilchards	October	1st „ 30	
	Line fishing	Whiting, conger, skate, and ling.	All the year	2nd „ 130 3rd „ 12	
	Seines	Mackerel	June and July	3rd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	Feb. to Aug.	3rd „ 120	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average" as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Average	Good.	Good.
"	"	"	Very good.	
Average	"	"		
Below average.	"	"	Strong winds.	
Average	"	"	Good.	
Below average.	"	"	None.	
Average	"	"	Good.	
Above average.	"	"	Very good.	
Below average.	Average	Average	Very favourable on the whole, but very few fish caught.	Drift net fishing is not followed up as it should be, the fishermen of the port consider most of the boats too small for the purpose.
"	"	"		
Average	"	Above average.	Very favourable on the whole; boats out most of the season.	This fishing is fairly well followed up and there have been some very good catches during the season which were taken direct to Plymouth.
Above average.	Above average.	Below average.	Very stormy until the end of April. The boats could not get out to haul the pots for several days. Remainder of season very good.	This is the best fishing of the port and is well followed up; there have been very large quantities caught, but the prices were very low, only one vessel calling for their fish, and they give what they like.
Average	Average	Average	Generally favourable.	The weather during the year has been generally good, the month of November being the only exception. Plenty of pilchards have been seen but they have in so many cases appeared in such shoal water that the results have been disappointing.
Below average.	"	Above average.		During the year about 25 tons 18 cwt. of fish landed have been condemned as unfit for food. The value at ordinary prices would be about 238*l*.
Average	"	"		
Below average.	"	Average		
Average	"	"		
"		"		
Above average.		"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PORTWINKLE	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Nov. to March	3rd class, 4	3rd class, 14
		Mackerel	July to Oct.	3rd „ 6	
		Pilchards	Oct. to Feb.	3rd „ 4	
	Line fishing	Whiting and pollack.	April to Sept.	3rd „ 6	
	Seines	Mackerel	June to Sept.	3rd „ 6	
	Trammels	Pollack	April to Sept.	3rd „ 3	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	Jan. to June	3rd „ 6	
DOWNDERRY	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	December	3rd class, 4	3rd class, 6
		Pilchards	Oct. and Nov.	3rd „ 1	
	Line fishing	Conger and pollack.	Sept. and Dec.	3rd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	1st Jan. to 30th Sept.	3rd „ 6	
LOOE	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	2nd class, 9 3rd „ 15	1st class, 43 2nd „ 26 3rd „ 55
		Mackerel	Feb. to Oct.	1st „ 34	
		Pilchards	July to Feb.	1st „ 43 2nd „ 26	
	Line fishing	Whiting, pollack, and conger.	March to Nov.	2nd „ 6 3rd „ 15	
	Seines	Mackerel	May to Aug.	3rd „ 15	
	Pots	Crabs	Feb. to Sept.	2nd „ 5 3rd „ 33	
		Lobsters			
POLPERRO	*Drift net fishing*	Mackerel	March to July	1st class, 3	1st class, 2 2nd „ 31 3rd „ 15
		Pilchards	July to Jan.	1st „ 3 2nd „ 31	
	Line fishing	All kinds	All the year	2rd „ 31 3rd „ 7	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	Jan. to Aug.	1 „ 3	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Average		Herrings have been very scarce, other fishings very good.
Above average.	Below average.	Below average.		
„	Average	Average		
Average	„	„	Favourable.	
Above average.	Below average.	Below average.		
Average	Average	Average		
Above average.	„	„		
—	—	—	Fair.	No herrings or pilchards have been taken.
—	—	—		
Average	Above average.	Above average.	Good.	Very good quality.
„	„	Average		Good quality.
Below average.	Average	Average	Favourable.	Herrings have not been very plentiful.
Average	Above average.	„	Very favourable.	As usual.
Above average.	Average	Below average.	Unfavourable in December.	Pilchards very plentiful in November and close ashore.
„		Average	Fairly good throughout.	Conger fishing has not been followed up; large pollack not very plentiful.
„		„	Good.	Good schools of fish showed up, nets not properly worked at all times.
Average	Above average.	„	Very good.	Very fine crabs caught.
Below average.	Average	„		As usual.
Average	Average	Above average.	Weather did not affect fishing.	Drift mackerel are not caught near Polperro. 1st class boats go from 12 to 20 miles for them.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Below average.	Ordinary weather during the season.	Price for pilchards rather low some part of the season owing to no sale for cured fish in Italy, and also to great quantities being caught in tuck nets further down the coast.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Average		This fishing appears to be about the same as usual. Mackerel caught after July are caught with lines, and often very small mackerel are caught amongst the pilchards. 2nd class boats drift and line fish alternately according as they get the most successful.
[illegible]	[illegible]	„	Weather favourable.	This herring appears about the same as last year and as usual.

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
FOWEY	*Trawling*—Inshore	Plaice, soles, and turbot.	1st March to 30th June.	2nd class, 2	
	Drift net fishing	Mackerel	Jan. to Sept.	2nd „ 1	
		Pilchards	1st July to 31st Jan.	2nd „ 2	2nd class, 2 3rd „ 3
	Line fishing	Conger	All the year	3rd „ 3	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	1st March to 30th June.	3rd „ 3	
MEVAGISSEY	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Dec. to 31st March.	2nd class, 50	
		Mackerel	1st March to 1st Sept.	1st „ 34 2nd „ 15	
		Pilchards	1st July to 1st Feb.	1st „ 27 2nd „ 30	1st class, 36 2nd „ 42 3rd „ 80
	Line fishing	Cod, ling, conger, pollack, and whiting.	All the year	2nd „ 16 3rd „ 80	
GORRAN HAVEN	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Dec. to 31st March.	3rd class, 12	
		Pilchards	1st Aug. to 31st Dec.	1st „ 1	
	Line fishing	Pollack, conger, ling.	1st March to 31st Dec.	3rd „ 30	
	Seines	Mullet	1st Sept. to 30th Nov.		
		Mackerel	1st May to 30th Aug.	3rd „ 9	1st class, 1 3rd „ 39
		Pilchards	1st Aug. to 31st Dec.		
	Stop nets	Pollack	1st March to 30th Dec.	3rd „ 15	
	Trammels and Pots.	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	1st Jan. to 30th Nov.	3rd „ 30	
PORTHLOE	*Drift net fishing*	Pilchards	Aug. to Jan.	3rd class, 5	
	Line fishing	Plaice, cod, whiting, conger, mackerel, and pollack.	March to Dec.	3rd „ 43	1st class, 1 2nd „ 7 3rd „ 43
	Trammels	Whiting, cod, pollack, and crabs.	Jan. to Oct.	3rd „ 43	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	Jan. to Nov.	3rd „ 43	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Average	Against.	
Above average.	Above average.	Below average.	Favourable.	During 1894 mackerel fishing has been better than in previous years.
Below average.	Average	Average		All other fishing has not been so good.
Average	„	„		
Below average.	„	„		
Below average.	Below average.	Average	Weather seemed favourable, but few fish in the locality.	Scarcely any herrings have made their appearance in the neighbourhood.
Above average.	Average	„	Unsettled and stormy. Fish appeared closer to the land than usual.	Unusual quantities of small mackerel were in the neighbourhood from June till August.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.	Weather generally favourable.	The summer pilchards were above the average in quantity but much below in price, there being no demand for them in the Italian markets. The autumn fish generally were much below the average condition, but prices were generally remunerative.
—	—	—	——	A fair supply only of hook fish.
Below average.	Average	Average	The weather has been unfavourable owing to east winds.	The general condition of the fishing is about the average.
„	„	Below average.		
Above average.	„	Average		
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.		
„	Average	Average		
Average	„	„		
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather fairly fine.	No demand for pilchards this season.
„	„	Below average.	Rather rough the latter end of season.	Good.
„	„	Average		„
„	„	„		Most of the shell fish are taken to Falmouth by boat during the summer months. The 1st and 2nd class boats are manned from the village but do not fish from here.

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
FALMOUTH	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Brill, soles, turbot, plaice, ray, hake, and whiting.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 2 Sailing, 16	
	Drift net fishing	Mackerel	March to Oct.	1st class, 26 2nd „ 22	
		Pilchards	July to Nov.	1st „ 6 2nd „ 14	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling, whiting, conger, pollack, bream, and mackerel.	All the year	2nd „ 12 3rd „ 22	1st class—Steam, 2 Sailing, 1 2nd class, 14 3rd „ 59
	Seines	Pollack, chad, and pilchards.	July to Nov.	3rd „ 2	
	Trammels	Pollack, ray, wrasse, plaice, &c.	March to Sept.	3rd „ 15	
	Dredging	Oysters	Oct. to April	2nd „ 15 3rd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	March to Oct.	3rd „ 14	
HELFORD PASSAGE.	*Line fishing*	Pollack, cod, bream, mackerel, conger and ling.	All the year	2nd class, 10	
	Seines	Mullet, bass, plaice, dabs, and mackerel.	June to Sept.	2nd „ 10	
	Stop nets	Herrings, bass, mackerel, pollack, &c.	All the year	2nd „ 10	2nd class, 10 3rd „ 6
	Dredging	Oysters	Sept. to April	3rd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to Oct.	2nd „ 10	
	Hand nets	Shrimps, prawns.	June to Sept.	—	
	By hand	Cockles, periwinkles.	All the year	—	
COVERACK	*Line fishing*	Cod, ling, pollack, conger.	All the year	2nd class, 5 3rd „ 15	
	Seines	Plaice, soles, turbot.	May to Oct.	2nd „ 1 3rd „ 2	
	Trammels	Ray and skate	March to Oct.	2nd „ 2 3rd „ 12	2nd class, 12 3rd „ 34
	Pots and nets	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to Nov.	2nd „ 4 3rd „ 13	
	Stop nets and seines.	Mullet	June to Nov	2nd „ 4 3rd „ 13	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Good.	Season very good as regards quality and price. Fine weather for fishing.
Below average.	Below average.	"		
Average	Average	"		Deep water fish very few in shore.
"	"	"		
			Very good throughout.	
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average		The fishing at the station is about the same as last year. Red mullet and shrimps more plentiful than last year, the weather being so mild the latter part of the season.
"	"	"	Good, and been favourable during the latter part of season for line fishing, and for crab and lobster fishing as the weather enabled these pots to be kept out longer than usual.	
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average		
Average	"	"		
Below average.	"	"	The weather has been adverse for fishing for some weeks, the wind east. Boats could not get out.	
Average	"	"		
"	Above average.	Above average.		Mullets have been above the average in quality and price.

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
CADGWITH -	*Line fishing* -	Mackerel -	1st July to 30th Sept.	2nd class, 19	2nd class, 24
		All kinds of fish	All the year		
	Seines - -	Pilchards -	1st Aug. to 31st Dec.	2nd „ 5	
	Pots - -	Crabs, lobsters, and crayfish.	1st March to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 19	
PORTHLEVEN -	*Trawling*— Inshore - -	Turbot, soles, plaice.	1st May to 25th Nov.	2nd class, 13	1st class, 24 2nd „ 87 3rd „ 13
	Drift net fishing	Mackerel -	1st March to 30th June.	1st „ 24 2nd „ 20	
		Pilchards -	1st July to 31st Oct.	2nd „ 87	
	Line fishing -	Cod, ling, conger, hake, skate, rays, and whiting.	1st July to 30th April.	1st „ 24 2nd „ 87 3rd „ 3	
	Seines - -	Mackerel -	1st July to 30th Sept.	3rd „ 9	
		Pilchards -	1st Oct. to 30th Nov.	„ „ 4	
	Trammels - -	Pollack and other small fish.	1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	2nd „ 12 3rd „ 6	
	Pots - -	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	1st May to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 12 3rd „ 3	
PRUSSIA COVE -	*Drift net fishing*	Pilchards -	5th Aug. to 6th Nov.	3rd class, 2	3rd class, 12
	Line fishing -	Cod, pollack, whiting.	Nov. to Jan.	3rd „ 3	
	Seines - -	Mackerel -	12th May to 20th Aug.	3rd „ 3	
	Pots - -	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	1st Feb. to Oct.	3rd „ 4	
PENZANCE AND NEWLYN.	*Trawling*— Deep sea -	Soles and all kinds of rough fish.	Jan. to Dec.	1st class— Steam, 3 Sailing, 140 2nd class, 55	1st class, 79 2nd „ 60 3rd „ 26
	Drift net fishing	Herrings -	Oct. to Dec.	1st „ 50 2nd „ 45	
		Mackerel -	March to Sept.	1st „ 440 2nd „ 40	
		Pilchards -	July to Nov.	1st „ 140 2nd „ 120 3rd „ 10	
	Line fishing -	Ling, hake, conger, pollack.	Aug. to Feb.	2nd „ 45 3rd „ 6	
	Seines - -	Mackerel -	June to Sept,	3rd „ 10	
		Herrings -	—	3rd „ 10	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Above average.	Weather moderately favourable throughout the season.	The fishing in general throughout the year has been very favourable.
Below average.	"	Average	Weather very bad the latter part of the season.	The pot fishery, which is the principal fishing at this station, being much above the average.
Average.	Below average.	Below average.	Weather very bad.	During the pilchard season the weather was very bad, shoals of pilchards having passed the station when boats were unable to put to sea.
Above average.	Average	Above average.	Weather generally favourable throughout the season.	Line fishing has been a failure during the latter part of the year, the weather being too bad to put to sea, and bait not procurable.
Average	Average	Average		No seine pilchards were caught this year.
Below average.	"	"		The drift net mackerel fishery was the worst for some years, with Porthleven boats.
"	"	Below average.		
Average	"	Average	The weather during each fishing season was fine, except November and December, when it was very bad, and affected the fishing.	
Below average.	"	"		
—	—	—		
Average.	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
Average	Fair	Below average.	Good.	The fishing carried on at this station was on an average, with the exception of seine mackerel and line fishing.
Fair	Good	Average	Bad.	
Bad	Fair	"	Good.	
Good	Good	Good	Very good.	
Average	Average	Above average.		The fishing generally throughout the year is considered to have been good. There are no trawlers belonging to this station. Two steam mackerel boats were employed during the season, but mackerel were very scarce. The weather has been good throughout for fishing of all kinds. There has been no loss of life nor undue damage to boats and gear during the year.
Below average.	"	Below average.		
Considerably below.				
Below average.	Average	Below average.	Good throughout for fishing.	
Average	"	Average		
Considerably below.				
Average	Average	Average		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
MOUSEHOLE	*Drift net fishing*	Mackerel	March to June	1st class, 46 2nd „ 20	
		Pilchards	June to Nov.	2nd „ 67	
	Line fishing	Ling, cod, hake, and conger.	All the year during fine weather.	2nd „ 20	1st class, 46 2nd „ 67 3rd „ 8
	Seines	Mackerel	June to Sept.	3rd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	March to June	2nd „ 3 3rd „ 8	
SENNEN COVE	*Line fishing*	Pollack, conger	Nov. and Dec.	2nd class, 26	
	Seines	Pilchards	1st Sept., 15th Dec.	3rd „ 6	2nd class, 25 3rd „ 6
	Trammels	Pollack, cod, and ling.	April to Aug.	2nd „ 26	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	May to Sept.	2nd „ 26	
ST. IVES	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Oct. to Jan.	1st class, 86 2nd „ 133 3rd „ 240	
		Mackerel	April to June	1st „ 86 2nd „ 133	
		Pilchards	Aug. to Dec.	2nd „ 133 3rd „ 240	1st class, 86 2nd „ 133 3rd „ 240
	Line fishing	All kinds	All the year	1st „ 86 2nd „ 133 3rd „ 240	
	Seines	Pilchards	Oct. to Dec.	3rd „ 100	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	June to Sept.	2nd „ 12	
PORT ISAAC	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	2nd class, 13	
	Line fishing	Mackerel	June to Sept.	2nd „ 23	
		Cod, ling, and whiting.	1st Jan. to 31st March.	2nd „ 23	2nd class, 23
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	1st May to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 10	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Generally fair, allowing boats to reach fishing ground.	The mackerel season was over about a month earlier than usual.
"	"	Below average.		No herring season at this station. A few herrings caught in November.
"	"	Average		Almost all the first class boats from here go to the North Sea herring fishing, from July to the latter part of September.
				Most of the 1st class boats and some of the 2nd class go to Plymouth herring fishery during the months of November and December.
Below average.	"	"	Generally fine.	Most of the boats fish with lines when drifting with these nets.
Average	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average		The fishing on the whole has been below the average. The men would not catch any pilchards as they did not pay for catching, the price being very low.
—	—	—	Weather unsettled during each fishing season and affected the fishing badly.	
Below average.	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Below average.	Good.	The general condition of the fisheries has been fair. The high price of carriage to the markets keeps the price of fish low here.
"	"	Average	Fair.	
"	"	"	Good.	
"	"	"	Fair.	
Above average.	"	"	Good.	
Average	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Average	Stormy weather during herring fishing.	The bad weather tended to increase catch of herrings when opportunities offered for getting out, as water was generally thick (dirty).
Below average.	"	Above average.	—	
Average	"	Average	—	
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.	—	

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
CLOVELLY	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles, plaice, gurnards, and ray.	March to Sept.	1st class, 9	1st class, 9 2nd „ 22 3rd „ 24
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct to middle of Jan.	2nd „ 16 3rd „ 20	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling, conger, hake, and whiting.	Oct. to April	2nd „ 6 3rd „ 20	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	April to Aug.	3rd „ 4	
ILFRACOMBE	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, plaice, skate, ray,	Occasionally	1st class, 10 2nd „ 16	2nd class, 14 3rd „ 18
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	29th Oct. to 12th Dec.	2nd „ 10 3rd „ 15	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling, conger, whiting, pollack.	All the year	2nd „ 10 3rd „ 16	
CARDIFF	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, turbot, brill, hake, cod, ling, conger, ray, whiting, gurnard, bream, pollack.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 2	1st class—Steam, 2
	Stake nets and swing nets.	Sprats	Nov. and Dec.	—	
	Stake nets	Shrimps	All the year	—	
SWANSEA	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Turbot, soles, plaice, cod, ling, conger, whiting, ray, gurnard, and pollack.	All the year, weather permitting.	1st class—Steam, 2 2nd class, Sailing, 5	1st class—Steam, 2 2nd class—Sailing, 5
	Stop nets and weirs.	Gurnard, cod, plaice, soles, sprats, herrings, turbot, ling.		—	
	By hand	Mussels		—	
	Hand nets	Shrimps, prawns.		—	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the general Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather favourable.	Fishing on the whole has not been up to the average, the weather during the months of November and December, the two best months for herring, cod, ling, and hake, being such that the boats had to remain idle.
"	"	"	Weather against. Boats could not get out on account of N.W. and S.W. gales.	
"	"	"		
Average	"	"	Weather favourable.	
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather fair during early part of season, but boisterous at the latter end.	The large trawlers belong to Brixham.
Above average.	Above average.	Below average.		
"	"	"		
Average	Above average.	Above average.	Satisfactory.	Sprat and shrimp fishing a failure this year. Prices of hake, &c., have been better, as there have not been such gluts.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Taking the year throughout, the weather has been moderate. It has not affected the fishing to the extent it did last year.	The fish landed at this station during the past year, have been brought in chiefly by the 2nd class sailing trawlers, and from the stop nets also. Several cargoes, mostly mackerel and herrings, have been brought here by the St. Ives boats. The fish were considered generally of a good quality. Swansea is not considered a good market for fish landed direct from sea at the present time, because the local fishmongers make a contract with the Milford and other fish merchants to supply them by rail throughout the year. The two steam trawlers have not been trawling for several months.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
MUMBLES	*Line fishing*	Whiting and conger.	During the summer months.	2nd class, 17	2nd class, 17
	Stop nets	Plaice, cod, whiting, soles.	All the year	—	
	Dredging	Oysters	—	2nd class, 17	
LLANELLY	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, turbot, plaice, cod, gurnard, hake, whiting, ray.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 1 2nd class—Sailing, 10	1st class—Steam, 1 2nd class—Sailing, 10 3rd class, 20
	Line fishing	Mackerel	July to Sept.	2nd class, 5	
	Raking	Mussels	Jan. to April and Aug. to Dec.	3rd „ 20	
		Cockles	Jan. to Nov.		
		Periwinkles	Mar. to May		
	Hand nets	Shrimps	July, Aug., Sept.	—	
TENBY	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, turbot, cod, ling, gurnard, plaice, ray, hake, and other rough fish.	All the year; principally May to Sept.	1st class, 88 2nd „ 13	1st class, 23 2nd „ 16 3rd „ 24
	Inshore	Soles, ray, hake, plaice, &c.	All the year; principally Oct. to May.	1st „ 23 2nd „ 11	
	Line fishing	Bass, mackerel	June to Sept.	3rd „ 20	
		Cod	Oct. to Dec.		
	Seines	Bass, mackerel	June to Aug.	3rd „ 4	
		Herrings	Oct. to Dec.		
		Plaice, &c.	All the year		
	Dredging	Oysters	Sept. to April	2nd „ 6	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Above average.	Weather on the whole has been fair for the fishing and dredging, excepting for a few weeks in and out.	The Mumbles' dredgers appear quite pleased that the oysters are improving in quantity and quality, especially around Swansea Bay. The oysters caught there this year appear to be of better quality and quantity; in fact, they can catch at present more than they can sell. All other fishing appears to be on the average. Soles above the average.
Below average.	,,	Average		
Above average.	Above average.	,,		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Favourable on the whole, but the stormy weather of the last two months prevented the small boats from doing much.	A considerable decrease has taken place in the quantity of fish landed during 1894 as compared with 1893; the quantity in 1894 being 297 cwts., value 502*l.*, and in 1893, 542 cwts., value 784*l.* This has arisen through the steam trawlers not having been but very little employed, one having been sold and transferred from the port, and the other is lying up, so that the fishing has been chiefly carried on by boats of the 2nd class, and the rough weather prevented their going out during the early and latter portions of the year. An increase of 921 cwts. has taken place in the catch of cockles, but mussels have decreased by 185 cwts. as compared with 1893. The catch of periwinkles and shrimps continues small.
Above average.	,,	Average		
Below average.	,,	,,		
Above average.	,,	,,		
Average	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
Average	Average	Average	January and February unfavourable for fishing, much impeded by stormy weather. March favourable, also the succeeding months till August, when fishing was interrupted by high winds. September very good, wind and weather favourable. Not so favourable remainder of year.	The general condition of fishing for 1st class boats up till June was good when a large number of boats assembled on the fishing grounds, but after trawling about three weeks left for waters more productive, stating that the ground had been raked by trawls to such an extent that the amount caught would not pay them. A slight improvement in line fishing for mackerel. Herring fishing none; weather not favourable. There has been a slight improvement in the oyster fishing.
,,	,,	,,		
Below average.	Below average.	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
Average	Average	,,		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
NEYLAND	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Cod, haddock, ling, plaice, soles, turbot, hake, herrings, mackerel, &c.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 2 Sailing, 2	1st class—Steam, 2
	Drift net fishing	Mackerel	Mar. to July	Steam carriers, 15 Sailing, 1	2nd class, 40 3rd „ 35
	Dredging	Oysters	Mar. to Apr. and Sept. to Dec.	2nd class, 40 3rd „ 35	
MILFORD	*Trawling and line fishing*—Deep sea	Hake, soles, cod, ling, &c.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 47 Sailing, 115	1st class—Steam, 31 Sailing, 8
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	May to Sept.	2nd class, 9 3rd „ 6	2nd class, 9 3rd „ 6
ST. DOGMAELS	*Trawling*	Soles, brill, and plaice.	27th April to 12th July.	2nd class, 1	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	1st Oct. to 27th Nov.	3rd „ 2	2nd class, 1
	Line fishing	Whiting	1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	3rd „ 1	3rd „ 26
		Mackerel	24th July to 30th Sept.	3rd „ 1	
	Pots	Crabs and lobsters	1st May to 30th Sept.	3rd „ 2	
NEW QUAY	*Drift and set net fishing.*	Herrings	1st Sept. to 14th Dec.	2nd class, 2 3rd „ 8	2nd class, 10 3rd „ 20
	Line fishing	Mackerel and gurnard.	6th May to 7th Oct.	2nd „ 9 3rd „ 3	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Throughout the year the weather was unfavourable on account of the succession of storms.	The weather has been throughout unfavourable, and very treacherous; but the catch of mackerel is much greater than that of last year, and approaches very nearly the catch during 1892. The lobster and crab fishery is also on the increase, and the number of oysters caught is double that of the preceding year.
"	"	"	Stormy. One gale crippled half the trawlers for the season.	
Above average.	Above average.	"	Stormy, but not very unfavourable as the fishing is carried on in the haven.	
Average	Average	Average	The weather during 1894 has been, on the whole, fairly good, and has not affected the fishing very materially any way.	The general condition of the fisheries continues very good; supply and quality about the average. A few experimental trips were made to Iceland, and resulted in large catches of turbot and plaice; but owing to the long distance to steam, the fish were not in a condition to realise high prices.
"	"	"		
Below average.	Good	From 3*d.* to 10*d.* per lb.	Weather bad fish scarce.	Owing to the small sailing trawler being used, fishermen were unable to go far out to sea, which caused such small return, and fish were scarce near land.
"	"	1*s.* per doz.	Weather too bad for boats to go over bar.	Whiting, mackerel, and herrings scarce; weather too rough for boats to go over the bar. Crabs and lobsters scarce; weather too rough and cold; pots being down for weeks, and men not able to examine them.
"	"	3*d.* per lb.		
"	"	2*d.* to 3*d.* each.	Weather too rough.	
"	"	4*d.* to 8*d.* per lb.		
Average	Average	Above average.	During the season the weather was rather stormy, and boats could not go out.	Very few herrings were caught by the "drift boats" this season, nearly all being taken by set nets in shallow water. Nearly all the mackerel were caught a long way off; very few were caught inshore. There is a good fishing ground off the station, worked by the Hoylake and Aberystwith trawlers.
"	"	Average	During the season the weather was favourable, but at times too rough for boats to go out.	

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order). 1.	Methods of Fishing. 2.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught. 3.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season. 4.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not. 5.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station. 6.
ABERAYRON AND ABERYSTWITH.	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Soles, turbot, brill, plaice, gurnard and skate.	March to Nov.	1st class— Steam, 1 Sailing, 4 2nd class, 3	1st class— Steam, 1 Sailing, 3 2nd class, 25 3rd „ 12
	Inshore	Whiting	Aug. to Feb.	2nd „ 6 3rd „ 6	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Sept. to Dec.	2nd „ 20 3rd „ 10	
	Line fishing	Mackerel	June to Oct.	1st class— Steam, 1 Sailing, 2 2nd class, 16 3rd „ 12	
BORTH, ABERDOVEY, AND BARMOUTH.	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Soles, turbot, brill, plaice, gurnard, and skate.	March to Nov.	2nd class, 5	2nd class, 25 3rd „ 10
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Sept. to Dec.	2nd „ 22 3rd „ 5	
	Line fishing	Mackerel and codling.	June to Oct.	2nd „ 10 3rd „ 6	
	Dredging	Mussels	Sept. to March	2nd „ 10 3rd „ 10	
PWLLHELI	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Soles, plaice, brill, haddock, and ray.	All the year	1st class, 20 2nd „ 20	1st class, 4 2nd „ 26
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Sept. to Dec.	2nd „ 20	
CARNARVON	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Cod, plaice, soles, turbot, ray.	All the year	1st class, 5 2nd „ 1	1st class, 5 2nd „ 1 3rd „ 16
	Line fishing	Small cod	All the year	3rd „ 10	
HOLYHEAD	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Soles, plaice, and other flat fish.	Fish are landed at Holyhead throughout the year.	1st class, 100	2nd class, 30
	Drift net fishing	Herrings and mackerel.	Oct. to Dec.	2nd „ 15	
	Line fishing	Whiting and cod.	All the year at intervals.	2nd „ 15	
	Trammels	Flat fish, pollack and bream.	All the year at intervals.	2nd „ 5	
		Crabs and lobsters.	April to Sept.	2nd „ 10	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Average wind during season, too calm for boats to work continuously.	If there is any material difference in the general condition of the fisheries for the current year, it is that there is a slight improvement in the quality; but the quantity is less, owing to the unfavourable weather during the respective seasons.
"	Above average.	"	Unfavourable, and so less fishing.	
Below average.	Average	"	Average weather, but fish scarce.	
"	Above average.	Above average.	Weather favourable on the whole, but fish scarce.	
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather unfavourable, and less fishing.	Quality and prices quite average, but weather unfavourable; either too much or too little wind.
"	"	"	Weather average, but fish scarce.	The bad weather seemed to drive the herrings out of the bay, and the mackerel were very far out.
"	"	"		Respecting the dredging, drifting sand seems to have killed many fish, especially at Aberdovey.
"	"	"	Weather average, but beds thin.	
Rather below average.	Average	Average	Favourable weather until last month, which was unfavourable. The boats cannot fish in bad weather.	The boats here cannot fish in bad weather as Pwllheli is an unfavourable harbour to enter at night for there is no harbour light. When the weather therefore does not look very favourable the boats must leave their fishing ground, and make sure of the harbour before dark. It is also a dry harbour.
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	The year on the whole has been very favourable for fishing.	The fishing, on the whole, has been very good.
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Favourable.	This is the first year that mackerel have been caught in drift nets in Holyhead harbour.
"	"	"	Unfavourable.	
Above average.	"	"		
"	"	"	Favourable.	
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
BEAUMARIS	*Trawling*—Inshore	Cod and plaice	All the year	2nd class, 2	
	Line fishing	Cod and plaice	All the year	2nd „ 2 3rd „ 3	2nd class, 10 3rd „ 9
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. and Dec.	2nd „ 6 3rd „ 6	
	Weirs	Cod and plaice	All the year	—	
BANGOR, including MENAI, ABER, and LLANFAIR-FECHAN.	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, cod, plaice, skate.	All the year	1st class, 10 2nd „ 1	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to Dec.	2nd „ 17 3rd „ 12	
	Line fishing	Cod and plaice	All the year	2nd „ 6 3rd „ 10	1st class, 1 2nd „ 24 3rd „ 22
	Weirs	Cod, plaice	All the year	—	
	Dredging	Oysters	Summer months.	—	
	Raking	Cockles	All the year	—	
RHYL	*Trawling*—Inshore	Various	All the year	2nd class, 1	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	15th Sept. to 20th Nov.	3rd „ 2	
	Line fishing	Cod and ray	1st Oct. to 31st Jan.	3rd „ 8	2nd class, 1 3rd „ 8
	Stake nets	Herrings	15th Sept. to 20th Nov.	—	
	Hand nets	Shrimps	All the year	—	
HOYLAKE	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, turbot, cod, plaice, haddock, whiting, and ray.	All the year	1st class, 42	
	Inshore	Soles, plaice, cod, haddock, whiting, ray, &c.	1st May to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 34	1st class, 40 2nd „ 14 3rd „ 4
	Stake nets	Herrings	12th Oct. to 15th Dec.	—	
	Trawling and push nets.	Shrimps and prawns.	30th Sept. to 1st May.	2nd class 34	
	Raking	Cockles	All the year	3rd „ 14	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Above average.	Average	The weather during the past year has been rather favourable to the boats engaged fishing in the Menai Straits, being to a certain extent sheltered from any heavy weather.	The fishermen state that on the whole the fishing was satisfactory, the fish that were captured being in good condition.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	Above average.	Average	The weather was not too favourable for the boats engaged in the deep sea trawling, as on different occasions some of the boats lost their trawls and beams through the heavy weather.	The amount of fish landed this year was short of that which was landed in 1893; but this year only 10 boats were engaged against 25 in 1893, therefore the quantity landed by these boats was in excess of that of 1893, and the fishermen feel satisfied that the quantity and quality has improved.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
—	—	—		The general condition of the fisheries for 1894 has been good. A 2nd class boat has recently been fitted out for trawling.
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather fine generally. Fishing very little affected.	
Average	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Below average.	Below average.	Average	Very rough throughout the year, the boats having to remain in harbour a considerable time. Fish being very scarce outside the limits.	Fish have been very plentiful within territorial limits, but very scarce outside; and since the large boats have been prohibited from fishing within the limits (unless they use a 30 ft. beam and a 7 in. mesh) these boats have not been able to make a fair living. The men complain about not being able to catch soles less than about 1¼ lb. in weight, when soles weighing from ¾ lb. to 1 lb. fetch the best price.
"				
"	Average	Above average.		
"	"	Average		
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
LIVERPOOL	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Cod, skate, soles, flukes, gurnard, haddock.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 18 Sailing, 35	1st class— Steam, 8 Sailing, 5 2nd class, 105. 3rd class, 2
	Line fishing	Cod, skate, plaice, haddock.	Oct. to March	1st class, 1	
	Trawling	Shrimps	All the year	2nd „ 105 3rd „ 2	
	Raking	Cockles	All the year	—	
SOUTHPORT	*Trawling*— Inshore	Plaice and haddock.	All the year	1st class, 2 2nd „ 10	1st class, 2 2nd „ 87
	Line fishing	Cod	Nov. to Feb.	1st „ 2 2nd „ 4	
		Mackerel	June to Aug.	2nd „ 95	
	Stake Nets	Mackerel	June to Aug.	—	
	Trawl or shank nets.	Shrimps	All the year	2nd class, 95	
	Raking	Cockles	All the year	—	
LYTHAM	*Trawling*— Inshore	Plaice, ray, codling, a few soles, and haddock.	July to Jan.	2nd class, 9	2nd class, 36 3rd „ 10
		White flukes	Oct. to Jan.	2nd „ 9	
	Shank nets	Shrimps	All the year	2nd „ 30	
	Raking	Mussels	Aug. to end of Sept.	3rd „ 6	
		Cockles	March to Nov.	3rd „ 10	
	Jumbo	„	Dec. to Feb.	—	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Weather during the year being rough caused boats to remain in harbour longer than usual.	Fish have been plentiful inside the limits, but scarce outside; and since the large boats have been prohibited fishing within the limits without they use a 30 ft. beam and 7 in. mesh, these boats complain of not being able to make a fair living.
"	"	Average		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Average	Good.	Good.
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	Average.	Below average.	On the whole an average year.	The most important item was the appearance of large good haddock in our territorial waters, the first time for 40 years. The plaice have been very good outside the banks, but small in the channels. Shrimps have not been plentiful this year, except an enormous quantity in the Ribble, owing to a spell of dry weather which had the effect of collecting a very large quantity of small shrimps at Preston eight miles above here, and through the dredging operations the boats were able to fish all the way there and back on a bottom of smooth sand. Mussels were fished out as soon as allowed to be fished for, and some of the fishermen want the opening time delayed, as, the weather being hot in August, they do not sell well. Cockles have been very good and over a very large area of ground. Some want the use of the jumbo prohibited as through it they fill the markets, but the consumers should get a portion of the benefit of lower prices.
Below average.	"	Average		
"	Below average.	Below average.		
Above average.	Above average.	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
FLEETWOOD	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, brill, turbot, plaice, cod, haddock, whiting, ray, hake.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 10 Sailing, 55	1st class, 55 2nd „ 45
	Line fishing	Cod	Feb. to Apr.	—	
	Trawling	Oysters	Aug. to June.	—	
	Raking	Mussels	Sept. to May.	—	
	Trawling	Prawns	April to Oct.	2nd class, 45	
MORECAMBE	*Trawling*—Inshore	Flukes	Oct. to Feb.	2nd class, 20	2nd class, 70 3rd „ 100
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	June to Aug.	2nd „ 20	
	Raking	Mussels	Aug. to May	3rd „ 100	
	Trawling	Shrimps, prawns.	All the year	2nd „ 70	
WHITEHAVEN	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Cod, soles, plaice, skate.	All the year	1st class, 19 2nd „ 12	1st class, 16 2nd „ 37 3rd „ 6
		Haddock	All the year	1st „ 19 2nd „ 12	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	June to Aug.	2nd „ 25 3rd „ 6	
	Dredging	Oysters	Sept to April	—	
PARTON	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	June to Aug.	2nd class, 6 3rd „ 7	2nd class, 6 3rd „ 7
MARYPORT	*Trawling*—Inshore	Skate	1st March to 31st May.	2nd class, 48	1st class, 1 2nd „ 48
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	1st June to 30th Sept.	1st „ 1 2nd „ 90	
	Line fishing	Cod and Codling.	All the year	2nd „ 48	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Below average.	The weather up to November was fine for the boats; there not having been much bad weather there has not been sufficient wind for the sailers but right for the steam trawlers.	The quantity and quality of fish landed during 1894 has been about the same as other years. With the exception of plaice, which have been less, and turbot, which show a little increase, fish appear to be plentiful, and good catches are generally brought in if they have had a good breeze. Since December came in the weather has been very wild, and on December 22nd, four of the 1st class trawlers were totally lost, two of them with all hands; nine men in all having been drowned. One steam trawler has also been lost during November. Three of the 2nd class boats have been sold during the year.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	—	Fluke trawling inshore, average.
Below average.	"	"	—	The herring fishing, below average.
"	"	"	—	Musselling, below average.
"	"	"	—	Trawling for shrimps, below average. Prawn trawling. average.
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.	Weather on the whole favourable for deep sea trawling. Boats consequently able to go to sea more regularly.	Cod fishing, October to April, maintained the high average of last year. Plaice, soles, &c., were rather more plentiful owing to boats being able to go out more regularly. The catches of haddock were more than double that of 1893. This class of fish was caught all the year round, except in June and July, when only a few were brought in. Catch of turbot "nil." Of other fish skate was most considerable.
"	Average	Average		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Weather during June, July, and August was unfavourable, being dull and wet. Fishing indifferent owing to poor catches.	Herrings were only of average quality in 1894, but, owing to their scarcity and popularity, realized good prices.
—	—	—	—	No boats are specially fitted up for dredging for oysters, but as the boats were out trawling much oftener, more than twice as many were hauled up in the trawls as in 1893.
Below average.	Average	Above average.	The weather was unfavourable on the whole, being wet and dull.	The quantity of herrings caught in 1894 was about double of what it was in 1893, but it appears to be still below the average. No other kind of fishing is ventured on, as there is only an open beach on which to land the catches, the boats being hauled up high and dry till the following evening, and laid up during the remainder of the year. The weather apparently mostly favourable for this kind of fishing is when the days are fairly warm and a nice breeze blows during the night, at which time the fish are always caught.
Average	Average	Average	Weather fairly good. Fishing same as previous years.	During the herring season there were about 40 2nd class boats engaged from Annan and other places, but, owing to the scarcity of fish, they were compelled to go home after staying in Maryport about a fortnight. Owing to the gale which sprang up from the W N W on the night of the 21st, and morning of 22nd December last, there were 10 boats utterly destroyed in this harbour, and 20 boats more or less disabled.
Below average.	"	"	Weather fairly good, but the herring did not appear in very great numbers.	
Average	"	"	On the whole good for all line fishing until the 22nd December.	

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
DOUGLAS	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Haddock, cod, plaice, &c., and a few turbot, soles, and brill.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 2 Sailing, 10	1st class—Steam, 2 Sailing, 10 3rd class, 26
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Aug. to Oct.	1st „ 30	
	Line fishing	Cod, conger	Jan. to April	3rd „ 16	
		Mackerel	May to Sept.	3rd „ 10	
CASTLETOWN	*Trawling*—Deep sea	All kinds	——	1st class, 7	1st class, 17 2nd „ 4 3rd „ 22
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	July and Aug.	1st „ 10	
		Mackerel	End of June to Sept.	2nd „ 2	
	Line fishing	Ling, conger	Summer months.	2nd „ 2 3rd „ 11	
		Pollack, cod	All the year		
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	Feb. to Oct.	3rd „ 11	
PORT ST. MARY	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Hake, ray, maids, &c., and a few soles.	All the year	1st class, 6	1st class, 96 2nd „ 3 3rd „ 12
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	June to Oct.	1st „ 50 2nd „ 3	
		Mackerel	July and Aug.	3rd „ 5	
	Line fishing	Cod, skate, whiting, &c.	All the year	3rd „ 5	
	Trammels	A variety of small fish.	All the year	3rd „ 2	
	Trotting	Whelks	During cod season.	3rd „ 5	
	Pots	Crabs and lobsters.	All the year	3rd „ 5	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Average	The weather has been very good during every season, with the exception of December, which affected our deep sea trawlers very much, having sustained severe damage in the gales, and being unable to go to sea for a length of time exceeding 14 days.	Plaice have been very plentiful during the summer months, and haddock also, owing to our having two steam trawlers that were able to go close to the shore and take the fish of the spawning ground, with the result that millions of immature fish is destroyed in the year. We have had an Act passed on October 18th, 1894, for the protection of the spawning ground and long line men. We have also lost one steam trawler through being run down whilst engaged in trawling. In the future I hope to report more favourably with respect to immature fish being destroyed. I have been the means of bringing this destruction of fish to the notice of our Legislature with the above result.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Below average.	The weather on the whole was good.	The general condition of fisheries during the season of 1894 was good except in the case of shell fish, pollack, and cod.
"	"	"		
"	"	Average		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Below average.	Unsettled, not favourable.	Trawling has been prosecuted with fair success, while the quantity taken is above last year, the prices received have generally been below, nevertheless the amount received this year exceeds 1893 by about 500*l*.
"	"	"	Fairly suitable.	The herring fishing, which has been an extensive fishery here, has been on the decline for the last 12 years. This year has shown an increase on 1893.
Below average.	"	"		The Manx Legislature has passed an Act prohibiting trawling within three miles of this coast. This is favourably received.
Above average.	"	"	Unfavourable.	
Below average.	"	"	Average.	
Above average.	"	"	Fairly good.	
"	"	"	Favourable.	

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PORT ERIN -	*Trawling* - -	Hake, ray, maids, skate, &c.	All the year	1st class, 6	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings -	1st June to 1st Oct.	1st „ 10 2nd „ 2	
	Line fishing -	Cod - -	Nov. to April	2nd „ 12	2nd class, 12 3rd „ 8
	Trammels -	Cod and variety of small fish.	Summer	3rd „ 2	
	Pots - - -	Crabs and lobsters.	All the year	3rd „ 6	
PEEL - -	*Trawling*— Deep sea -	Ray, haddock, maids, witches, conger, whiting, and plaice.	All the year	1st class, 6 2nd „ 3	
	Drift net fishing -	Herrings -	12th May to 20th Sept.	1st „ 136 2nd „ 28	1st class, 138 2nd „ 44 3rd „ 12
	Line fishing -	Cod, ling, and conger.	All the year	1st „ 2 2nd „ 5 3rd „ 12	
	Pots - - -	Crabs and lobsters.	20th June to 30th Sept.	3rd „ 2	
RAMSEY -	*Trawling*— Deep sea -	Soles, plaice, turbot, skate.	All the year	1st class, 7	
	Drift net fishing -	Herrings -	End of March to Sept.	1st „ 7	
		Mackerel -	July to Sept.	2nd „ 17	1st class, 7 2nd „ 17 3rd „ 4
	Line fishing - -	Cod, haddock	All the year	2nd „ 1	
	Pots - - -	Whelks - -	All the year	2nd „ 1	
		Crabs, lobsters	June to Aug.	3rd „ 4	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1894 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1894.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Below average.	Unsettled.	While prosecuting the fishing from this harbour the weather during the cod season proved unsuitable. The quantity of fish taken has been about average, but it has not been realising previous prices, except shell fish.
Below average.	"	"	Good.	Only during the summer season have prices been fairly good.
Average	"	"	Changeable, not favourable.	The fishing, generally speaking at the port has not been successful.
Below average.	"	"		
Above average.	"	Average	Fairly good.	
Below average.	Average	Average	The weather during the summer season was good, but during the months of October and November only fair, and December very stormy, this has unfavourably affected the fishing.	The quantity of fish landed at Peel during 1894 has been below that of 1893; this appears to have been caused by the weather not being so favourable in 1894 as in the previous year.
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.		
Above average.	Average	Above average.	Weather stormy; fish plentiful when boats could get out.	The weather during the last three months has been rather stormy.
"	"	Average	Good.	Herring more plentiful than last year.]
"	"	"	Fair.	Mackerel plentiful.
Average	Below average.	"	Stormy.]	Fish plentiful when boats could get out.
"	Average	—		Whelks only caught for bait.
Below average.	"	Average	Fair.	Crabs and lobsters rather scarce.

APPENDIX N.

LIST OF SPECIAL REPORTS BY THE INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The following is a list of the various special printed Reports (other than Annual Reports) by the Inspectors of Fisheries (England and Wales) on Inquiries relating to Sea Fisheries.

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
1	21 Dec. 1874.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on an inquiry into the affairs of the **Herne Bay Oyster** Fishery Company.	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper, No.17 (1) 1875.
2	9 Aug. 1875.	Report by Mr. Frank Buckland, Inspector of Salmon Fisheries on the **Fisheries of Norfolk**, especially Crabs, Lobsters, Herrings, and the Broads.	Printed in House of Commons Paper, No. 428, 1875.
3	8 Feb. 1876.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole on an Inquiry held by him at Herne Bay, by Order of the Board of Trade, under the Provisions of the Sea Fisheries Acts, to inquire into the manner in which the **Herne Bay, Hampton and Reculver Oyster Fishery** Company are cultivating the Oyster Grounds within the limits of the Fishery granted to them by the Herne Bay Fishery Act, 1864.	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper, No. 65, 1876. *See also* No. 10 (*infra*).
4	1 March 1877.	Reports by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the **Crab and Lobster Fisheries** of England and Wales, and (in conjunction with Mr. Archibald Young, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries) of Scotland.	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2766.] 1877.
5	17 July 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the use of **dynamite** for killing fish.	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 1819.] 1877.
6	1 March 1878.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries, in conjunction with Mr. Archibald Young, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries, on the **Herring Fisheries of Scotland.**	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 1979.] 1878.
7	1 Sept. 1879.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the **Sea Fisheries of England and Wales.**	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2449.] 1879.
8	1 Dec. 1879	Report by Mr. F. Buckland and Mr. S. Walpole, the Inspectors appointed by the Board of Trade to hold an Inquiry respecting an **Application** made under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, for an **Order** restricting the taking of **Crabs and Lobsters** on a Portion of the Coast of **Norfolk.**	Printed in House of Commons Paper, No. 70, 1880. *See also* No. 11 (*infra*).

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
9	31 Dec. 1880.	Report of Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on the destruction of Fish at **Billingsgate** in consequence of the alleged inadequate accommodation at Billingsgate Market.	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper. No. 335, 1881.
10	24 Aug. 1881.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole on an Inquiry held by him at Herne Bay, by Order of the Board of Trade, under the Provisions of the Sea Fisheries Acts, to inquire into the Manner in which the **Herne Bay, Hampton, and Reculver Oyster Fishery** Company are cultivating the Oyster Grounds within the Limits of that Portion of the Fishery granted to them by the Herne Bay Fishery Act, 1864, which remained vested in them in July 1881.	Printed in House of Commons Paper, No. 4, 1882. *See also* No. 3 (*supra*).
11	25 Jan. 1883.	Report by Mr. T. H. Huxley, the Inspector appointed by the Board of Trade to hold an inquiry respecting an **Application** made under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, for the **Renewal of an Order** restricting the taking of **Crabs and Lobsters** on a Portion of the Coast of **Norfolk**.	Printed in House of Commons Paper, No. 44, 1883. *See also* No. 8 (*supra*).
12	13 May 1887.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, respecting the **Lobster Fisheries** of **Bognor** and **Selsey**.	Reprinted in 2nd Annual Report of Inspector (p. 29).
13	21 Dec. 1887.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, respecting the **Sea Fisheries** of **South Wales**.	Ditto. (p. 31).
14	17 April 1888.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on the **Injury** alleged to be caused to the **Fisheries** by the Deposit of **Rubbish** in the **Estuary** of the River **Thames**.	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 5394.] 1888.
15	22 June 1888.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on the **Trawl Fishing** carried on by **Irish** Vessels, with reference to the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts, 1883 and 1887.	Reprinted in 3rd Annual Report of Inspector (p. 37).
16	30 Nov. 1888.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on the alleged **Illtreatment** of **Scotch Fishermen** at **Lowestoft**.	Ditto. (p. 43).
17	25 June 1889.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on **Herrings** imported from **Norway** and **Sweden**.	Reprinted in 4th Annual Report of Inspector (p. 116).
18	23 Jan. 1890.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, with respect to the **Oyster** and **Mussel Fishery** comprised in the **Ramsholt** Fishery Order, 1884.	Reprinted in 5th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 53).

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
19	30 April 1890.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, with respect to the **Oyster** and **Mussel Fishery** under the **Bosham** Fishery Order, 1873.	Reprinted in 5th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 55).
20	5 May 1890.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, with respect to the **Oyster** and **Mussel Fishery** comprised in the **Emsworth Channel** Fishery Order, 1871.	Ditto. (p. 61).
21	23 June 1890.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into the **Byelaws** made by the Southampton Harbour Board regulating certain **Methods of Fishing** within the Port of **Southampton.**	Ditto. (p. 45).
22	7 July 1890.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into **Objections** to the **Draft Order** for the creation of the **Glamorgan Sea Fisheries District.**	Ditto. (p. 64).
23	7 July 1890.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on Inquiries into **Certain Proposed Alterations** of the **Draft Order** for the creation of the **Lancashire Sea Fisheries District.**	Ditto. (p. 49).
24	7 July 1890.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into an **Objection** to the **Draft Order** for the creation of the **North - Eastern Sea Fisheries District.**	Ditto. (p. 51).
25	16 March 1891.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, with respect to the **Oyster** and **Mussel Fishery** under the **Swansea** Fishery Order, 1871, as amended by the Swansea Fishery Order, 1883.	Ditto. (p. 66).
26	14 March 1891.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the **Northumberland** Local Fisheries Committee prohibiting **Trawling.**	Reprinted in 6th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 49).
27	22 May 1891.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on Inquiries into certain **Byelaws** made by the **Lancashire** Local Fisheries Committee.	Ditto. (p. 51).
28	30 May 1891.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries on inquiries with respect to the "**Blackwater (Essex) Oyster** Fishery Order, 1868," and the "**Tollesbury and Mersea (Blackwater)** Fishery Order, 1878"; and to certain **Byelaws** made by the **Tollesbury and Mersea Oyster Fishery** Company, Limited.	Ditto. (p. 55).
29	8 July 1891.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on Inquiries into a **Byelaw** made by the **North - Eastern** Local Fisheries Committee prohibiting **Trawling.**	Ditto. (p. 13).

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
30	11 July 1891.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain **Byelaws** made by the **Tees** Salmon Conservators under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888.	Reprinted in 6th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 65).
31	7 March 1892.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into an **Objection** to the **Draft Order** for the creation of the **Milford Haven Sea Fisheries District.**	Ditto. (p. 67).
32	8 March 1892.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry with respect to a **proposed Order** amending the **Swansea Fishery Order, 1871.**	Ditto. (p. 69).
33	12 March 1892.	Report by Mr. A. D. Berrington, Chief Inspector of Fisheries, on Inquiries into **Objections** to the **Draft Order** for the creation of a **Sea Fisheries District** on the **Coasts of Devon and Dorset.**	Ditto. (p. 70)
34	25 June 1892.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Investigation into the working of certain **Byelaws** in the **Lancashire Sea Fisheries District.**	Reprinted in 7th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 38).
35	13 October 1892.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into **Objections** to the **Draft Order** for the creation of the **Sussex Sea Fisheries District.**	Ditto. (p. 44).
36	2 March 1893.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain **Byelaws** made by the **Devon** Local Fisheries Committee.	Reprinted in 8th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 30.)
37	30 June 1893.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain **Byelaws** made by the **Lancashire** Local Fisheries Committee.	Ditto. (p. 34).
38	28 October 1893.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into **Objections** to the **Draft Order** for the creation of the **Eastern Sea Fisheries District.**	Ditto. (p. 38).
39	12 May 1894.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into an **Objection** to the **Draft Order** for the variation of the Order creating the **Lancashire Sea Fisheries District.**	Reprinted in 9th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 30).
40	13 October 1894.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry with respect to certain **Byelaws** made by the **Eastern** Local Fisheries Committee.	Ditto. (p. 31).

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,

FOR

1894.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1895.

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Dublin Castle,
17th June, 1895

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1894.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. Harrel

The Secretary,
Office of Irish Fisheries,
Dublin Castle.

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND, FOR 1894.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON,
BARON HOUGHTON, K.P., P.C.,
&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, in conformity with section 112 of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap 106, to submit our Report for the year 1894, being the 26th since the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland have been placed under the superintendence of this Department.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

Vessels, Men, and Boys.

We find that 6,524 vessels and boats were actually engaged in the Sea Fisheries in 1894, as compared with 6,579 in 1893. This shows a decrease of 55. Ten of these occurred amongst the 1st class, thirty-six amongst the 2nd, and nine amongst the 3rd class boats. There were 23,618 men and 1,225 boys employed, showing a decrease on the previous year of 383 men, and an increase of ten boys. Of the vessels 377 were first class, 2,644 second class, and 3,503 third class. Details are given in the Appendix No. 2, page 84.

IRISH BOATS ATTENDING THE SCOTCH FISHERY, &c.

The following number of boats left Ireland during 1894 for other Fisheries:—

From Arklow—13 First Class and 6 Second Class boats attended the Scotch Herring Fishery. From Newcastle (Co. Down) 12 men, and from Annalong (Co. Down) 50 men were engaged in Scotch boats at the Scotch Herring Fishery

CASUALTIES.

Unhappily the list of casualties to fishermen and their boats on the Irish coast for the twelve months ending 30th September, 1894, was very heavy as compared with the previous year.

The number of men and boys who lost their lives while actually engaged in fishing work was no *less* than 29, as compared with 5 for the previous year. The number who lost their lives while conveying seaweed, provisions, materials, &c., and when engaged on other work not immediately connected with fishing, was 8.

The number of first-class boats lost was 2, the number of second class boats 1, and the number of third class boats 2. Two boats were also destroyed while not actually engaged in fishing.

The following are the particulars of some of the casualties, as furnished by the Coast guards :—

On the Arthurstown Guard a man was drowned from the boat striking the rocks under Broom Head, it being supposed he fell asleep while bringing the boat from Dunmore to Passage East by himself.

Off Kinsale, on the 24th April, 1894, a man was washed overboard while the crew were hauling their nets.

On the Castletownsend Guard, on the 3rd June, 1894, a boy named James Donovan, aged 17 years, was drowned from the boat *Eileen Oge*. He was on board on the night of the 2nd of June, but was missed next morning. The harbour was dragged and the body discovered. The boat was lying at anchor at the time.

On the Union Hall Guard, on 12th September, a collision occurred between the *Vive* and the *Isoline*. The *Vive* was damaged to the extent of about £30.

Off Baltimore, the *Florence* of Kilkeel went down with all hands, 9 in number, in the great gale of April 25th.

On the Lawrence Cove Guard, on the 11th of November, 1893, three fishermen were employed to take cattle to Castletown, and when returning at night in a small boat they were capsized and drowned between Castletown and Lawrence Cove.

On the Ballydonegan Guard, on the 12th of February, 1894, a man was washed off the rocks at Tranamon, while engaged in picking up wrecked timber

On the same Guard, during the month of July, 1894, a third-class boat, the *Mary*, was broken by the storm and high sea while lying on the beach.

On the Smerwick Guard, on the 11th of May, 1894, a canoe was fishing four miles seaward off Brandon Creek ; the weather became foggy and rough ; the lugger *Statesman* took the canoe in tow, but the canoe struck the lugger and sank : the crew were saved.

On the Dingle Guard, on the 15th of February, 1894, a fisherman was knocked overboard by the boom of the trawler *Rambler* and was lost.

On the same Guard, on the night of the 28th of November, 1893, a fisherman fell over Brandon Pier while the tide was out. He was found dead. A light on the pier is much needed.

On the Blacksod Point Guard, on the 19th December, 1893, Anthony Keane (Anthony), in company with his daughter was returning from Duvillaun to his home on Inniskea

South, in the boat *St John*; when about midway a gale suddenly sprang up from W.N.W., and blew with terrific force, blowing them away in the direction of Bullsmouth, off which place they were supposed to have been drowned, as their bodies were picked up near that locality.

On the same Guard, on the 10th March, 1894, two men, named Anthony Meenaghan and Michael Monaghan, were going from North Inniskea to their home on South Inniskea, in the canoe *St. Dominick*, and got caught in the surf off Rasheen. The canoe was capsized, and both the occupants were thrown out and drowned.

On the Belderrig Guard, in September, 1894, a fisherman lost his life by a yawl upsetting on Rossport Bar; the remainder of the crew were picked up by other boats and saved.

On the Ball Hill Guard, on December 12th, 1893, James Keenan went from Donegal to fish in the channel between Mountcharles Pier and the Hassans; while trawling his boat struck a piece of wreckage which stove her in; he then beached and patched her up, after which he proceeded for Donegal in tow of his son's boat; they had not been long under weigh when the damaged boat sank, and this man was drowned. His boat has been picked up.

A first class boat belonging to Leestone Guard was capsized off Kinsale in March, during a heavy squall. Seven men and one boy were lost.

In February a second class boat belonging to same Guard, and 6 men, were lost while returning from the fishing grounds.

STATISTICS OF FISH (EXCLUDING SALMON) LANDED.

According to the returns we have received from those places around Ireland from which we have been able to obtain information, the total quantity of fish (excluding shell-fish) captured in 1894, was 835,919 cwts., valued at £267,894. In 1893 the corresponding figures were 780,965 cwts., and £290,518. The former therefore shows an increase of 54,954 cwts., but a decrease of £22,624. The following figures will show at a glance a comparison of the takes on the different coasts during the two years:—

		Cwts.	Value.
			£
North Coast,	1894,	36,579	9,523
„	1893,	41,184	10,447
East Coast,	1894,	126,640	68,167
„	1893,	126,082	70,799
South Coast,	1894,	410,983	110,143
„	1893,	333,162	110,489
West Coast,	1894,	261,717	80,061
„	1893,	280,537	98,783

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was about 6*s.* 5*d.* as compared with 7*s.* 5*d.* in the previous year.

Turbot.—The total capture in 1894 was 1,370 cwts., valued at £5,345; of this the North Coast is responsible for 21 cwts.; the East, for 787 cwts.; the South, 86 cwts.; and the West, 476 cwts. In the previous year the total capture was 1,465 cwts., valued at £5,210.

The average price in 1894 was £3 18*s.* 0*d.* per cwt., and in 1893, £3 11*s.* 1½*d.* per cwt.

Soles.—The total capture of soles in 1894 was 2,513 cwts., valued at £10,972. Of this the North Coast yielded 49 cwts.; the East, 1,073 cwts.; the South, 427 cwts.; and the West 964 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 2,719 cwts., and the total value £9,117.

The average price in 1894 was £4 7*s.* 4*d.* per cwt., and in 1893, £3 7*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.

Herrings.—The total capture of herrings in 1894 was 98,960 cwts., valued at £24,795. Of this the North Coast yielded 25,578 cwts.; the East, 29,311; the South, 25,139; and the West, 18,932 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 105,606 cwts., and the total value £30,952.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 5*s.* 0*d.* per cwt., and in 1893, 5*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.

Cod.—The total capture of cod in 1894 was 40,262 cwts., valued at £18,517. Of this the North Coast yielded 1,074 cwts; the East, 22,793 cwts.; the South, 4,376 cwts; and the West, 12,019 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 41,664 cwts., and the total value £18,873.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 9*s.* 2*d.*, and in 1893, 9*s.* 1*d.*

Ling.—The total capture of ling in 1894 was 25,890 cwts., valued at £9,459. Of this the North Coast yielded 1,710 cwts.; the East, 7,469 cwts.; the South, 5,331 cwts.; and the West 11,380 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 17,775, valued at £7,603.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 7*s.* 4*d.*, and in 1893, 8*s.* 7*d.*

Haddock.—The total capture of haddock in 1894 was 28,468 cwts., valued at £17,429. Of this the North Coast yielded 1,373 cwts.; the East, 24,871 cwts.; the South, 538 cwts.; and the West, 1,686 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 22,104 cwts., and the total value £14,401.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 12*s.* 3*d.*, and in 1893, 13*s.* 0*d.*

Whiting.—The total capture of whiting in 1894 was 13,602 cwts., valued at £6,131. Of this the North Coast yielded 94 cwts.; the East, 8,822 cwts.; the South, 852 cwts.; and the West, 3,834 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 16,898 cwts., and the total value £7,634.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 9*s.* 0*d.*, and in 1893, 9*s.* 1*d.*

Sprats.—The total capture of sprats in 1894 was 5,522 cwts., valued at £860, the whole of which was taken on the South Coast.

In the previous year the total capture was 1,914 cwts., and the total value was £212.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 3*s.* 1*d.*, and in 1893, 2*s.* 3*d.*

Mackerel.—The total capture of mackerel in 1894 was 507,077 cwts., valued at £133,522. Of this the North Coast yielded 413 cwts.; the East, 4,773 cwts.; the South, 323,225 cwts.; and the West, 178,666 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 467,560 cwts., valued at £152,512.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 5*s.* 3*d.*, and in 1893, 6*s.* 6*d.*

Hake.—The total capture of hake in 1894 was 44,636 cwts., valued at £15,551. Of this the East Coast yielded 2,090 cwts.; the South, 33,210 cwts.; and the West, 9,336 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 38,973 cwts., and the total value £15,508.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 7*s.* 0*d.*, and in 1893, 8*s.* 0*d.*

Other kinds (not shell fish).—The total capture in 1894 was 67,619 cwts., valued at £25,313. Of this the North Coast yielded 6,267 cwts.; the East Coast, 24,651 cwts.; the South, 12,277, and the West, 24,424 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 64,287 cwts., and the total value £28,496.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 7*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1893, 8*s.* 10*d.*

LOANS.

We received during the year 151 applications from 198 persons for loans amounting to £4,222 18*s.* 0*d.* Of these we recommended 103 to 140 persons, to the amount of £2,496 18*s.* 0*d.* The sum actually issued during the year was £1,884 16*s.* 6*d.*

Amongst the larger loans recommended by us were the following:—

County Dublin, £700 and £230 for purchasing trawlers; £140 for purchasing trawler and gear, and repairing trawler; £90 for repairing boat and buying gear, and £75 for repairing boat.

County Down, £110 was recommended for the purchase of a boat and gear, and £90 for buying share in a boat and gear.

County Galway, £60 and £30 recommended to enable boats to be repaired, and gear to be obtained, and a boat to be built.

County Londonderry, £40 for purchase of a boat.

County Sligo, £80 for purchase of gear.

County Waterford, £30 for purchase of a boat and sails.

According to a statement received from the Board of Works, the total advanced up to the 31st December, 1894, out of the £20,000 reserved under the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891, for administration by us, was £7,634 11*s.* 4*d.*, for which promissory notes (to cover principal and interest) for £8,250 6*s.* 5*d.* were signed by the borrowers. The repayments to same date were £2,714 16*s.* 2*d.*; the outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity, £5,316 2*s* 0*d.*; and the arrears, £219 8*s.* 3*d.*

At the beginning of the year the fund consisted of £17,000 in Government Stock; £333 12*s.* 9*d.* cash, and outstanding promissory notes, £4,903 14*s.* 3*d.*, while at the termination thereof the amount in Government Stock remained unaltered, the cash was £300 17*s.* 4*d.*, and the outstanding promissory notes were £5,535 10*s.* 3*d.*

The particulars relating to the different counties will be found in the appendix, pages 136 to 139.

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

In our report for the year 1885 we gave returns to the following effect:

1. The sums allocated from the Sea Fisheries Fund of £250,000, granted by the Act 46 and 47 Vic. c. 26, out of the Irish Church Fund, for the purposes of such works in the several counties.

2. A list of the applications received for grants for constructing such works.

3. The particular piers or harbours on which grants were recommended, together with the amounts of the estimates for such works, and the sources from which such amounts were to be made up.

4. The works recommended, the estimates for such, the amount of the contracts where contractors had been obtained, the date for completion of work, and the date completed.

5. The counties from which cash contributions were received towards certain works, the grants and the loans sanctioned to complete the engineer's estimate.

6. The counties from which no cash contributions were received, and the amounts of the grants and loans sanctioned to make up engineer's estimate.

7. A summary showing the total estimates for works recommended, and the manner in which these amounts were provided by cash contributions, grants, and loans, after reserving out of the £250,000 a sum of £20,000 for expenses; and a summary of the allocation of the fund of £250,000

We continue Return No. 3, with additional particulars received from the Board of Works, made up to the 31st March, 1895. See Appendix No. 14, page 140.

SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY.

The Spring Fishing Season of 1894 was characterized by stormy weather alternating with calms, which is always unfavourable for the steady prosecution of the industry. The worst storms occurred on the 16th and 24th of April, the latter, owing to its suddenness and long continuance, was particularly disastrous both to life and property.

One boat, the *Florence* of Kilkeel, when running before the gale, was swamped off the entrance of Baltimore Harbour, with the loss of all hands. In other cases men were washed overboard when trying to save their nets, and numerous narrow escapes are recorded.

On the whole, the season was not a good one, but at Kinsale there was a remarkable revival of the trade, Baltimore being not far behind.

The capture at Kinsale amounted to no less than 56,647 boxes, while from Baltimore, 54,803 boxes were despatched, but owing to the heavy fishing not commencing until the prices had fallen to a low figure, the money realized by the fishermen was not at all in proportion to the extent of the capture.

On the West Coast the stormy weather made itself most severely felt, and the fishing was very unequal. Thus the shore boats did almost nothing off Valentia and Cahersiveen, while at Smerwick, though the canoe fishing was usually poor, on one night, the 15th of April, an immense capture was effected—60,000 fish being landed at Smerwick, and 30,000 at the adjacent Brandon Creek, where a new landing place and approach road have recently been built by the Congested Districts Board. This capture taxed the carrying powers of the Tralee and Dingle Light Railway to the utmost. The total amount carried by this Railway during the season from Dingle was 11,175 boxes.

The railways have gradually, owing to their new extensions, been coming more into a share of the fish traffic. At Kinsale, the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway Company purchased and sold locally a cargo of ice which they stored in a hulk hired for the purpose, so that their customers might not be dependent on the large fish factors, who had in their employment seven steamers for direct transit to Milford and Fleetwood. From Baltimore 5,659 boxes were despatched by rail. At Valentia, a store was constructed at the terminus of the Great

Southern and Western Railway, where fish were iced and despatched.

From Fenit, where 31,913 boxes were landed, almost all went by rail; while from Galway the Arran Island fish was all taken by the Midland Great Western Railway.

On the Clare coast the fishing was the worst for many years.

At Westport, a new departure was made by two hookers with crews from Murrisk in Clew Bay being fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing. They fished a few nights off Innishboffin, and took some thousands of mackerel, which were sold locally.

A few boxes were landed at Keel (Achill) and Teelin, Co. Donegal, in April.

In June, shoals of mackerel seem to have found their way all around the Irish coast. Thus at Ardglass, in the County of Down, 249 boxes were landed during that month. A few were also captured at Dunmore East.

On the South Coast, chiefly at Queenstown, a large number of small mackerel were landed, and sold locally at low prices: they were captured in herring nets.

The total numbers of Irish, English, Scotch, Manx, and French boats engaged in the spring fishery were as follows:—

Irish, 1st class, . . .	215
„ 2nd „ . . .	140
„ 3rd „ . . .	783
English, ...	32
Scotch, ...	4
Manx, ...	207
French . „ . . .	95

For table showing particulars of the fishing carried on at the different places round the coast, see Appendix No. 3, page 87.

AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHERY

The capture of mackerel in the autumn of 1894 was in or about the same as that of 1893. The amount landed being about 12,000 tons. The fish came all round the coast of Ireland and were caught in considerable numbers in places where but few were caught in other years.

The schools which came around the east coast were as usual composed of small-sized fish, and were disposed of fresh in the local markets.

The mackerel fishing on the west coast, which was temporarily stopped by the December gales, re-opened in the fine frosty weather after Christmas, and in January and February of the present year no less than 8,469 cwts. were captured on the coasts of West Cork, Kerry, and Clare. Some of these fish fetched

high prices in the English markets to which they were despatched by rail.

It is now a well understood fact that the favourite localities for the shoals of autumn mackerel are close to shore where the cliffs are high and steep and with a northern aspect. In the deep indentations of the Kerry coast and that of West Cork this is specially noticeable, the boats from the north shores of the bays having to cross to the south in order to prosecute the fishing while those on the south shore of the bay, *i.e.*, where the land *faces* north, are more favourably situated. In seeking new centres for this important industry this fact should be borne in mind.

The year 1893 was a good fishing season on the west coast. Curers were energetic, and low prices prevailed in America. The amount cured exceeded the demand, and many firms who had cured mackerel in the west of Cork and Kerry were compelled to allow hundreds of barrels to stand over unsold, hoping for better prices in 1894.

This naturally led to curers being somewhat over cautious when the curing season began in 1894, and at first it seemed that the fishermen should be content to work for very low prices.

But in America the Wilson Tariff Bill became law, reducing the import duty on Irish pickled mackerel by 50 cents per barrel. The price also improved. The barrels of fish which had stood over for a year quickly found their way across the Atlantic, and in the end of the season it seemed as if the curers could not obtain enough fish to meet their wants, and prices, which in West Cork and Kerry commenced below 4*s.* per hundred, bounded up until 16*s.* and 17*s.* were being paid before the season closed There was keen competition between buyers in most districts. The weather was continuously fine. It was therefore a very good season for the fishermen engaged.

Reports received from merchants on the other side of the Atlantic on the quality of the fish sent across are very satisfactory, as the following quotation from one of them will show:—"The quality has been uniformly good, and all are willing to testify to the evidence of greater care exercised in the curing, packing, and the general condition in which the goods arrived."

Curing was carried on in all available ports and creeks from Kinsale to Tralee Bay; and a little was done on the coast of Clare, at the Arran Islands, and the West Coast of Mayo. Those districts, of which Castletown Bere, Valentia, and Dingle are respectively the centres, were, as usual, the chief seats of the industry.

For further particulars see Appendix No. 4, page 87A.

Foreign Markets.

Owing to the gloomy prospects of the export trade to America at the close of 1893 it seemed important that some attempt should be made to find other markets for pickled mackerel. We therefore applied to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign

Affairs to cause inquiries to be made in all the principal ports and cities on the continent of Europe, and also in South America, as to whether any opening existed for such a trade. Through the agency of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies similar inquiries were made in South Africa, Australia, &c.

The reports received, while very full and explicit, showed but little hope of success, without, at all events, a serious loss until the commodity became known and valued as it is in the United States. A circular containing the more important heads of the information received, with notes on the various customs duties, and the names of continental firms who would be in the best position to take the matter up was printed and issued by us to all the curers who work on the Irish coast (see copy in Appendix No. 5, page 88).

The Congested Districts Board, owing to the greater portion of the trade being carried on in the districts scheduled as congested, determined to test some of these markets by the experiment, and despatched 79 barrels to a number of selected firms on the continent of Europe.

The prices realized in the northern continental ports were about the same as those for the best "crown full" Scotch herrings. The duty was however higher

The low price of herrings militated against the trade in an article which was hitherto unknown in the market. It seems that the buyers who took the mackerel were chiefly from the interior, and their intention was to smoke them before offering them to their customers. From Genoa, the merchant to whom the consignment was made reports that the style of cure was quite unsuited to the taste of the people, and he offers to make suggestions as to the style of cure best suited to the Italian market, if any curer desires to persevere in this trade. Those sent, arrived in good order, but were disposed of at 16*s.* per barrel.

Destruction of Unmarketable Fish.

From various quarters reports have been received that in capturing mackerel in the seines large numbers of fish, too small for curing for the foreign markets, are brought to land and left as refuse on the shore. There are great practical difficulties in the way of preventing this taking place. In other countries some use is made of fish offal for the manufacture of manure, and we should like to hear of some capitalists taking this matter up.*

* The Inspectors, having been called on to make a By-Law determining the size of mesh in mackerel seines, recently held a series of inquiries, with the result that it seemed to be impossible to make such a By-Law without seriously hampering the industry.

Railways and the Mackerel Fisheries.

The importance of Railway development to the fish trade is well demonstrated in the case of mackerel.

Thus the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway, serving as it does the important fishing centres of Kinsale, Baltimore, and, less directly, Berehaven, carried during the past year 1,768 tons of mackerel.

The Fenit and Tralee extensions carried 1,084 tons, and the Dingle Light Railway 625 tons. Most of this fish ultimately found its way on to the Great Southern and Western System for conveyance to the English markets.

In addition to above 1,322 tons were placed directly on the trucks of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company at their recently opened stations of Caherciveen and Valentia Harbour.

The Midland Great Western Railway also carried 230 tons of mackerel, caught off the Arran Islands, to Dublin from Galway.

HERRING FISHERY.

Taking a general view of the herring fisheries of 1894 the returns show, when compared with 1893, a falling off of over 6,600 cwts., and a value of over £6,000. Of this falling off, the failure of the herring fishing in Galway Bay must account for 4,000 cwts., the previous year in the same locality having been a specially good one.

The Clew Bay fishing was unsatisfactory, as was also that in Sheephaven and Ventry. Kilkeel, on the east coast, showed a falling off of over 4,000 cwts. The decline, which it is to be hoped is only a temporary one, is more remarkable on account of the uniformly fine weather which prevailed in the autumn and up to the December gales, and also because in some localities a take considerably in excess of that in 1893 is recorded.

The places where a great increase may be noticed are three in number, viz.:—Kinsale, Killybegs, and the Guidore division, which latter includes various creeks where fishing is carried on.

The great take of 17,441 cwts. of herrings at Kinsale was made chiefly in the spring by Scotch boats. The catch in 1893, when taken with that of a portion of the fleet which fished out of Queenstown in that year, being only 14,073.

At Killybegs, where no herrings were returned for 1893, a take of 4,398 cwts. was made in 1894. This result was owing to a fleet of 34 first class boats from Arklow and the Isle of Man having been induced to try the herring fishing in Donegal Bay. They fished from September 1 to November 25. At first

great swarms of dog-fish rendered the experiment a failure; it was near the close of the period that the best takes were made.

The very fine autumn weather proved favourable to the herring fishing on N. W. Donegal, and an increase of about 7,000 cwts. is recorded, which is to some extent due to 2 first-class boats from Arklow having been engaged to experiment in the fishing off this coast by the Congested Districts Board, and also by the stimulus given to the fishing by the curing stations which have been established by the same department. Thus the take in the Guidore district rose from 13,761 cwts. in 1893 to 20,513 cwts. in 1894. Besides those of the Congested Districts Board, curing stations have been opened in this district by two local firms. The herrings cured were of a very fine quality.

For further particulars see Appendices Nos. 6, 7, and 8, pages 96 to 105.

LONG-LINE FISHING.

The returns from the Coastguards of the number of vessels employed in long-line fishing off the Irish Coast during the year 1894 show that there has been a considerable increase as compared with 1893, the number being first-class boats sixty-six, as compared with fifty-four in 1893; second-class boats, 922, as compared with 750 in 1893; and third-class boats 1,240, as compared with 921 in 1893.

The men engaged in this method of fishing were also engaged, in nearly every instance, in other methods of fishing, and only resorted to long-line fishing at certain periods of the year. In many instances the Coastguard report that the fishermen have small holdings of land, and when the fishing is slack they work their farms, some of them being in the habit of going to Scotland as labourers. It is evident any returns of the number of men fishing in this way would be deceptive. The fish chiefly taken by the long lines are cod and ling.

The following are the numbers of boats engaged in long line fishing on the several Coastguard Divisions :—

—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Kingstown,	17	24	17
Wicklow,	—	16	22
Wexford,	—	6	—
Waterford,	—	10	6
Youghal,	—	27	13
Queenstown,	—	8	3
Kinsale,	22	22	43
Skibbereen,	19	85	44
Castletown,	—	8	10
Valentia,	—	5	66

Numbers of Boats engaged in Long-Line Fishing, &c.—*con.*

—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Dingle,	—	1	133
Ballyheigue,	1	2	36
Seafield,	—		100
Galway,	—	125	140
Clifden,	—	42	107
Keel,	—	—	70
Belmullet,	—	—	32
Ballycastle, Killala,	—	—	28
Pullendiva,	—	2	9
Sligo,	—	5	49
Killybegs,	—	32	62
Guidore,	—	65	184
Rathmullen,	—	102	46
Moville,	—	99	—
Ballycastle, Antrim,	—	50	—
Carrickfergus,	—	29	4
Strangford,	—	—	—
Donaghadee,	—	21	5
Newcastle,	—	55	4
Dundalk,	—	61	—
Malahide,	7	18	2

BEAM TRAWLING.

Trawling in Ireland during 1894, was practically carried on under the same conditions, and to the same extent, as in 1893. There were altogether 259 sailing boats, 921 men, and 77 boys engaged in it. Of the boats 10 were over 50 tons, 43 between 40 and 50 tons, 19 between 30 and 40 tons, 30 between 20 and 30 tons, 37 between 10 and 20 tons, and 120 under 10 tons. With the exception of 2 vessels that work from Bantry, and 1 that works in the Shannon estuary, steam trawling is not carried on regularly from Irish Ports. Most of the bays and inshore waters are protected from this mode of fishing.

The friction between trawlers and other classes of fishers was very slight indeed in 1894. This is attributable in some degree to the regulations made from time to time by this Department.

The capture is generally reported as an average one in quantity However, from Wexford coast and from Cork Harbour a falling off in the size of soles and plaice is reported, while in Donegal Bay and along parts of the East Coast, the plaice were found to be smaller than heretofore.

This mode of fishing was the subject of special investigation in the localities indicated in the following paragraphs.

Bantry Bay.—Restrictions on trawling in Bantry Bay have been in force since 1858 and 1861. The lines mentioned in the

old by-laws did not clearly define the areas within which it was sought to prohibit this mode of fishing. It was consequently difficult to enforce the law, and we therefore held an inquiry into the matter in May, 1894. As a result we repealed the old by-laws, and in lieu thereof enacted that trawling be prohibited—

1st. At all times in that part of the Bay inside a line from Crowdy Point to Carrigskye Rock, and from the latter to Reenavanny Point, and also inside the bar between Whiddy Island and the mainland.

2nd. At all times in the narrow western entrance to Berehaven.

3rd. In the night time, inside a line drawn from Sheep's Head to Doonbeg Head, and continued to the Perch, at entrance of Castletown Harbour.

These regulations were approved on the 26th October, 1894.

Kenmare Bay.—The complaint that trawling in Kenmare Bay was injurious, and led to loss of gear of other fishermen, at certain times of the year, was inquired into by us at Kenmare on the 5th May, 1894, in consequence of which we found it necessary to prohibit trawling from September to December (inclusive) between two straight lines (*a*) from the Western Point of Rossdohan Island to the Western Point of the entrance of Kilmakilloge Harbour and (*b*) from Lackeen Point to Boat Cove. The by-law has been in force since 26th October last.

Galway Bay.—The by-law referred to in our last report prohibiting trawling during the first three months of each year in Galway Bay, inside a line from the Quay at Barna to the Martello Tower on Finvarra Point, was approved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council on the 22nd June, 1894.

Lacken Bay.—Considerable friction existed between Rathlacken men and those from Enniscrone and Kilcummin, in consequence of the visits of the latter to Lacken Bay for the purpose of trawling. We inquired into the circumstances of the case in June last, and made a by-law, which was approved on the 26th October, 1894, prohibiting trawling inside a line from Kilcummin to Creevagh, at all times except during the months of June and July.

Steam trawling had already been prohibited within that area.

Donegal Bay.—A memorial praying that steam trawling be prohibited in part of Donegal Bay was inquired into by us at Killybegs, Donegal, and Bundoran, in September last, and as a result we made a by-law proposing to prohibit trawling at all times in that part of the Bay to the eastward of an imaginary line drawn from St. John's Point to the Coastguard Station at Mullaghmore, and to prohibit it during the months from September to February (inclusive) in the entire Bay.

The by-law has been submitted for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, and will have no force pending such approval. Any person who feels aggrieved by its proposals has the right of appeal.*

Sheephaven Bay.—A by-law was in force for a period of three years regulating steam trawling in this Bay; it expired in 1894, and we came to the conclusion that it was desirable to make its provisions permanent. We did so by by-law dated 2nd July, 1894, which was approved on 26th of October following. The substance of the by-law will be found in the Appendix No. 10.

Belfast Lough.—The by-law referred to in our last report regulating trawling in Belfast Lough was approved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, on the 26th October, 1894. The substance thereof will be found in the Appendix No. 10.

Starting from Dublin, and going southwards, the following will give an idea of the industry in the different localities around the coast.

The principal Irish fleet works from Dublin. It consisted in 1894 of fifty-three sailing boats of from twenty-eight to sixty tons measurement, and was manned by 172 men and forty-nine boys. Ten of the boats were over fifty tons, thirty-five between forty and fifty tons, seven between thirty and forty tons, and one of twenty-eight tons. There were also three small boats of from three to five tons. They trawl all the year, weather permitting. Their general take was an average one. It was landed principally at Skerries, Kingstown, and Dublin, and disposed of in the Dublin market, to which it was conveyed by train and carts. The sizes of the fish were fair, and were not noticed to be smaller than usual. These boats work the East Coast off-shore waters from County Wexford to County Down and do not fish within territorial limits. The want of safe anchorage at Ringsend is very severely felt. On return from the week's fishing the boats are in certain winds, almost without any protection. From eight to fourteen large steam trawlers from South Shields, Milford, Liverpool, and Douglas, were observed working off this coast during the year. Some of their fish was landed locally; the balance in English ports. No disputes occurred between the fishermen in the district.

From Wicklow, Arklow, and Courtown, eighteen boats, ninety-eight men, and two boys worked, generally in territorial waters, during part of the year. Four of the boats were between ten and twenty tons measurement, and fourteen under ten tons. They fitted out also for other classes of fishing. The foregoing eighteen boats landed and sold their fish locally. The take showed a falling off. The different kinds however were of a fair size. There were no disputes among the fishermen. The bar at Courtown is a hindrance to boats getting in and out.

Thirteen sailing boats (eleven under ten tons and two between ten and twenty tons), and manned by forty-five men, trawled out of Wexford, throughout the year. Their take showed a falling off in quantity; and the soles and plaice were much smaller than last

* Since approved of.

year. It was landed and sold locally. Trawling took place here in territorial waters. From one to five steam trawlers were occasionally observed off Ballyteige Bay at a distance of from six to ten miles. The ports from which the vessels hailed are not known. Some of the local boats also fish long lines in winter.

Dunmore is an important trawling station, there being seven boats (six of them between thirty and forty tons, and one over forty tons), and twenty-five men and two boys, engaged in the industry. They follow it throughout the year along the coast outside the territorial limit. The take showed a falling off in quantity so far as plaice and hake were concerned. It was landed and sold in Dunmore East. A great number of steam trawlers were observed at different times of the year.

In Waterford Harbour thirty-six boats (thirty-five of them under ten tons measurement), with 112 men and eight boys, trawled after the close of the salmon season until December. Their take was landed locally, and sold in Waterford. The fish were scarce in the river, but the sizes were fair.

Off Helvick Head, both inside and outside the territorial limit, about fourteen large steam trawlers worked during February and March. The average measurement appeared to be about 100 tons. The ports from which they hailed are not known.

Ten small vessels (four and a half to nine tons), with twenty men, worked throughout the year inside Cork Harbour, from East Ferry. The weather during most of the year was not of a character suitable to their work, and consequently their take was below the average. It was landed in Queenstown and sent by train to Cork market for sale. The plaice and sole were smaller in size than formerly, but the sizes of the other fish were fair, having regard to the ordinary dimensions of the different kinds. There were not any local disputes with the trawlers.

At Baltimore there were two sailing trawlers (nineteen and thirty tons respectively), worked by ten men during January, February, August, and December, about six miles off the coast. They fitted out for the mackerel fishing in the season. Their capture is reported as having been an average one, and the different kinds of fish were of a fair size. It was landed at Baltimore, and sent to England for sale.

From Schull two sailing boats (twenty and twenty-five tons), with eight men, trawled in the bays and channels between Sheep Head and Cape Clear, within territorial waters, from April to December. Their take was landed and sold at Schull. It showed a slight increase on that of last year. The sizes of the different kinds were fair. These boats fitted out for the mackerel fishing also.

A Manx sailing trawler fished in Dunmanus and Ballydevlin Bays this year.

From Bantry two steam trawlers work about Bantry Bay, and along the adjoining coasts, during part of the year. The steamers are of thirty-seven and thirty-five tons (gross) respectively. Eleven men are employed on them. They also fitted out for the spring

mackerel fishery. One of the steam trawlers is registered at Leith. Their general take was an average one, and the sizes were fair. It was landed in Bantry and Castletown, and was sold there and in Cork. There was trawling here within the three-mile limit—sometimes very close in shore—and this gave rise to some objection on the part of other fishermen.

From Laurence's Cove a five-ton boat, with three men, also worked in Bantry Bay, off and on from September to February. She also fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing. Her take by trawl was an average one. Part was sold locally, and part sent from Bantry to Manchester. The fish were of fair size. The trawling was within the three-mile limit.

In the Kenmare river two sailing boats (of twenty-five tons and fourteen tons respectively), manned by six men, worked from Rossmore Island to Cod Head, within the three-mile limit—one of them from May to September, and the other all the year. Their take was an average one, and the fish were of a fair size. It was landed locally, and sold in Dublin.

An Isle of Man trawler worked from Rossdohan to Cod Head in March last.

Dingle, after Dublin, is the most important trawling port. There are twenty-one sailing boats, one of eighteen tons, seventeen between twenty and thirty tons, one of thirty-five, one of thirty-six, and one of forty-one tons. Eighty-four men are employed in them. They work in Dingle, Ballinskelligs, and other bays, and around that part of the coast, both inside and outside the three-mile limit. They also worked Smerwick Harbour for the first time, which gave rise to some objection. Two of them fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing as well, and eight for the autumn herring season. The others trawled throughout the year. Their take was an average one in quantity and size. It was generally landed locally and sold in Dublin and in inland towns.

In the Shannon estuary a steam yacht of about sixty tons trawled in August and September last. She brought her fish to Limerick for sale.

On the northern side of the estuary of the Shannon from Cappagh two sailing boats, of under ten tons each, were worked occasionally by six men during the winter months, between Kilcredane and Scattery Island. The quantity taken was below the average, but the sizes did not show a diminution. The fish was sent to Limerick by river steamer and sold there. One of these sailing boats fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing.

From Galway twelve sailing craft worked about the bay, manned by forty-six men and fourteen boys. Six of them were between forty and fifty tons measurement; four between thirty and forty tons; and two between twenty and thirty tons. They worked all the year at trawling. The take was landed at Galway and sent by rail to Dublin market. It was an average one as to size. It is stated that the quantity of fish in Galway Bay showed an increase.

A sailing boat of over twenty-eight tons, with five men, started trawling this year from Greatman's Bay. She had been at the spring mackerel fishing. She appears to be doing well at trawling. Her fish was landed at Galway, and sent to Dublin.

A few steam trawlers (about eighty tons each) were observed outside the Aran Islands during the winter and early spring months.

Three sailing boats, hailing from Murrisk (two of thirteen and one of seventeen tons), and twelve men, trawled between Clare Island and Inishgort (occasionally in territorial waters), from March onwards, but were much interfered with by the rough weather. Their take was sold locally. At intervals in calm weather these boats were engaged in other fishing.

In Blacksod Bay nine steam trawlers from ports in Great Britain fished during the month of April. One of them trawled for a few hours in June. They did not land their fish in Ireland.

Four small sailing craft, of from three to eight tons measurement, with eleven men and two boys, trawled off Mullaghmore, Bundoran, Kildoney, and Streedagh, from June to September. Their capture, which was sold in Mullaghmore, was an average one, and the different kinds of fish were of a fair size.

In Donegal Bay four small sailing boats (three under ten tons, and one between ten and twenty tons), with eleven men, trawled from May to October. The quantity taken was about the average, but the size of the plaice was much smaller than formerly. The capture was sold in Dublin and Liverpool. Six Hull steam trawlers fished in the Bay in August and September. They carried their fish to Milford Haven and Hull. The quality of their take was very good.

In Lough Swilly four sailing boats (twelve and thirteen tons), with twelve men, trawled throughout the year. The take was an average one in all respects. Part of it was landed and sold in Buncrana, and the remainder despatched thence by train for sale in Londonderry, Dublin, Belfast and Liverpool.

From Larne Harbour, two small boats of three tons each were worked by four men in the Lough, occasionally between October and December. They also fish with long lines for cod and ling at times during the remainder of the year. When fishing is not sufficiently remunerative they engage in other occupations. Their take was rather below the average. It was landed and sold locally. The sizes were fair.

From Carrickfergus, twelve sailing boats (average five tons each), with thirty-six men, trawled in Belfast Lough and along the Antrim coast, between April and December. They fitted out also for oyster fishing. Their take was about the average. It was landed locally, and sent to Liverpool for sale. The sizes of the different kinds of fish did not show any decline.

Off the County Down Coast, from Rockport to Kinnegar, a sailing boat of twelve tons, worked by three men, trawled between September and April. The take showed an increase in flat fish.

It was landed locally. Part of it was sold in Holywood, and the remainder in Liverpool (by train to Belfast—thence by steamer). The sizes were fair.

Off Bangor and neighbourhood (Co. Down) eighteen small sailing craft (all under ten tons) were worked by thirty-nine men during part of the year. They fitted out as pleasure boats during summer, and also dredged for mussels. Their take was an average one in quantity, but the plaice were smaller in size. It was landed and partly sold locally, the remainder being sent by train to Belfast for sale. Trawling took place in this neighbourhood within territorial waters.

In Ballyhalbert Bay four sailing boats (fourteen, eighteen, twenty-five, and twenty-six tons respectively) gave employment to thirty men, who trawled there during part of the year. They fitted out for other fishing at other times. Their capture was sent for sale, by car and rail, to Belfast. It was an average one in quantity, and the sizes were fair.

Twelve sailing craft worked from Mackimmon along the County Down coast, from October to April. Five of them were under ten tons, six between ten and twenty tons, and one over twenty tons. Sixty men were employed in them. They fit out at other times for the herring fishery. Their take by trawl, which was landed locally, and sent to Liverpool and Belfast for sale, showed an increase in quantity, and the fish were of a fair size. The men suffer at Mackimmon from want of landing accommodation. In fine weather they land their fish in small boats on an open beach, but when the weather is any way bad, they must land it at either Ballyhalbert or Ardglass.

Illegal trawling was observed for a few nights in Dundalk Bay, which is closed against this mode of fishing.

From Clogher Head, two sailing boats of twenty-two and twenty-three tons respectively, worked by ten men, trawled from one to ten miles off land from July to September. The fish was landed at Clogher Head and sold in Drogheda, to which it was conveyed by car. The plaice showed a falling off in size.

Nine sailing boats (seventeen to nineteen tons on an average), and forty-nine men, trawled from Balbriggan. They did not follow any other class of fishing. Their take, which was landed locally, was an average one, and the sizes, although fair, showed a falling off in regard to plaice. The fish was sent for sale to Dublin by rail.

A Skerries boat (nineteen tons), with four men, trawled off this coast all the year. Her take was sold in the Dublin markets, to which it was sent by train. It showed a falling off in quantity, and the size of the plaice was smaller than usual.

OTTER TRAWLING.

Otter trawling (as distinguished from beam trawling) is carried on here and there around the Irish Coast in inshore waters. During 1894 about 715 men and a few boys were engaged in it, not exclusively, however. At times they followed different classes of fishing, or attended to other occupations on land. The numbers of boats were—25 first class, 182 second (including 1 steam yacht), and 42 third class.

This mode of fishing is mostly in favour about the mouth of and outside Lough Foyle, and eastward thence along the northern coast. From Moville and Greencastle 142 men worked sixty-three boats, from Portrush forty-three men worked eighteen boats, and from Port Ballintoy twenty-four men worked eight boats. Along the south coast, about Helvick Head and Youghal, ninety-eight men otter trawled in twenty boats during part of the year, while from Castletownsend and Union Hall 111 men worked at intervals in fourteen boats. A few boats fish with otter trawls in Clew Bay. In Donegal Bay forty-eight men and eighteen boats were engaged from May to October.

The following will indicate the extent of the industry in the various localities :—

In the River Liffey a second-class boat trawled occasionally.

One second-class boat with two men trawled from November to March over the Bannow Bar. It made about £4. The men pursue hand lining at other times. They have no other occupation.

Six second-class boats with sixteen men trawled more or less all the year in Fethard and Baginbun Bays. Each boat made about £30. Some of the young fishermen ship in merchant vessels during the winter months. Plots of ground require the attention of some men while not engaged in fishing.

Two second-class boats with seven men and one boy trawled in Waterford Harbour at times, and earned while at this work about 12s. a week for each boat. They also followed other kinds of fishing.

Eighteen second-class boats with eighty-eight men trawled along part of the south coast off Dungarvan during the year and earned about £6 a week each boat. The men were also engaged at times in trammel net and long-line fishing.

One first and one second-class boat with ten men from Youghal trawled between Ram Head and Capel Island and seaward, after the salmon fishing ended.

Ballycotton.—One first and three second-class boats and seventeen men worked from January till October. The men also pursued other kinds of fishing. Each boat earned about £50.

Six first-class boats with twenty-four men from Kinsale and Cork Harbour worked from April to December from entrance of Cork Harbour to Cape Clear. They do not pursue any other class of fishing. Each boat earned about £6 a week.

Two first-class boats with six men and two boys worked in Courtmacsherry Bay—one of them generally throughout the year and the other fitted for the spring mackerel fishery. At other times some of the men are on the Naval Reserve Drill, and others in yachts.

Union Hall.—Six first-class boats and fifty-four men trawled from September to March. The men alsogo mackerel fishing. When not fishing they work as labourers. Each boat earned about £50.

Castletownsend.—Seven first and one second-class boats, and fifty-seven men worked at intervals. The latter also pursued other kinds of fishing, and when not fishing, worked as labourers. The average take of each boat valued about £16.

Schull.—One second-class boat and four men trawled from October to March. The men also attended the Spring Mackerel fishery. The boat made about £3 per week at trawling.

Roundstone.—Six second-class boats and eighteen men worked principally in winter, and in fine weather. They pursued other kinds of fishing, and when not so engaged they were farming and kelp making.

Clifden.—Two second-class boats and six men trawled from October to March. They were also engaged in spillet fishing. When not fishing they were farming and kelp making.

Cleggan.—One steam yacht and two men worked from February to October off and on.

Rosmoney.—Five second-class boats, five third-class boats and thirty men trawled now and then from March on during year in Clew Bay. They also followed long-line, herring, and mackerel fishing. When not engaged fishing they farmed. Each boat earned from £35 to £45 at otter trawling.

Kilcummin.—Three third-class boats and six men worked from May to August, in Lacken, Killala and Rathfran Bays. Each boat earned about £20. They followed other kinds of fishing, and when not so engaged attended to their farms.

Ross.—One third-class boat and three men worked on a few occasions in June, July, and August, in Killala Bay. They made about £5 each boat. They also followed long-line fishing, and when not so engaged worked as labourers.

Enniscrone.—Six second-class and thirteen third-class boats, with thirty-eight men, trawled from April to August in Killala and Lacken bays. They also followed other fishing.

Raghley.—One first, four second, and one third class boats and sixteen men worked from May to October. They attended the herring fishery during the season. When not fishing they worked on land, mended their nets, and made kelp. Each boat earned about £34 at trawling.

Mullaghmore.—Three second, four third-class boats, and eleven men, trawled from July to September off Mullaghmore. They followed other fishing, and when not so engaged farmed, repaired boats, gear and nets. Each boat earned about £10 at trawling.

Ballyshannon.—One second-class and five third-class boats, with twelve men, trawled from March to December off Ballyshannon Bar. They followed other kinds of fishing. At otter trawling each boat earned about £9.

Ball Hill.—Nine second, nine third-class boats, and forty-eight men, worked from May to October in Donegal Bay. Some of the men followed other kinds of fishing. They were also engaged farming.

Greencastle.—Seventeen second-class boats and thirty-four men trawled from March to June off Back Strand, Magilligan Point, and in Lough Foyle. They also followed line and salmon fishing when not trawling. Most of them farm when not fishing. Each boat earned about £10 at trawling.

Moville.—Fifty-six second-class boats and 108 men trawled nearly all year round inside Lough Foyle, and in fine weather between Magilligan Strand and Tun's Bank. The greater number of the men are solely engaged in fishing. They earned about £30 per boat at trawling.

Portrush.—One first-class boat, twenty-four second-class boats, and fifty-eight men, trawled from Lough Foyle to Curran Point from March to November. They were solely engaged in fishing, and earned about £40 per boat at trawling.

Port Ballintoy.—Eight second-class boats and twenty-four men trawled from August to October inclusive between Bengore Head and Sheep Island. They were solely engaged in fishing and earned about £40 per boat.

Cushendall.—Three second-class boats, one third-class boat, and nine men, worked during February and March and from August to October from Bay Chapel to Red Bay Pier. They also followed line fishing, and when not fishing farmed. They earned about £5 per boat at trawling.

Glenarm.—Two second-class boats and four men trawled during January, February, September, and October in Carnlough Bay. They also followed long-line, crab, and lobster fishing. When not fishing they were employed as pilots and manned pleasure boats during summer. Each boat earned about £10 at trawling.

Carrickfergus.—One second-class boat and three men trawled from April to December, inclusive, at entrance to Lough. They also followed beam trawling and dredging. They were solely engaged in fishing and earn about £4 per week.

LOBSTERS.

The Coastguard returns for the year 1894 are somewhat more favourable than those of the year 1893. It is of course not safe to rely on these figures as absolutely correct, and in some instances in both years allowance has to be made for lobsters which were not returned by the Coastguard in numbers but in weight. In both years also a number of lobsters which were actually captured off the Irish coast were not landed in Ireland, but were taken direct from the fishing boats by steamer to the English market. A comparison of the figures as given herein will, however, show that the various districts in both years present very similar proportions, the large takes being in almost every instance confined to the same localities in which they occurred in the previous year. The entire number of lobsters taken in 1894 was 1,041,000, as compared with 828,000 in 1893.

Taking in detail the various Coastguard returns commencing at Kingstown and travelling south we find the following results:—

Kingstown.—Numbers captured, 3,786, as against 7,557 in 1893. They were sold locally and in the Dublin markets, average price about 12*s.* a dozen.

Wicklow.—Numbers captured, 108, as against 414 in 1893; sold locally at average price of 12*s.* a dozen.

Wexford.—Numbers captured, 9,894, as against 6,466 in 1893. The majority of these were sent by steamer to Liverpool at a price of 8*d.* per pound alive and 4*d.* per pound dead.

Waterford.—Numbers captured, 14,049, as against 16,793 in 1893. These were sold chiefly in Waterford at an average price of between 8*s.* and 12*s.* per dozen.

Youghal.—Numbers captured, 5,646, as compared with 1,652 in 1893. These lobsters were taken from the boats every fortnight by a large smack which took them to the English market. Average price from 6*d.* to 1*s.* according to size.

Queenstown.—Numbers captured, 1,234, as compared with 3,006 in 1893. Most of the lobsters were sold locally at about 12*s.* per dozen.

Kinsale.—Numbers captured, 12,819, as compared with 11,994 in 1893. The Coastguard reports that large quantities are captured here by strange boats which visit the place for fishing and very seldom enter the harbour. These boats seem to take them chiefly to Queenstown and Baltimore. The average price of those sold at Kinsale was about 6*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

Skibbereen.—The number captured was 62,507, as compared with 90,924 in 1893. These lobsters were chiefly sold at Baltimore or taken away by a lobster cutter. The price was about 6*s.* 6*d.* a dozen.

Castletown.—The number captured was 6,420, as compared with 4,345 in 1893. The majority of these lobsters were sent to England. The fishermen complain of the lobster fishing failing on part of the guards of this station, partially owing to English boats usually employed in taking them away having failed to supply the local fishermen with pots, and also that the price offered was not sufficient to recompense the people engaged for time and labour. The only people who fished were those who had a small supply of pots of their own making, and others who had some left from last season. The average price was 6*s.* to 7*s.* per dozen.

Valentia.—The numbers captured were 14,796, as compared with 11,466 in 1893. The lobsters were sold locally, and to the lobster smack for conveyance to Southampton. The average price was from 6*s.* to 8*s.* per dozen.

Dingle.—The numbers captured were 13,688, as compared with 28,500 in 1893. These lobsters were chiefly conveyed by rail to the Dublin market. The prices varied from 8*s.* per dozen to 15*s.* per dozen.

Ballyheigue.—The numbers captured were 1,440, as compared with 3,120 in 1893; they were sold in Tralee at about 6*s.* per dozen.

Seafield.—The numbers captured were 2,395, as compared with 5,970 in 1893. The returns for 1894 are not perfect. The lobsters seem to have been mostly sold at Kilkee at a price of about 6*s.* per dozen.

(Up to the present the returns round the southern and western portion of the coast show a falling off in the number of lobsters captured as compared with 1893, but the returns from the northern and north-western stations show a steady and substantial increase.)

Galway.—The numbers captured were 115,920, as against 99,000 in 1893. Of these 36,000 were sent direct to the London markets, the remainder sold to persons buying for the other English markets; the average price was about 4*s.* per dozen.

Clifden.—The number captured was 332,560, as against 237,876 in 1893. The majority of these were sold to the lobster vessels (tank-boats) for the London and Dublin markets. These vessels take as many as 18,000 lobsters in a trip. The average price from 5*s.* to 6*s.* a dozen. Complaints were made by the fishermen of the lowness of the price.

Keel (*Achill Island*).—The numbers reported as captured were only 960 as against 3,840 in 1893, this return, however, only deals with lobsters captured by Clare Island boats. It is probable a much larger quantity were captured. The price was 6*s.* per dozen.

Belmullet.—The number captured was 78,000, as compared with 60,000 in 1893. These lobsters were caught by fishermen

from other places, the local fishermen not having the means for taking them. The price was from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per dozen.

Ballycastle.—The numbers captured were 4,520, as against 7,906 in 1893. These returns are, however, admittedly incomplete. The distance which has to be traversed before arriving at the train causes numbers of them to arrive dead in the market. The price averages from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per dozen. They are chiefly sent to the Dublin market.

Pullendiva.—The numbers were 1,806, as against 2,224 in 1893. They were sent to the Dublin and London markets at an average price of from 7*s.* to 10*s.* per dozen.

Sligo.—The numbers captured were 13,205, as against 13,955 in 1893. They were sent to the Dublin market, and fetched a high price, as much as 30*s.* a dozen having been given, but the size was also exceptional—18 inches.

Killybegs.—The number captured was 84,026, as compared with 37,300 plus one ton weight of lobsters, in 1893. These were sent to the London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin markets at an average of from 6*s.* to 7*s.* per dozen.

Guidore.—The number captured was 68,208, as against 68,576 in 1893. These were sent to the Liverpool, London, and Manchester markets at the price of £3 15*s.* per 100 lobsters.

Rathmullen.—The number captured was 17,833, as against 14,246 in 1893. These were sent to the English markets at an average price of 8*s.* per dozen.

Moville.—The number captured was 50,350, as compared with 10,800 in 1893. These were sent to Liverpool and Glasgow at an average price of 8*s.* per dozen.

Ballycastle (*County Antrim*).—The number captured was 30,030, as against 15,116, plus 23 cwt. in 1893. These are chiefly shipped to Liverpool and London at a price of about 6*s.* to 7*s.* per dozen The fishermen complain that large numbers of the fish die on account of the long distance they have to be taken before getting to the market. If there was a small steamer trading along the coast it would greatly benefit them by saving the fish being so much knocked about.

Carrickfergus.—The number taken was 7,990, as compared with 4,882, plus 8½ cwt. in 1893. They were sent to Belfast and Manchester, and sold at from 8*d.* to 10*d.* per lb.

Strangford.—The number captured was 13,502, as against 8,764 in 1893. They were sold in the Belfast and English markets; average price 8*s.* per dozen. Complaints were made by the fishermen of length of transit to market.

Donaghadee.—The numbers captured were 31,640, as against 18,780, plus 1 cwt. in 1893. They were sent to the Liverpool and Belfast markets at an average price of 6*s.* to 8*s.* per dozen.

Newcastle.—The numbers captured were 3,212, as against 7,525 in 1893; they were sold in Belfast and the English markets at from 6*s.* to 10*s.* per dozen. Those which were sold locally fetched a higher price.

Dundalk.—The numbers captured were 19,568, as against 8,860 in 1893. They were sold locally, and in the English markets at an average price of 8*s.* to 9*s.* per doz.

Malahide.—The numbers captured were 19,114, as against 15,719 in 1893. These were sold in the Dublin market at an average price of 7*s.* per dozen. The method of packing where the regular tank vessels were not available, as off the North-west Coast, seems to have been in boxes with seaweed and heather. In some of the remote districts complaints were made of the number of fish lost by reason of the long transit on cars. Suggestions were made as to supplying a coasting steamer to pick up the lobsters and bring them to market, but it seems probable this would not pay, except where very large takes were made. The average size of the lobsters taken was from 10 to 13 inches. In some cases a very large class of lobster, from 16 to 18 inches, were captured, but they seem to have been rare, and fetched exceptional prices. No complaints are made generally of destruction of undersized lobsters.

The number of men and boys engaged in the capture of lobsters was 3,726, as against 3,300 in 1893, but of course many of these were fishermen who fished for other fish, and many of them really farmers, who in the summer took to lobster fishing.

OYSTERS.

Public Beds.

Commencing at Dublin and continuing in a southerly direction round the coast of Ireland, we find that the numbers of oysters (in hundreds) captured off the sections of the coast that correspond with the different divisions of coastguard are as follows. The divisions in which the capture was reported as "nil" are omitted.

On the Wicklow guards 13,032 hundred were taken.
On the Wexford guards 40,000 hundred were taken.
On the Waterford guards 7,200 hundred were taken.
On the Queenstown guards 10,100 hundred were taken.
On the Skibbereen guards 1 hundred were taken.
On the Valentia guards 15 hundred were taken.
On the Ballyheigue guards 247 hundred were taken.
On the Galway guards 3,692 hundred were taken.
On the Clifden guards 977 hundred were taken.
On the Moville guards 1,430 hundred were taken.
On the Carrickfergus guards 156 hundred were taken.
On the Donaghadee guards 136 hundred were taken.
On the Strangford guards 12 hundred were taken.

The total number of oysters reported as taken from public beds in Ireland is about 77,000 hundreds.

These returns must of course only be taken as approximately correct.

The number of men and boats are as follows; as compared with the numbers of last year it will be seen they show a decided increase both as to men and boats:—

In this year 744 men and boys were engaged in the oyster fisheries as against 607 in 1893.

Four first class boats were engaged in these fisheries as against two in 1893.

One hundred and seventeen second class boats as against ninety-three in 1893.

Eighty-nine third class boats as against eighty-one in 1893.

As regards the state of the various beds as to stock and cleanliness—the following are the reports of the Coastguard:—

In the Wicklow guards.—The beds situated inside of Arklow Banks between Ennereilly and Arklow Rock are clean, and the stock is reported fair. They are in the same condition as last year. Spatting has been observed during the season.

In the beds situated off Courtown Station and Rooney Point the stock is reported scarce, and the beds clean, but showing signs of decay. The spatting was moderate.

In the Wexford guards.—The beds situate S.E. of Rosslare Point are reported fairly well stocked and much cleaner than they were last year. They show signs of improving, but no spatting was observed.

In the Waterford guards.—The beds situate on the right side of the channel from the bar to Arthurstown Quay end show signs of decay No spatting was observed. The state of the stock is reported very poor.

In the Queenstown guards.—On the beds situate off Browns Island the stock is reported scarce, the condition good and showing a little improvement.

On the beds situate between Red Bank, off Horse Head, and Carrigloe, the stock is reported poor—the state fairly clean, but showing signs of decay. Very little spatting took place.

In the Skibbereen guards.—The old bed which is in the River Ilen is in a very bad state, the stock almost extinct. It shows signs of decay, and no spatting was observed.

On the Valentia guards.—The beds situate from Dinish Island to Kenmare are reported fairly clean and showing signs of improvement. Spatting was observed.

On the Ballyheigue guards.—The beds at Ballylongford are improving; those at Tarbert are not so good, not being so well worked. No spatting was observed.

On the Seafield guards.—The beds situate between Kilcredane and Scattery Island, also above Scattery Island, Poulnasherry Bay, and Clonderlaw Bay, are in a bad state—no improvement visible—apparently decaying—no spatting observed.

In the Galway guards.—The oyster bed in Kinvarra harbour is reported to be well stocked, clean, and showing signs of improvement. Spatting took place.

The beds in Tyrone Bay close to Claren Bridge show signs of improvement, and a good deal of spatting was observed during the season. The centre of the bed is reported full of sea grass.

In the Clifden guard.—In Ballinakill Bay the beds are reported to be in a good condition as to stock and cleanliness. Spatting has been observed on them.

The beds near Innisheany are reported to be very dirty, and silting, and generally in a state of decay. No spatting visible.

On the Moville guards.—The beds between Myroe and Longfield level, and near Redcastle, are reported to have a fair stock, and the cleanliness to be moderate, but they are not progressing. Spatting was observed.

On the Carrickfergus guards.—On the beds over Belfast Lough the oysters are scarce but the quality is good. The beds show signs of improvement. Spatting was observed.

On the Donaghadee guards.—There are no public beds, but a few oysters are found round the Lough; they are getting scarce and decreasing. No spatting observed.

On the Strangford guards.—Oysters are taken through the Lough in small numbers in different places. They are not so plentiful as formerly. No spatting observed.

The Coastguards do not report any case of capture of undersized oysters detected by them, but complaints have been made to the Inspectors of this practice on some of the Kerry beds, and they propose during the ensuing year to hold an enquiry into the matter, with a view to seeing what steps can be taken to put a stop to it.

Private Beds.

From such of the reports as we have received from owners and lessees of private beds, we find that about 40,000 hundreds of oysters were planted around Ireland in 1894, and about half that number taken off. The following are the numbers of oysters according to counties—Cork: planted, 704,000; lifted, 50,000. Kerry: planted, 20,000; lifted, 45,000. Galway: planted, 353,000; lifted, 422,000. Mayo: planted, 65,500; lifted, 26,000. Sligo: planted, 2,270,000; lifted, 368,800. Louth: planted and lifted, 1,479,350.

Further particulars are given in Appendices No. 1, page 82, and No. 12, page 130.

CRABS.

The returns received from the Coastguards would seem to point to a falling off in the number of crabs captured around the Irish Coast, this being especially observable in the Southern and Western Coasts. In this large district, as appears from several of the returns, a market for crabs is practically non-existent;

those caught by the fishermen when fishing for lobsters are used as bait, sometimes as food for the families of the local fishermen, and more often thrown into the sea as useless. Considering the facilities offered by the various new railroads in this district, and the proof of the valuable nature of the crab fishery on the North, North-west, and North-east Coasts, it is much to be regretted that this valuable fishery is neglected as it is.

Taking the coast line, as divided by provinces, we find in Connaught the largest number of crabs are taken, viz.:—336,000; these, however, come entirely from the Clifden Coastguard division, where the Coastguard reports :—

"Crabs are very numerous in all parts of the guards; the lobster fishermen inform me that they capture from six to eight thousand in each boat; as they cannot get sale for them a part is used for bait, the remainder thrown away."

The next province in number is Ulster—308,000 crabs.

The Guidore Coastguard division is responsible for nearly 100,000 of these, and the Ballycastle Coastguard division for about the same number.

In the province of Leinster the number taken was 155,000, of which no less than 141,000 were captured in the neighbourhood of Skerries, in the Malahide Division.

The province of Munster, with its great extent of sea coast extending from Waterford to Ballyvaughan, has the very disappointing total of 41,000.

The total number of crabs returned as taken during the year 1894 for all Ireland is 840,000 crabs, showing a decrease on the number returned last year of about 160,000. Although these returns are by no means an accurate representation of the entire capture, they are valuable as a comparison with the figures presented from the same sources of information last year.

Taking a general view of the coast, anything like a trade in crabs may be said to be non-existent on the immense line of coast from Dublin southwards, and all round the southern and western coasts until Guidore is reached. With regard to prices, in comparing those districts in which large captures are reported (which alone afford a real criterion of market value) we find that those captured near Skerries, which were chiefly disposed of in the Dublin Market, fetched an average price of 1½*d.* per crab.

The price obtained at Guidore, where the fish were sent to the English Markets (Liverpool, London, and Manchester), was at the same rate. This may be taken to be the average price of crabs when supplied to any of the large markets.

MUSSELS.

We estimate that the weight of the mussels taken this year was about 7,000 tons, that the value thereof was about £5,000, and that between 600 and 700 people were engaged picking them during part of the year. Most of the mussels were exported to England and Scotland. The following details,

although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the extent of the industry in different localities.

The following are the local details:—

About 56 tons of mussels were gathered in Wexford Harbour for export by steamer to Bristol and Liverpool. They fetched from £1 18*s.* to £2 17*s.* a ton—in all about £133. Fourteen persons gathered them between September and the end of April.

At Arthurstown (Co. Wexford), 30 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and Bristol. They fetched about £3 per ton—in all about £90. Twenty-six persons gathered them between September and March.

At Knockadoon (Co. Cork), about 25 cwts. were gathered by about forty people in August and September. They were all used as bait by the local fishermen.

At Cromane Point, 225 tons were gathered and exported to Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. They fetched 17*s.* 9*d.* per ton, which would amount to £200 in all. They were gathered by about sixty persons in January, February, March, October, and November.

From Derkmore (Co. Sligo), 68 tons were sent by cart and steamer to London and Liverpool. They fetched £3 per ton, which would amount in all to £204. Thirty persons gathered them from September to March.

From Ball Hill (Co. Donegal), about 20 tons were sent to Liverpool and Manchester. They fetched £2 per ton, which would produce the amount of £40 in all. About eighteen people were engaged gathering them from October to December.

At Moville, Lough Foyle, over 200 tons were gathered, part of which was exported to Glasgow at 10*s.* per ton. They were sent by the Scotch steamers from Londonderry. Large quantities are used by the local fishermen for baiting their lines. Eighteen boats, with three or four men in each, were engaged gathering them as they were required throughout the year.

At Carrickfergus, on Belfast Lough, 200 tons were gathered and exported to Scotland, by steamers from Belfast. They fetched 10*s.* per ton, which would amount to £100 in all, and were gathered by thirty persons from November to June.

At Whitehouse, on the north shore of the Lough, about 100 tons per week were dredged from January to June (both inclusive) and in September and October, and were exported to Glasgow at 10*s.* per ton. The total quantity exported would, therefore, be about 3,400 tons, and the amount realized about £1,700. About ninety people were employed dredging them on the bank at the north side of the new channel. Although dredged off Whitehouse, none of those exported were landed at that place, but in addition to the 3,400 tons exported, about 9 tons were gathered by hand by about forty persons at Whitehouse, where they were sold locally at 1*d.* per quart, or about £3 per ton. This would amount to about £27 for those locally sold.

At Bangor, also on Belfast Lough, ten boats, and twenty-two men, were engaged dredging them from September to May. Each boat took about 5 tons per week, which would amount to a total

of 1,950 tons. They were all exported to Glasgow, by steamers from Belfast at 10*s.* per ton, which would amount to £975 for the whole.

In Strangford Lough some of the local fishermen took a small quantity for bait for hand lines. It is stated that there are plenty of mussels in the Lough, but no sale for them.

From the neighbourhood of Omeath (Carlingford Lough), about 400 tons were taken; 300 tons of these were sent to Belfast, Liverpool, and Manchester. The price was 2*s.* per cwt. The remainder was sold locally at 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The entire proceeds would be about £850. The mussels were gathered throughout the year by about forty men and about 130 women and children. The mussels were not so plentiful at this place in 1894 as in the previous year, and they were also smaller in size.

From Dundalk Bay, about 200 bags, containing 1 cwt. each, were exported to Liverpool and Manchester. The price was 3*s.* 6*d.* per bag—in all about £35. The mussels were gathered by about twelve people in January, February, March, April, September, and October.

From Mouth of Boyne, about 26 tons per week were exported to Liverpool and Manchester, from 1st September until about middle of February, by the Drogheda steam boats. This would amount to about 624 tons in all. The price was £2 a ton, and the total amount realized would thus be £1,248. About twenty-six men, besides fifty or sixty women and girls, were employed gathering the mussels and putting them in bags.

COCKLES.

The numbers of persons who are returned by the Coastguard as finding employment picking cockles is not so great as last year. Then it was 500, while in 1894 only 371 persons were so employed. From the nature of the occupation, however, too much reliance cannot be placed on these figures. Many of those so employed are only occupied in cockle picking during a few weeks, while many others who sometimes do so are reported by the Coastguards as not included in these returns.

The amount of money realized by their sale is almost impossible to calculate—as the majority of cockles picked are consumed locally—very small quantities being exported.

The following are the local details on the several Coastguard stations where they are gathered:—

At Malahide about 1,000 gallons were gathered, the price fetched in the local market was 8*d.* per gallon.

From Dundalk about 210 gallons were exported to Manchester, 70 gallons being consumed locally the price for both classes being 6*d.* per gallon. At Dunany Point near Dundalk some 50 gallons were gathered for the local market.

At Strangford a few boys and women gathered cockles, but did not make a living out of them. None were exported.

At Carrickfergus 12,000 gallons were gathered, part of which was exported to Glasgow.

From Moville about 900 gallons were sent to Londonderry, Belfast, and Limavady, at about 2*d.* per gallon.

At Ballycastle (Mayo) about 12,800 gallons were gathered and sold locally at 3*d.* to 4*d.* per gallon.

At Belmullet the Coastguard report that cockles are very plentiful from the end of March to the end of July, but they are not gathered either for export or local sale.

At Ballyheigue about 500 gallons were gathered and sold locally.

At Dingle the Coastguard report that the poorer class of farmers and labourers gather them, and hawk them through the neighbouring villages. The price obtained was, uncooked, 2*d.* to 4*d.* per gallon, but cooked and clear of shell 3*d.* per pint. No regular fisherman follows this occupation, and no estimate can be formed of the amount taken.

At Valentia and Cromane Point about 140 gallons were gathered, and some of them were sent to Limerick.

At Waterford 4,040 gallons were gathered for local sale.

At Wexford about 400 gallons were gathered, all for local sale.

At Bannow 420 gallons were gathered for local sale.

At Clontarf 19,000 gallons were gathered for local sale at an average price of 8*d.* per gallon. At Ringsend 1,120 gallons for local sale at the same price.

PERIWINKLES.

We estimate that the weight of periwinkles taken this year was somewhere about 1,500 tons—that the value thereof was about £4,500—and that over 3,500 persons were engaged gathering them. They were mostly exported. The following details, although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the extent of the industry in different localities:—

At Bannow.—20 tons were gathered and exported to Bristol. They fetched about £1 12*s.* per ton, and were gathered by fourteen persons from April to September.

At Arthurstown.—About 2 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and Bristol. They fetched about £3 6*s.* per ton, and were gathered by twelve persons from September to April.

At Bonmahon.—About 76 tons were gathered and sent by carts to Dungarvan for export to Liverpool. They fetched about £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about eighteen persons, principally from December to April.

At Dungarvan.—About 37½ tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched £3 4*s.* per ton, and were gathered by five or six people throughout the year.

At Knockadoon.—About 2 tons were gathered and exported to English markets, *via* Youghal and Cork. They fetched 8*d.*, 9*d.*, and 10*d.* per gal. (10 lbs.), and were gathered by about twenty people from September to the end of the year.

At Ballycotton.—9 tons were gathered and exported to London and Birmingham. They fetched £2 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton, and were gathered by about eighteen people in August, September, and October.

At Ballycroneen.—About 27 cwts. were gathered by six persons from June to September, and sold locally, at about 6*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.

At East Ferry.—20 tons were gathered and exported to London and Liverpool. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by forty persons throughout the whole year, except June and July.

At Crosshaven.—About 15 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £3 2*s.* 8*d.* per ton, and were gathered by thirty persons throughout the year, except during July and August.

At Robert's Cove.—About 4 tons were gathered and exported to London *via* Cork. They were sold for £2 12*s.* per ton. They were gathered by six women from August to October.

At Old Head.—3¾ tons were gathered and sent by carts to Kinsale, whence they were exported to England. They fetched £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by ten persons in February, March, and October.

At Courtmacsherry.—10 tons 16 cwts. were gathered and exported to London *via* Milford. They fetched £2 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons, mostly women, throughout the year, except from May to August.

At Barry's Cove.—20 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £4 per ton, and were gathered by about thirty persons from April to September.

At Mill Cove.—About 2 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £3 to £4 per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons in April, May, June, September, and October.

At Baltimore.—4½ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by sixty persons in January, February, March, November, and December.

At Laurence Cove.—About 2 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £2 18*s.* to £3 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about fourteen persons in January, February, March, October, November, and December.

At Castletown.—21 tons 16 cwts. were gathered and exported to Liverpool and London. They fetched £4 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by twenty persons in February, March, and November.

At Ballycrovane.—70 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £3 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about sixty persons in January, February, March, April, November, and December.

At Lackeen Point.—About 3 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £2 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton, and were gathered by about forty-five persons from March to October.

At Waterville.—About 130 sacks were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about 7*s.* per bag, and were gathered by about twenty persons from September to March.

At Kells.—About 2¼ tons were gathered and exported to London, *via* Cork and Bristol. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by about thirty persons in January, and from September to December.

At Cromane Point.—10 tons 4 cwts. were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £2 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton, and were gathered by about one hundred persons in January, February, March, November, and December.

At Minard.—About 3 tons were gathered, 2 of which were exported to London and 1 ton sold locally. Those exported fetched from £4 to £5 per ton, and those sold locally from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. They were gathered by two families, comprising eight persons, in February, March, October, and November.

At Dingle.—About 20 tons were gathered and exported to England. They fetched £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons from January to April, and from September to December.

At Fenit.—50 tons were gathered and exported to England. They fetched about £3 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton, and were gathered by about sixty persons from January to April, and from September to December.

At Cashen River.—Although plentiful at this place none were gathered during the year.

At Tarbert.—About 2½ tons were gathered and exported to England. They fetched about £2 13*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about forty-five persons, chiefly from January to April and from September to December.

At Cappa.—About 250 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £3 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about 125 families from January to April, and from October to December,

At Kilcredane.—About 4¼ tons were gathered and exported to London and Liverpool. They fetched £4 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton, and were gathered by about twenty women from January to March, and from October to December.

At Ballyvaughan.—About 18 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £3 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about forty persons from April to September.

At North Arran Island.—About 1 ton was gathered and exported to England. It fetched about £7, and was gathered by three or four persons from August to October.

At Spiddal.—About 9 tons were gathered and carted to Galway, whence they were exported to London. They fetched about £3 per ton, and were gathered all the year round.

At Costello Bay.—About 95 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £3 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton, and were gathered by about 320 people all the year round.

At Roundstone.—80 tons were gathered and sent to London and Dublin. They fetched £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about 300 people, mostly children, who were occasionally employed from January to March, and from September to December.

At Cleggan.—5¾ tons were gathered and sent to Dublin. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by fifty-one children from October to May.

At Tully.—About 56 tons were gathered and principally exported to London—a small quantity being sent to Dublin. They fetched from £2 to £2 13*s.* per ton, and were gathered by 200 people—principally women and children—from October to March.

At Rosmoney.—About 90 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £3 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton, and were gathered by about 250 persons all through the year.

At Achilbeg.—About 90 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £1 6*s.* 8*d.* to £1 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton, and were gathered by about fifty women and boys from January to May, and from September to December.

At Bullsmouth.—About 85 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £4 per ton, and were gathered by about 300 persons throughout the year.

At Doohoma.—About 2½ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £4 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by twelve persons in March, April, and May.

At Blacksod Point, 8 tons were gathered and sent by hookers to Achill for transit to London. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by about forty women and children, principally during the summer months.

At Elly Bay.—About 30 tons were gathered and sent by boat to Achill, whence they were exported to London. They fetched £1 12*s.* per ton, and were gathered by 100 people from March to December inclusive.

At Belmullet, 80 tons were gathered, and sent by hookers to Westport, whence they were exported to London. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by about 140 people, principally during spring and summer.

At Belderig, County Mayo.—About 12 tons were gathered for

export. They fetched £2 8*s.* per ton, and were gathered by eighteen persons from December to March.

At Ross (Killala).—About 9 tons were gathered and sent to Ballina by cart, whence they were exported to England. They fetched about £2 2*s.* per ton, and were gathered by eight persons in August, September, and October.

At Pullocheny, 13 tons 7 cwt. were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £1 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton, and were gathered by about forty-five persons from January to April, and from September to December.

At Pullendiva, 44 tons were gathered and sent to Liverpool and Dublin. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by about forty-six persons from January to July, and from October to December.

At Derkmore, 24 tons were gathered and exported to London and Liverpool. They fetched £1 16*s.* 8*d.* per ton, and were gathered by thirty persons from March to August.

At Rosses Point, 20 tons were gathered and exported to London and Liverpool. They fetched £4 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by thirty women and children from September to May.

At Raghley, 22½ tons were gathered and exported to Scotland. They fetched £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons from April to November.

At Tribane, 10 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £2 12*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about forty persons from January to March, and from October to December.

At Rutland.—About 11 tons were gathered and exported to London, Manchester, &c. They fetched £3 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton, and were gathered by about twenty-one persons in August, September, and October.

At Innisbofin, 4½ tons were gathered and exported to London and Glasgow. They fetched £3 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by twenty people occasionally employed from February to October.

At Mulroy.—About 19 tons were gathered and exported to London, Liverpool, and Birmingham. They were gathered from April to December, and fetched £1 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton.

At Rathmullen.—About 2 tons were gathered and exported to London, Liverpool, and Manchester. They fetched £2 5*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about eleven women and children from April to September.

At Moville.—About 15 tons were gathered and exported to London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. They fetched £2 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton, and were gathered by thirty persons, including women and children, from February to May.

At Whitehouse.—About 6 tons 6 cwt. were gathered, all of which, except 6 cwt. exported to Liverpool and Fleetwood, were sold locally. They fetched about £3 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about forty people throughout the year.

At Marino.—About 8 cwt. were gathered and sold in Belfast. They fetched 4*s.* 8*d.* per cwt., and were gathered by about twelve persons in January and February, and from August to December.

At Bangor.—About 31 cwt. were gathered and sold locally. They fetched 4*s.* 8*d.* per cwt., and were gathered by nine women and six children in July, August, and September.

At Donaghadee.—About 21½ cwts. were gathered and exported to London. They fetched 5*s.* 7*d.* per cwt., and were gathered by a few boys, employed occasionally from September to May.

At Millisle.—About 6½ cwts. were gathered and sold locally. They fetched 4*s.* 10*d.* per cwt., and were gathered by about fifteen persons from June to September.

At Ballywalter.—About 15 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by twenty persons throughout the year, except during May, June, and July.

At Cloghy.—About 3½ tons were gathered and sent to Belfast. They fetched from £3 2*s.* to £3 18*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about thirteen persons from January to May, and from August to December.

At Tara.—About 2¾ tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and Glasgow. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by about thirty-two persons throughout the year, except during August and September.

At Ardglass, 7 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £3 11*s.* per ton, and were gathered by twelve persons from October to April.

At Killough.—About 12 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £6 13*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about fifteen persons throughout the year, except during June, July, and August.

At Tyrella.—About 2 tons 2 cwts. were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £5 per ton, and were gathered by about eight persons from March to September.

At Annalong, 10 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by fifteen girls throughout the year, except during August.

At Leestones.—About 10 tons were gathered and sent to London and Belfast. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by fifteen women and girls from March to July.

At Omeath.—About 2 tons were gathered and sent to Manchester and Belfast. They fetched £4 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton, and were gathered by about thirty persons, principally in March and April.

At Carlingford.—About 2 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £3 to £4 per ton, and were gathered by six persons from November to May.

At Dunany Point.—About 1½ tons were gathered and sold locally. They fetched 5*s.* per cwt., and were gathered by about thirteen persons, occasionally employed from February to July.

At Clogher Head.—About 20 cwts. were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per cwt., and were gathered by two families, comprising about ten persons in all, from February to April.

At Balbriggan.—About 10 cwts. were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched 4*s.* per cwt., and were gathered by about twelve persons in September and October.

At Skerries, 3 tons were gathered from February to August, and sent to Dublin for export. They were gathered by about twelve persons, who received £2 per ton for them.

At Loughshinney.—About 2½ tons were gathered and sent to Dublin. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by about thirty persons occasionally employed from March to June.

At Lambay Island, 6 cwts. were gathered in April and exported to Liverpool. They fetched 2*s.* per cwt.

SHRIMPS.

These fish are not captured as a rule round the Irish coast. The following are the only cases in which the coast-guard have reported that shrimps are taken :—

In the Ballycastle division, at the mouth of the Bann, some were taken, but not sold. They were used as bait for lines. Four persons are engaged in this fishing.

At Ballyshannon, shrimps are captured—about 2,700 quarts were taken. They were sold at an average price of 2*s.* per quart. Three persons are engaged in this fishing, which is carried on by loop nets in June, July, and August.

At Castletown, 120 boxes of shrimps were sent to market in Liverpool and London, weighing 2 cwt. each. The contract price paid per man per week by the buyers was 10*s.* Four persons were engaged in the fishing. The shrimps were captured in pots like lobster pots, during the summer months.

At Kinsale, 6 persons were engaged in the fishing for shrimps. Each took about 3 cwt. on an average. They were sold locally at an average price of 4*d.* per lb. They are captured with a shrimp trawl all the year round.

At East Ferry, in the Queenstown coast-guard division, about 2,000 lbs. of shrimps were taken and sold in Queenstown market at an average price of 8*d.* per lb. Four persons are engaged

in this fishing, which is carried on by hand net with pole at low spring tides from 1st July to 31st October.

At Crosshaven, about 31 cwt. of shrimps were taken and sold in Cork at an average price of 5*d.* per lb. Twenty-four persons are engaged in this fishing, which is carried on by shrimp trawls between May and November.

At Arthurstown, on the Waterford coastguard division, shrimps are reported to have been caught, but not for sale.

REPORTS OF DIVISIONAL OFFICERS OF COASTGUARD.

Wicklow Division.

The result of this year's fishing on the coast included in the Wicklow Division shows no improvement on last year's, with the exception of the herring fishing, which has been unusually good.

J. H. Corfe, Inspecting Commander.

Wexford Division.

There has been a falling off in the fishing on the parts of the coast exposed to the easterly winds, but at stations not so exposed it has been quite up to the average.

Wexford.—A decrease in all fishings, except oysters, of which there is an increase, but the prices obtained are less than last year.

Rosslare and Ballygeary.—A continuation of easterly winds has considerably interfered with the fishing industry.

Carnsore.—Principal fishing, lobsters, which has been fairly successful.

Kilmore.—The fishing all round fairly good, lobsters and crabs have improved.

Bar of Lough and Bannow.—The fishing at these two places is solely for own consumption, excepting cockles, which are hawked round the neighbouring villages, and periwinkles, which are mostly exported to Bristol.

Curracloe.—No fishing of any kind this year.

Morris Castle.—The fishing along this part of the coast is a thing of the past; boats rotten and unseaworthy.

Geo. Izat, Inspecting Commander.

Waterford Division.

Having only recently joined this division I have no remarks to offer, except as to the harbour for fishing boats at Fethard. This harbour is only available at half tide, being quite dry at low water. I think if better accommodation for the boats was provided, a better class of boat would be used on the local fisheries.

A. Blennerhassett, Inspecting Commander.

Queenstown Division.

The guards of this division from Garryvoe to Roche's Point, and from Weaver's Point to Minane river (25 miles in all), front the open sea. Those between Roche's Point and Weaver's Point, including most of the Roche's Point and Crosshaven guard and all the East Ferry guards, besides a considerable length of unguarded coast (49 miles in all), front unto Queenstown harbour, and most of the boats mentioned in the Roche's Point, East Ferry, and Crosshaven reports confine themselves chiefly to harbour fishing.

There is a decrease in the number of boats, chiefly in those of second class, and also in the number of men fishing in second class boats. The small amount of fishing carried on from Gyleen on Poor Head guard, chiefly by naval pensioners, seems to be languishing.

The Scotch boats noticed in last year's report did not return here for fishing purposes this year, though a few were seen going to the westward, and later returning.

Mackerel have been plentiful this summer, especially in September, in which month they came close in shore and were taken in large numbers by boatmen and pleasure seekers right up the harbour, as high as Queenstown and East Ferry.

There was a fair take of herring and sprats, but only about one-half the usual number of lobsters were taken at Ballycotton.

Robert H. Archer, Inspecting Commander.

Kinsale Division.

Herrings very plentiful, but prices low. Cod, Ling, and Haddock, fair.

Mackerel spring fishing an improvement on the previous year. Plenty of fish, prices low.

Mackerel autumn fishing, not much done. Hake, fairly good, money value about £4,000.

Whiting and sprats scarce.

A fair year on the whole.

Ronald Hall, Inspecting Commander.

Skibbereen Division.

The fishing off these guards has this year been disappointing. During the spring large quantities of mackerel were off the coast, few but local boats, however, fishing from ports in this division, the Manx and English boats being as a rule further west, where most fish were taken last year.

The system of fishing from ports where fish were most abundant the year previous is I think an error : the locality of the fish off the south and western portions of Ireland being very largely determined by the prevailing winds and weather

during the latter part of March and April; if hard east winds, fish go to leeward of the land, or to the west if mild or only light easterly or westerly winds, they are generally to be found off Kinsale and the southern ports in larger quantities than elsewhere.

The autumn fishing was bad, fish being rather hard to find, or else too close to the land.

The want of proper curing sheds and accommodation was as usual severely felt.

Hake and common fish have been taken in fair quantities, but fine fish have been scarce.

H. Warren, Inspecting Lieutenant.

Castletown Division.

The spring mackerel fishing commenced in this locality the 28th of March and ended the 18th of June, owing to buyers having previously all left for Kinsale and Baltimore.

The number of vessels employed during the season were 89 Irish, 55 French, 64 Manx, and 8 Scotch and English.

The fish caught by those vessels were transhipped to Milford and Fleetwood by steamers, iced in boxes, with the exception of French vessels whose fish were taken to France. The season was a fair one considering the number of vessels attending.

During the autumn mackerel fishing large numbers have been taken on the guards of Ballydonegan and Ballycrovane; other parts of the coast did but little. At Ballydonegan guards there are some new curing stations started. No serious damage occurred during the spring and autumn fishing.

From all returns I find the fishermen are very orderly, except in a few cases.

Wm. Allen, Divisional Officer.

Dingle Division.

Minard.—Very few mackerel or fish of any kind captured off the guards of this station, the present year being rather above the average of 1893.

Dingle.—Trawlers did very well this year. The quantity of the various kinds of fish captured being rather above the average of previous years.

Canoes with long lines caught large quantities of cod, hake, ling, conger, haddock, whiting, &c.

If the pier at Dingle was extended about 100 yards into deeper water, the large boats engaged in mackerel fishing, who at present sell the fish at Ventry and Smerwick, would bring it to Dingle, where a much better price would be obtained, being near a railway.

Ventry.—The spring and autumn mackerel and herring fishing was very much below the average of last year, both in quantity and quality.

Smerwick and Brandon—Very large quantities of mackerel were caught during the year, the autumn fishing being the best for many years.

Cod, ling, hake, conger, haddock, &c., were caught in large quantities during the year by the long line fishermen.

JAMES DONOVAN, Divisional Officer.

BALLYHEIGUE DIVISION.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to report for your information as regards the fishing of this portion of the coast. The general fishing has been of a nominal character this year. Shoals of herrings and mackerel have been observed in Ballyheigue Bay, but there are no proper boats, owing to there being no place of shelter. A pier would be a great benefit for shelter of fishing boats in Ballyheigue Bay.

EDWARD JOHNS, Divisional Officer.

SEAFIELD DIVISION.

Large quantities of mackerel, and very fine ones, were caught in Seafield neighbourhood, bought from the fishermen by buyers at 4*d.* per doz. for the Limerick market, and sent away from Kilmurry and Quilty stations. I am informed the buyers made scarcely 2*d.* per doz. profit.

RICHARD POLWHELE, Lieutenant, Divisional Officer.

GALWAY DIVISION.

It has been represented to me, on behalf of the fishermen, that great help would be given if a light of some description could be placed on Spiddal pier.

At present on dark nights during thick weather, they have to remain outside till daylight, owing to the dangerous approaches to the pier, which is the only shelter provided for them.

G. A. SMITH, Divisional Officer,

KEEL DIVISION.

In forwarding the fishery returns of this division for the year 1894, I most respectfully beg to report that large quantities of herring have been observed off Dooagh and Keel, from July up to the middle of October; the fish caught were of a very fine large quality, but very few men being left at home to catch them, nearly all being away in England harvesting.

Their boats and nets appear to me totally inadequate for the herring fishing. The fishermen appear very orderly.

C. H. SMITH, Divisional Officer.

Belmullet Division.

The numbers of vessels, men, and boys are practically the same as last year, except that a few are returned from Blacksod Point as being solely engaged, whereas none were then so returned.

The Stations worked under the Congested District Board have cured as follows :—

—	Cod.	Ling.	Glasson.	Mackerel.
Muingereena, ...	3,694	202	20	3 Barrels.
Inver, ...	1,876	15	3,207	—
S. Inishkea, . . .	664	13	103	—

Besides this, about 5,000 cod, ling, and glasson, 12,000 herrings, 19,000 pollock, and 500 haddock have been cured by the fishermen at their homes, and sold and consumed locally.

There are no first or second class boats in the division.

I have the honour to refer you to my report of last year; especially with reference to the lobster fishing and general industry.

The take of lobsters this year has been good, and the remarks I formerly made on the subject still apply.

There is no change in the general state of the fishing industry in the division. Another year's experience confirms the opinion which I then expressed, that the place is admirably adapted by nature to be the centre of a large industry, but that railway communication to Belmullet is required to develop it.

J. Nethery Hill, Lieutenant, Divisional Officer.

Ballycastle (Killala) Division.

There is not in this district much fishing as an industry, I believe on account of want of harbours or places of refuge in bad weather, and also the difficulty of transport to any large town or curing station.

Belderrig.—The best place for fishing purposes in this division. A pier built here would do much to encourage the fishermen of the place, and would make a decent harbour.

Ballycastle.—The breakwater here if extended another fifty yards, and forming an elbow, would be great protection to the boats landing fish or hauling up. The Bay being open and exposed a sea very soon gets up, and fishermen do not go out unless in fairly good weather.

Kilcummin.—A boat-slip here would be very useful, to enable the boats in bad weather being run up in safety, as the landing at present is on large stones, and in any sea damage to the boats is certain. This slip has been, I believe, petitioned for previously.

Ross.—A pier at Portavada would be of great benefit to the fishermen in bad weather.

W. J. H. AUTON, Lieutenant, Divisional Officer.

SLIGO DIVISION.

I have little to add to previous reports. The different kinds of fisheries have been fairly good all round. Salmon (net fishing) poor at beginning of season, very good in the middle, *i.e.* June and July, then fell off again.

Mackerel were not here in any great numbers.

Autumn herrings taken in considerable numbers.

Congested Districts Board have been round this coast looking for suitable curing places. They have left some barrels at Raghly in case of a heavy catch, but, I believe, do not propose to set up a regular curing place in this division.

FRANCIS SPRING RICE, Lieutenant.

KILLYBEGS DIVISION.

The fishing industry in the waters of this division has been less this year than during 1893, principally owing to the general failure of the herring fishing at Donegal, and of herring and mackerel at Teelin, also owing to the absence of cod and ling at the latter place in the autumn, though in the spring good takes were made.

The remarkable feature in this year's fishing was the presence of twenty first class vessels from the Isle of Man, and of five similar vessels belonging to Arklow, who engaged in drift net fishing. Their success was fairly good.

A breakwater pier at Portnoo would do good, as fish from the Rosses and locality could be landed there for the railway at Glenties, but as it would have to be solidly constructed to withstand the force of the sea, the subject might require grave consideration as to whether the money would be well spent in such an undertaking on the chance of developing the fishing industry.

R. HUGHES, Lieutenant and Divisional Officer.

GUIDORE DIVISION.

There has been several large schools of fish seen along the coast this summer, and herring during October close into the shore, and large quantities of dog-fish following them which cut up the fishermen's nets. Cod, haddock, bream, whiting, and glasson—fair quantities have been caught.

JAMES W. BRIDLE, Divisional Officer.

Rathmullen Division.

The Congested Districts Board have established a curing station on Tory Island this year in addition to the one at Downing's Bay started in 1893. They supply a long-needed want in this part of Ireland.

Ling, cod, glasson, and braize were mostly cured at the Tory curing station, and ling and herring at the Downing's Bay Pier station.

The site for a boat slip at Maharoarty for the Tory fishermen to land at, has been looked at and inquired about, so perhaps in time this may be made.

It has been a fair average season, favoured by a long spell of good weather in the summer.

More lobsters than usual have been taken in Lough Swilly.

Chas. G. Prater, Lieutenant and Divisional Officer.

Moville Division.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that the progress of the fisheries in this district has not been so good as the last year, and the following reasons have been put forward by the fishermen themselves to account for it:—

1 The oyster fishery is accounted for by the continuation of discharge of dredger in South Channel.

2. The long line fishing by the general bad weather during the last month, as the boats cannot trust themselves outside into the deep water to fish.

3. The quantity of herring in the lough were not so large as the preceding year, and the weather also debarred the fishermen from working at them, as would have been done with finer weather.

4. The otter trawl fishing was fairly good in the early part of the year.

Henry George Manns, Chief Officer.

Ballycastle (Antrim) Division.

The usual methods of fishing off this coast are by hand and long lines, and nets.

Some trawlers off Portrush and Port Stewart, during the summer months.

The lobster fishing has improved during the season, while the crabs have fallen off, also the black and white pollock (the most numerous fish caught along these guards) have greatly fallen off.

The want of a boat harbour is very detrimental to the fishing industry at this port.

H. M'A. Cutfield, Divisional Officer.

Strangford Division.

I have nothing particular to add to my report of last year.

The conveyance of fish to a market is the great drawback on all the guards of this division. A railway through the Ards would open up the fishing industry both on the inner shores of the lough and on the coast line from Ballyquinton Point to Millisle near Donaghadee.

Blockin were numerous again this year, and a few mackerel found their way up the lough. Off the bar of Lough Strangford and in Ballyhoman Bay, many mackerel were taken with the towing line and fly, chiefly by yachts and pleasure boats.

The Killard detachment guards are included in those of Strangford Station.

The fishermen are generally orderly.

On the Tara and Portaferry guards there are several unregistered boats which, I think, should be registered.

The returns from Gunn's Island Station shall be forwarded so soon as the statistics are collected.

J. T. McCullen,

Divisional Officer.

Newcastle Division.

There have been two accidents to fishing boats from this division during the year.

During March, off Kinsale, one first class boat was capsized when out fishing, due to a heavy squall; seven men and one boy were lost.

During 9th February, one second class boat was lost and six men drowned, during heavy weather.

The fishing in this division appears to have remained about the same as the last two years.

A good harbour at Newcastle would undoubtedly give a great impetus to the fishing industry on this coast, as such a large number of people visit this place in the summer and also many during the winter months for the golfing, that the fish at present caught during the summer is not sufficient even for the local supply. Newcastle is rapidly becoming a more important place, and a harbour which would admit first class fishing boats at all tides would be very valuable both for landing fish and for refuge, being about half way between Ardglass and Carlingford Lough, the only other ports of refuge at any tide.

Thomas C. Fenton,

Divisional Officer.

SALMON FISHERIES.

General Observations.

From an examination of the reports received from the various Boards of Conservators of Salmon Fisheries in Ireland, it appears that, in the majority of the twenty-three districts, the capture of salmon and grilse, by means of nets, was greater than in 1893. The districts in which the capture was less are:—Dublin, Lismore, Galway, Ballina, and Ballycastle.

As regards white or sea trout captured by nets, &c., the reports are not so satisfactory, for we are informed that, with the exception of eight districts, viz., Dublin, Lismore, Cork, Skibbereen, Killarney, Connemara, Ballyshannon, Letterkenny, Coleraine, and Drogheda, the capture was less than in 1893. In the Killarney district the take is reported to have been five times greater than what it was in the open season of 1893. In four districts, viz., Waterford, Bantry, Kenmare, and Limerick, however, there is at any time but a very small capture of white trout.

As regards angling, it is stated to have improved in twelve districts, viz., Wexford, Waterford ("much better"), Bantry, Killarney ("extremely good"), Limerick ("above the average"), Ballinakill, Bangor, Ballyshannon ("not so good for several years past"), Letterkenny, Londonderry, Coleraine, Ballycastle. On the other hand, it is reported that in Dublin, Lismore, Cork, Skibbereen, Kenmare, Ballina, Sligo ("bad"), Drogheda ("declined very much"), and Dundalk, the angling had fallen off, and was not so good as in the previous season.

It is, however, gratifying to be able to report that in every district in Ireland, with the exceptions of the Lismore district (which is less), Dundalk and Sligo (which remain about the same), the stock of breeding fish observed in the various rivers during the winter 1894–5 was considerably greater than in the corresponding period of 1893–4, and it is stated, in some districts, that the breeding fish were greater in number than for some years past.

We have again to refer to the practice of poisoning rivers in the South of Ireland by means of spurge (*Euphorbia Hibernica*), and by lime.

We also desire to repeat what we drew the attention of Your Excellency to in our Report for 1893, viz., the great injury done to the salmon fisheries in flax growing districts by the practice which prevails of allowing the water in which the flax has been steeped to flow into the rivers. It is regrettable that magistrates in many cases will not inflict substantial penalties for this offence, and appear to be most unwilling to convict.

We are happy to be able to report that, with the exception of the River Bush and a few cases in the River Shannon, no signs of disease have been observed.

The question of the artificial propagation of salmon is still occupying the attention of those interested in the improvement of the salmon fisheries, and it appears as if more hatcheries were likely to be started on improved lines after a time.

As regards the question of the construction or improvement of fish passes over natural or artificial obstructions in rivers frequented by salmon, we can only repeat what we have already stated in our previous Report. The law in this matter much requires amendment, as at present the proceedings necessary to compel the owner of a mill weir or dam to either erect a fish pass or to permit one to be erected, or to improve an existing pass, on the necessary funds being provided, are costly and unworkable.

From a return obtained by us it appears that the number of boxes (of 150 lbs. each) *exported* in 1894, to nine of the principal English markets was 61,112. Computing these at the average Liverpool price, £6 a box, or about 10*d.* per lb., the total value of the *exported* salmon to these markets would be £366,672. The average prices, however, in London and Birmingham markets were £10 12*s.* 6*d.* and £8 10*s.* a box respectively.

The quantity exported in 1894 to the nine markets referred to, exceeded by 8,602 boxes that sent in 1893. (See Appendix No. 15, page 142.)

Notwithstanding our exertions and the able co-operation we receive from the Fishmongers Company, the assistance of the Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Metropolitan Police and Clerks of Boards of Conservators, a large trade is evidently carried on by the sale of poached salmon in the early part of the year. The sale of "frozen" and "foreign" salmon in the Close Season renders the enforcement of the latter more difficult.

SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

Public Inquiries.

During the year 1894, public inquiries were held at the following places, and were attended by large numbers of persons interested:—

No. 3, or Waterford District.

At Waterford, on the 4th December, 1894, to inquire into the state of the fisheries of the district, and the best means to be adopted for the regulation, improvement, or protection thereof.

At Clonmel, on the 7th December, 1894, to inquire into complaints made to us, that the fish pass at the weir at Ardfinnan,

near Clonmel, on the River Suir, had been altered; and further, that certain structural alterations had been made in the weir, thereby impeding the ascent of salmon, etc., etc.

At Dungarvan, on the 10th December, 1894, to inquire into applications made to us by the persons hereinafter named for exemptions from compliance with the requirements of the Statute 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106, section 76.

Names and Addresses of Applicants for exemption.	River on which Mills situated.
Mr. Cornelius J. Sheehan, of Ballinamuck, Dungarvan .	Colligan
Mrs. Catherine Williams, Killadangan, Dungarvan, .	Do.

No. 6[a], or Bantry District.

At Bantry, on the 11th October, 1894, and at Glengarriff, on the 13th of same month, to inquire into the state of the fisheries in the Bantry District, and the best means to be adopted for the regulation, improvement, or protection thereof; and to make and ordain such by-laws, rules, orders, and regulations as should seem expedient for the more effectual government, management, protection, and improvement of the said fisheries.

No. 8, or Limerick District.

At Castleconnell, Killaloe, Banagher, and Athlone, on the 16th, 18th, 21st, and 24th July, 1894, respectively, to inquire into the legality of the fishing weirs in the River Shannon, situate at Castleconnell, Killaloe, Meelick, and Athlone, respectively.

No. 11, or Ballina District.

At Ballina, on the 7th April, 1894, in accordance with the following notice :—

Moy Navigation—Proposed Works.

Notice is hereby given, that the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries have received from the Board of Trade Copy of a Draft Provisional Order, which has been applied for, under the General Pier and Harbour Acts, by the Moy Navigation Commissioners, for the construction and maintenance of Works for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Moy, &c., Section 5 of which is as follows :—

"The works authorised by this Order (hereinafter called 'the authorised works') comprise the following :—

(1.) Training Banks on the western side of the bed of the River Moy, commencing at the south-western end of the existing

Training Bank, at a point 220 yards, or thereabouts, measured in a southerly direction from the south-eastern extremity of Illannamuck Island, and thence following the line of the existing portions of the Training Banks on the said western side and extending, in a northerly direction, to a point 420 yards, or thereabouts, southward of the south-eastern extremity of Bartragh Island, in the County of Mayo, together with groin connections to the land, and openings at or near the following places (that is to say) :—Harrison's Groin, Plott Point, Carrowkelly Point, Reddingtons Point, Innisdugh Island, and Goose Island, which said Training Banks will be situate in the said County of Mayo.

(2.) Training Banks on the eastern side of the bed of the River Moy, commencing at the south-eastern end of the existing Training Bank, at a point 480 yards, or thereabouts, measured in a north-westerly direction from Glen Lodge, and thence following the line of the existing portions of the Training Banks on the said eastern side, and extending, in a northerly direction, to a point 660 yards, or thereabouts, measured in a north-easterly direction from the southern extremity of Goose Island, in the said County of Mayo, together with groin connections to the land, and openings at or near the following places (that is to say) :—Lugnamannow Point, Castleconor Point, and Rinroe Point, which said Training Banks will be situate in the County of Sligo ;

and all proper buildings, embankments, groynes, walls, landing places, stages, cranes, buoys, moorings, lights, beacons, sewers, drains, culverts, and other works and conveniences connected with the aforesaid works."

Certain objections having been raised to the proposed works, the Inspectors hereby give notice that they will hold a Public Inquiry, to take evidence, from all persons interested as to the effect which the proposed works would, if executed, have on the fisheries of the River Moy, and on the interests of persons holding Certificates for Fixed Nets in said River.

No. 15², or Coleraine District.

At Coleraine, Ballymena, Antrim, Toomebridge, Cookstown, and Dungannon, on 26th, 29th, and 31st May, and 2nd, 5th, and 7th June, 1894, respectively.

(1.) To enquire into the alleged destruction of salmon and trout fry by eel nets during the month of June, and

(2.) To inquire into an application to alter the Close Season during which it shall not be lawful to capture salmon or trout in the Coleraine district.

No. 16, or Ballycastle District.

At Cushendall, on the 13th June, 1894, to inquire into an application to alter the Close season during which it shall not be lawful to capture salmon or trout in the Cushendun and Cushendall portions of the Ballycastle District.

SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

Artificial Propagation.

We have received the following reports of the operations carried on at the several Fisheries at work during the season of 1894 :—

No. 1, or Dublin District, River Liffey.

Report from Major Claude Cane, J.P., St. Wolstans, dated 15th of February, states that he has not turned out any salmon fry this year, in consequence of the loss in transit that occurred during the season, 1893.

No. 2, or Wexford District.

River Slaney. Hatchery established by R. W. Hall-Dare, Esq., D.L., at Newtownbarry House :

1894 and 95.

Newtownbarry House Salmon Hatchery.

Memoranda of Salmon spawned, and amount of ova in hatchery :—

1894.	December	27th,	Two fish	spawned and got about	20,000
	,,	29th,	Two	,, ,,	25,000
	,,	30th,	One	,, ,,	15,000
	,,	31st,	One	,, ,,	14,000
1895.	January	7th,	One	,, ,,	6,000
	,,	8th,	Two	,, ,,	21,000
	,,	14th,	One	,, ,,	10,000
			Total ova got from 10 female and 5 male fish,		111,000
			And amount of ova at present in the hatching boxes, about . . .		110,000

The first of which are in fifty-three days, and formation of the eyes are beginning to show, but the severe frost is keeping them back very much.

JOHN SIM.

February 18th, 1895.

No. 4, or Lismore District.

River Blackwater. Hatchery established at Lismore by the Messrs. Foley, Lessees of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire K.G.

An Account of Salmon taken by Messrs. R. & E. Foley,

Date.	No. of Fish taken.	Their Weight as near as possible.	Whether Male or Female.	Whether Ripe, nearly so, Unripe, or Fresh Run.
October 20,	—	—	—	—
„ 21,	23	Average 9 lbs.,	3 Female,	Nearly ripe,
			6 Male,	„
			2 Male (Small),	Unripe,
			6 „ „	„
			6 Spring,	„
„ 22,	1	„ 7 „	1 Male,	Nearly ripe,
„ 23,	—	—	—	—
„ 24,	96	Average 11 lbs.,	30 Female,	Nearly ripe,
		„ 11 „	36 Male,	„
			15 „	Unripe,
			15 Female,	„
	48	—	8 „	Nearly ripe,
			8 Male,	„
			15 „	Unripe,
			15 Female,	„
		Average 18 lbs.,	2 Spring,	„
„ 26,	34	—	10 Female,	„
			20 Male,	„
			2 „	Nearly ripe,
			2 Female,	„
	50	—	13 „	„
			8 Male,	„
			20 „	Unripe,
			9 Female,	„
„ 27,	33		7 „	Nearly ripe,
			3 Males,	„
			5 „	Unripe
			16 Female,	„
		Average 18 lbs.,	2 Spring,	—
„ 28	12	—	6 Male,	Nearly ripe,
			6 Female,	„
„ 29,	42	—	13 „	„
			1 Male,	„
			15 „	Unripe,
			13 Female,	„
„ 30,	4	—	2 „	Nearly ripe,
			2 Male,	„

for Artificial Propagation, during Year 1894.

Whether taken in Hatch or Nets.	Whether put above Weir or into Hatchery.	Ova laid down.	Observations in full as to General Results, peculiarities in any fish, or other information that may be thought useful.
—	—	—	Set hatch to work.
Hatch, . .	Into hatchery, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	Above weir, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	Into hatchery, .	—	Lifted grates from hatch.
—	—	—	Rain falling all day; set hatch to work again.
Hatch, . .	Into hatchery, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	Above weir, .	—	Morning haul.
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	Into hatchery, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	Above weir, .	—	Evening haul.
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	Morning haul.
,, . .	Into hatchery, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	Evening haul.
,, . .	Above weir, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	Into hatchery, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	Above weir, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	Into hatchery, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	Above weir, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	
,, . .	Into hatchery, .	—	
,, . .	,, .	—	

An Account of Salmon taken by Messrs. R. & E. Foley,

Date.	No. of Fish taken.	Their Weight as near as possible.	Whether Male or Female.	Whether Ripe, nearly so, Unripe, or Fresh Run.
October 31,	35	—	16 Male,	Unripe,
			13 Female,	„
			4 „	Nearly ripe,
			2 Male,	„
November 1,	30	Average 17 lbs.,	3 Female,	Unripe
		„ 8 „	11 „	„
		„ 8 „	14 Male,	„
		„ 25 „	2 Spring,	„
„ 2,	27	„ 12 „	2 „	—
			16 Female,	Unripe,
			9 Male,	„
„ 4,	3	„ 5 „	1 „	„
		„ 7 „	2 Female,	„
„ 7,	8	—	7 „	„
			1 Male,	„
„ 9,	—	—	—	—
„ 10,	2	—	2 Female,	Unripe,
„ 11,	2	—	1 „	„
			1 Male,	„
„ 12,	—	—	—	—
„ 15,	—	—	—	—
„ 16,	—	—	—	—
„ 21,	—	—	—	—
„ 28,	—	—	—	—
„ 29,	—	—	—	—
December 3,	—	—	—	—
„ 5,	—	—	—	—
„ 7,	—	—	—	—
„ 11,	—	—	—	—
„ 13,	—	—	—	—
„ 15,	—	—	—	—
„ 17,	—	—	—	—
„ 21,	—	—	—	—
„ 29,	—	—	—	—
Total,	450	—	—	—

Total number of fish taken, 450; of which

for Artificial Propagation, during Year 1894—*continued.*

Whether taken in Hatch or Nets.	Whether put above Weir or into Hatchery.	Ova laid down.	Observations in full as to General Results, peculiarities in any fish, or other information that may be thought useful.
Hatch,	Above weir,	—	
,,	,,	—	
,,	Into hatchery,	—	
,,	,,	—	
,,	Above weir,	—	
,,	,,	—	
,,	,,	—	
,,	,,	—	
,,	,,	—	
,,	,,	—	
,,	,,	—	
,,	,,	—	
,,	,,	—	
,,	,,	6,000	
,,	,,	—	
—	—	10,000	
Hatch,	Above weir,	—	
,,	,,		
,,	,,	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	50,000	
—	—	9,000	
—	—	40,000	
—	—	20,000	Removed grates from hatch. On removal of grates it was found that during the previous 10 days a heavy flood had burst some of the grates, and consequently the hatch was not in full working order. Otherwise the take would have been much larger, as up to November 2nd the run of fish had been large and steady, when it immediately fell off, owing probably to the above-mentioned cause.
—	—	78,000	
—	—	31,000	
—	—	22,000	
—	—	34,000	
—	—	26,000	
—	—	23,000	
—	—	38,000	Condition of spawners and time of spawning very much the same as previous season.
—	—	56,000	
—	—	20,000	December 11th, '94.
—	—	25,000	Trial haul made with net. 3 Spring, average 12lb., and 20 full fish, average 9lb., landed and returned again to main river.
—	—	488,000	

287 were put above weir, and 163 into hatchery.

No. 6, or Kenmare District.

River Blackwater (County Kerry). Hatchery established on the Mahony Estate by R. M'Clure, Esq., J.P. Agent for the property.

"16th February, 1895.

"On the Kerry Blackwater we have this year laid down about 100,000 ova and expect to succeed in getting from this quantity 90,000 to turn out in the streams and tributaries of the main river. We have for many years successfully hatched out about the same quantity with very good results. We have always removed the fish at about two months old to the minor streams.

"It would entail expensive arrangements to keep them in ponds, and I am not sure that very much better results would be obtained by doing so.

"The river is teeming with salmon this year; the owner spends about five pounds a week employing bailiffs during the spawning season when salmon are so easily destroyed by poachers.

"Artificial propagation on an inexpensive scale is in my humble opinion one of the best ways of devoloping the Irish salmon fisheries.

I believe the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries who are able men would be in a position to do good service to our salmon fisheries if they had some fund placed at their disposal to initiate and encourage artificial propagation extensively in this country.

"R. M'Clure."

No. 7, or Killarney District.

Hatchery established by Henry A. Herbert of Muckross, Esq., on a stream flowing into Muckross Lake, one of the chain of lakes commonly known as Killarney Lakes.

The salmon hatchery works, which were started at Muckross on a small scale in December, 1893, were in October and November, 1894, considerably enlarged and improved.

A space of about 160 feet long by about 30 feet wide has been fenced in with an unclimbable paling, and within this space a reservoir has been formed, so as to keep up a sufficient supply of water; the front and sides of this reservoir are well lined with good clay puddle, and a suitable embankment made to prevent the escape of the water.

This reservoir is supplied by an open watercourse or drain leading from adjacent springs.

The water is conveyed by 3-inch pipes from this reservoir into two small earthenware tanks, from which tanks the water is conveyed by lead pipes, 1-inch bore, to the hatching boxes.

Waste pipes are fixed at proper levels in the reservoir, and in the two earthenware tanks, so as to prevent overflow, or too great pressure of water, which would no doubt be injurious to the hatching boxes.

Twenty-four hatching boxes have been laid down in three longitudinal lines, or rows of eight boxes in each row. These boxes are partly filled with specially prepared gravel, and there is a proper inlet to and outlet from each box, through which a proper supply of water flows regularly.

Twenty-one of these boxes were stocked with 60,000 salmon ova (about 3,000 ova in each box), which ova were procured from salmon captured for this purpose at Flesk Weir and Torc River. Ten or twelve salmon were operated on.

The ova were distributed in the boxes between the 14th December, 1894, and the 14th January, 1895.

The remaining *three* boxes were stocked with 10,000 Levenensis ova, which were got from the Howietoun Fishery Company, Stirling.

The greater number of these ova are hatched, and the young salmon and trout are up to the present thriving fairly well.

The hatching boxes are 6 feet long, 1 foot wide, by 9 inches deep.

In addition to the foregoing works, a small portion of the stream at the rere of Ross's Hotel, at Cloghereen, has been enclosed with planks and covered over with wire netting, and proper arrangements made therein for rearing the young fry after they become strong enough to be removed from the hatching boxes.

The young trout which were hatched in January were in due course removed to this "nursery" at rere of the aforesaid hotel, and are regularly fed and are doing well.

Two hatching boxes have also been fixed on the said stream, close to the "nursery" or rearing enclosure already described, and stocked with at least 6,000 salmon ova.

When the salmon fry are strong enough they will be removed at the proper time to the aforesaid rearing enclosure, and will be looked after until they become fit to turn out in the streams running into the lakes at convenient places.

About 60 or 70 per cent. of the ova have hatched out all right, and appear to progress favourably so far.

No. 12, or Sligo District.

River Ballisodare County of Sligo. Hatchery established by Colonel Edward Cooper, Her Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Sligo.

"Sir,—I should have replied before this to your letter of the 13th ult. asking for a report on the hatchery operations at Ballisodare during the close season, 1894–5; but it was rather soon to give results, and it is even now impossible to estimate the number of fry likely to be available this spring. I may begin by saying that it has been a very trying winter. I obtained about 50,000 ova from Ballyshannon, but very soon after the river rose in flood and continued so dirty for so long that, in spite of every device we could think of to filter the water, the deposit of mud destroyed numbers of eggs.

"Afterwards I obtained about 12,000 to 15,000 ova from the Sligo river; but my manager found great difficulty in maintaining a sufficient supply of running water during the long and severe frost. The temperature of the house was kept up by means of a stove; but the supply pipe became frozen and men were nearly constantly employed to fill the tank.

"Whether from the frost or the dirty water the losses have been greater than usual this year.

"The managers of the Ballyshannon fishery have very generously given me a further supply of about 10,000 ova 'eyed', to make up for loss.

"I have this year purchased about 10,000 Rhine ova from a dealer in Bale to give them another trial. I formerly procured my Rhine ova from a man in Frieburg, but for the last two or three years I have not turned down any fry fearing that I might introduce a fungus disease into my river. Bale being so much higher up the river I hope to find the young fish free from fungus. The ova arrived last week, and they reached me in capital condition.

"I have almost decided to move my hatchery to another place, where I believe I can obtain a supply of spring water. I have had a little tream under observation for some time, and I have reason to think it will give an adequate supply to the troughs during winter and spring.

"EDWARD H. COOPER."

13, OR BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

River Erne, County Fermanagh, Hatchery established by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L., one of the proprietors of the Erne Fisheries.

"In answer to yours *re* Erne Hatchery, I beg to say there were 900,000 ova placed in trays; the first fish spawned was on 1st December, 1894, and first fry out on 12th February, 1895, seventy-four days' incubation. There has been very slight loss amongst the eggs. The earlier ova obtained in Erne was on 8th December, so that this year spawning commenced earlier than it has ever been.

"R. L. MOORE."

14, OR LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

Owenea River, County of Donegal. Hatchery established by the Most Honorable the Marquis Conyngham.

"In reply to your letter of the 15th inst., I beg to say that we started spawning operations on 1st December and finished on the 19th getting about 140,000 eggs from thirty-six fish. About half are now 'eyed,' and the remainder should be by the end of the week. Owing to the low temperature of the water I do not expect many to hatch before the end of March or later.

"A. W. DE MOLEYNS."

15', OR LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

Hatchery established at Newtownstewart, River Mourne, by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L., the Lessee of the Honorable the Irish Society of Foyle and Bann Fisheries.

"In last year's report on this hatchery it was stated that twelve pairs of salmon were allowed to spawn in the canal which runs through the grounds, and that careful note would be taken of how the ova

would develop. This has been done, and it has been found that whereas the ova in the hatching-house which was supplied with spring water came to life in fifty to sixty days, the ova in the canal which is all river water took ninety to one hundred days. This ova did remarkably well, and the young ones came out very strong. Before hatching was commenced this season an arrangement was perfected by which eight of the boxes in the hatching-house were supplied with water from the river, the other twenty boxes being still supplied with the spring. As the ova was collected, part was placed in the spring and part in the river water.

"The first ova deposited was on the first week of November, when about 1,000 taken out of a spawn bed in the river was placed, part in the spring water and part in the river water. All that were placed in the spring water are hatched for some weeks, while those in the river water are only well 'eyed' and may take another week or more before they are out. The first artificial spawning was on the 26th November, and it was continued every day till the house was filled, which was on the 27th December. More than 850,000 ova have been put into the house this season. This was taken from 220 female salmon. It cannot yet be definitely said how these will do, but they appear to be doing as well as last year's stock, and the turn-out last year was very satisfactory.

"The temperature of the spring water is never higher even in summer than 48°, and never lower in winter than 45°. The river water varies from 32° to 40° during the months of December, January, and February; then it commences to rise, and in April will be 50° or 52°. This is supposed to be the cause of the slower development of ova in river water.

"Twelve salmon kept after spawning last year were turned into the river at the end of March, first having a piece of silver wire bound round their tails. None of them exceeded 7 lbs. in weight. Just nine months after, on 26th December, 1894, one of these fish was captured attempting to ascend Sion Mills weir, seven miles down the river from where it had been released, still wearing its silver band, again ripe for spawning, and weighing twelve pounds."

15², or Coleraine District.

River Bann, County of Londonderry, Hatchery established at Movanagher by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L., the Lessee of the Honorable the Irish Society for the Foyle and Bann Fisheries.

"From various causes the new hatchery intended to be built at this place has not yet been commenced, so that there is still only the small experimental house. This house can only hold 30,000 ova, and this quantity was put into it on the 6th and 7th December last. The hatching boxes are altogether supplied with river water. Not any of the ova have yet come to life, so that it cannot be said how they will do. This was the case when report was made last year, and it is right now to say that the success last year was unprecedented. The ova took 105 to 110 days to hatch, but during this time the loss was not more than five per cent., and not more than five per cent. of the young fish died, though they were kept two months in the boxes before being turned into the river.

17[1], or Drogheda District.

River Boyne, County of Meath. Hatchery established by R. R. FitzHerbert, Esq., at Black Castle, Navan.

19th March, 1895.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your request I send the following report relative to the operations for the artificial propagation of salmon at the fish hatchery. The following are the numbers and state we found them in :—

Females, ...	32
Males, ...	113
Total, . . .	145

Females.—Thirteen were spent (after spawning) ; 4 gave bad ova ; 3 ova doubtful at time of taking ; 12 remaining fish gave 80,000 ova, of which we will have about 70,000 fry to turn out.

Males.—Nineteen males we took milt from ; 94 we let go untouched.

The 12 we took ova from were small fish, ranging from 7 to 12 lbs.

The above report shows a great want of female fish in our river, and I strongly recommend every gentleman interested in the fishery to support our hatchery by every possible means in their power.

William Kirkwood, Manager.

SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

(Substance of Reports received from the various Boards of Conservators of Salmon Fisheries in Ireland for the Year 1894.)

No. 1, or Dublin District.

The state of the fisheries continues to be fair, but there is no improvement. The take of salmon and grilse by nets throughout the district was less productive in 1894 than in 1893. On the other hand the take of sea or white trout by the same means was greater.

The angling, owing to the low state of water, consequent on a lengthened drought, was not good. Practically one migration of smolts to the sea during the season was observed, viz., during the months of April and May ; although a great many were observed in the Liffey as late as 31st October.

Grilse are first taken in the month of June, but the greatest quantity observed or taken are in July.

Salmon are also taken with grilse in June and July, and on an average those fish were lighter in 1893 than in 1894.

In the Liffey the greatest quantity of salmon are taken in the month of May. In the rivers about Bray and Wicklow the greatest capture occurs in August. The capture of grilse is in the proportion of about six to one to that of salmon, and more

female salmon than males are taken. There is no perceptible increase observed in the average weight of spring salmon or grilse, which is for salmon 12 lbs. and for grilse 6 lbs.

No signs of disease have been observed. Some proprietors permit angling in their waters during the descent of fry to the sea, but very little destruction of fry takes place. Spent fish are not destroyed in the months of February and March by anglers, neither are full fish in October. There have been hardly any cases of poisoning rivers in the district, with the exception of one in a small river near Tallaght, Co. Dublin. Offences against the Fishery Laws have slightly increased. Two of the cases, in the present year, were committed by licensed fishermen, and convictions were obtained in all cases. Four water bailiffs are employed by the Board during the year, and three additional are paid by the Swords Angling Club, with a subsidy from the Board of £10 per annum. £44 was expended in protection during the open season—£34 in fresh waters, and £10 in tidal. During the close time £36 was expended, £31 being in the freshwater divisions, and £5 in the tidal. Private water bailiffs are employed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, Major Cane, St. Wolstan's, Co. Dublin, Swords Angling Club, Brittas (Co. Dublin) Angling Club, and Tolka (Co. Dublin) Angling Club.

No proprietors contribute funds towards protection. There are several weirs in the Liffey which have no fish passes, and in which such are required.

Poulaphuca, a natural fall on the same river, is impassable for salmon. The funds at the disposal of the Board are inadequate to do more than protect the rivers, and the latter suggest that Government should place a sum of money at the disposal of the Board for the purpose of developing the fisheries of the District by building fish passes, &c.

At Ringsend (a suburb of Dublin, largely inhabited by fishermen), Her Majesty's Coast Guard have the salmon fishery close to their Station, but they are precluded from taking any action in cases of violation of the law except *reporting* offences. Unless they investigate the circumstances so as to be able to give evidence in Court when called upon, the simple reporting of an offence is practically useless.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the District during the winter of 1894–5 was greater than that of 1893–4. This was most apparent in the Liffey.

No. 2, or Wexford District.

The fisheries of the District were improving in 1894. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was more productive than in 1893, but the capture of sea or white trout seemed to have been less.

The number of rod licences taken out increased to some extent in 1894. The angling in the upper fresh waters was better than in the preceding year.

The number of net licences also increased.

The highest wholesale price for salmon was 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and the lowest about 9*d.* per lb. Only one principal migration of smolts to the sea was observed in 1894, and this took place between middle of April and end of May. Grilse are first taken in June. Salmon are taken with the grilse in that month, and are lighter than at other periods. The greatest capture of salmon takes place in May. The proportion of salmon to grilse captured is about one to two. More female than male salmon are taken. There has been an increase in the average weight of spring salmon and grilse. Salmon 12 lbs., grilse 6 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed.

Angling for trout is not prohibited by proprietors during descent of fry to the sea, and this is considered to cause much destruction.

Very few spent fish killed by anglers in February. No cases of poisoning rivers have occurred in the District. Offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased owing to the exertions of the water bailiffs, and no prosecutions have been instituted against persons who have taken out licences. Any offences committed were by unlicensed people.

The Slaney is a first-class breeding river, owing to its light gravel bed; but the two weirs at Kiltrea and St. John's are serious obstructions to the ascent of salmon at breeding time, and great good would result from the erection of fish passes thereon, but the Board have no funds to expend on this object.

No. 3, or Waterford District.

It is reported to us that the general state of the fisheries of the district is satisfactory and improving.

The take of salmon and grilse by nets throughout the district was greater than in 1893, especially in the lower fresh waters of the Suir, during the Spring. The take of sea trout by nets in this district is practically nil. It was observed that generally there was a large supply of heavier salmon during the early part of the season.

As regards angling it was very much better than of late years. On the Nore and Barrow the high state of the water, in spring and early summer, facilitated the run of salmon.

The improvement of the angling in the Barrow may also in part be attributed to the enforcement of the by-law made by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, prohibiting netting between St. Mullin's weir and the mill adjacent.

The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and the lowest was 9*d.* to 10*d.* per lb.

On the Suir two migrations of smolts were observed, one in April and May, and a second during September and October. No signs of disease have been observed.

Not much destruction of fry takes place by trout anglers during the descent to the sea. Cautionary notices are posted

up calling attention to the law. A good many spent fish are in February destroyed by nets and by anglers. No signs of poisoning have been observed, while offences against the Fishery Laws as a whole are considerably diminished. Breaches of the weekly close time are committed by licensed fishermen or their crews, and night fishing is pursued in contravention of a By-Law. The destruction of breeding fish in the tributary streams has been practically put an end to owing to the exertions of the water bailiffs and the extreme vigilance of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The high price given for salmon in the English and Dublin markets caused some poaching during January. None of the upper proprietors contribute funds towards protection.

The weir at Green's Bridge at Kilkenny on the River Nore, is an obstruction to the passage of fish, except when there is a fresh in the river; but the owners resist the construction of a fish pass. Archer's grove Weir on the Nore also requires some modification. The income from licence duty is utterly inadequate to efficiently protect the fisheries of this district; legislation should be advocated to increase the present scale.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the district during the winter of 1894–5, was very much greater than in the previous season. The favourable floods of October and November, 1894, and the subsequent state of high water in the rivers greatly increased the run of spawning fish to the upper waters.

No. 4, or Lismore District.

The clerk of the Board of Conservators of this district states that he considers that there was a falling off in the salmon fishing in general as compared with the previous season; but that the grilse season was the best for many years. The take of salmon by nets was less than in 1893, but that of grilse was more. The take of sea or white trout by nets was about the same. The angling was not up to the average. The highest price given (wholesale) for salmon was 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb., the lowest 6*d.* per lb. The grilse are first taken in May, but the greatest quantities are taken in June and July. Salmon are taken with the grilse in May and June, and these fish are lighter than the early spring fish. The greatest quantities of salmon are taken from 10th February to 15th of April. More female than male salmon are supposed to have been taken; average size of salmon 10 lb., and of grilse 4½ lb. No signs of disease have been observed.

Angling for trout during the descent of the salmon fry to the sea is prohibited by the Messrs. Foley in the Several Fishery at Lismore, of which they are tenants of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

No cases of poisoning have been observed in any of the rivers of the district.

Offences against the Fishery Laws are stated to have diminished.

No proprietors contribute funds towards protection. The weir, known as the Clondulane Weir, four miles below Fermoy on the River Blackwater, is at present in a somewhat defective state. Action in regard thereto is pending.

The stock of breeding fish observed in several of the rivers of the district during the winter 1894-5, was somewhat less than in the former winter. This applies to the tributary streams, Clyda and Phinow, but in the Allow, Funchion and Aubeg, the quantity was greater.

No. 5, or Cork District.

The Report of this District states that, while it has not been a good season for anglers, the take of salmon and grilse by means of nets throughout the District was more productive than in the season of 1893. The take of sea or white trout has—by the same method of capture—been also greater. Salmon appeared in the rivers of the District later this year than in the previous year. The highest wholesale price given for salmon was 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb., and the lowest 8*d.* per lb. Migrations of smolts to the sea were observed in the months of April and May. Grilse are first taken in June, but the greatest quantity are captured at the end of July.

The greatest quantity of salmon are taken in April. It is stated that more female than male fish are captured. No increase in the size of spring salmon or grilse has been observed. There have been no signs of disease in any of the rivers of the District.

Some spent fish are captured by anglers in the months of February and March, and some full or gravid fish in October, but not many. There has not been a single case of poisoning a river in the District during 1894. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. There are no contributions by upper water proprietors towards protection.

A pass is required at Desert Mill Weir, but the Board have no funds to construct it.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the District during the winter of 1894-5, showed a marked increase on the preceding winter.

No. 6[1], or Skibbereen District.

The general state of the fisheries in this district was good. The capture of salmon, grilse, and trout was greater than in the preceding year, but the fish appeared later. Angling was not so good, as the fish were unable to pass up early enough over the weirs. Only one migration of smolts was observed which took place later than usual. Grilse were first taken in July; and salmon with the grilse in July and August, during which period the greatest quantities were captured; the salmon so taken were heavier than at other periods of the year; the proportion of grilse

to salmon captured was about two to one, and there was an increase in the size of the fish as compared with those taken in previous years. No signs of disease were observed. Angling was not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea, but it was not carried on to any extent during that period. Not many spent fish were taken by anglers during February and March.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased, but two cases of poisoning with spurge have been reported.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the district was greater than in the preceding year.

The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was ten pence, and the lowest six pence per lb.

No. 6², or Bantry District.

The general condition of Salmon Fisheries in this district is stated to be good, and improving in 1894. More salmon were captured by means of nets than in the preceding year; angling was good at end of season, but before that there was not sufficient water. Grilse were first taken in July; greatest quantity observed in July and August. Salmon were taken with grilse latter end of June and in July. The greatest quantity of salmon was taken in July; average size of salmon, 8 to 12 lbs., and of grilse about 6 lbs. No signs of disease were observed in any of the rivers of the District. One case of poisoning took place during the year, viz., that of the Ballylickey River, which was poisoned with Irish spurge. Offences against the Fishery Laws have increased. There is only one water bailiff employed by private individuals, viz., by the Trustees of the Bantry Estate.

No. 6³, or Kenmare District.

The general state of the fisheries in this district is reported to be good and improving. The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets was more productive than in 1893. There are no nets used in the district for the capture of white or sea trout. The angling was bad. Grilse were first taken in June. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June and July; the greatest quantity of salmon was captured in July and August. There is stated to be an increase in the average size of salmon and grilse; salmon average 9 lbs., grilse 7 lbs. No signs of disease were observed. Angling for trout is not prohibited during the descent of salmon fry to the sea, but little destruction is caused. The Roughty River was poisoned four times by means of Irish spurge, and the Sneem River twice with this deadly plant. The offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased.

Twenty private water bailiffs are employed in the district by the Most Honorable The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.C.; Mrs. Mahony of Dromore Castle; W. Warden, R. C. Dobbs, F. W. Low, and R. H. M. Orpen, Esquires. The quantity of breeding fish in the rivers during winter of 18945 was greater than in previous years.

No. 7, or Killarney District.

The general state of the fisheries is reported to be satisfactory and improving. The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was considerably more than in the preceding year, while the capture of trout by the same means is reported as having been more than five times as great as that of the preceding year, although the fish were not half the size.

The angling on the lakes was extremely good, and the spring angling on the Caragh River was also good.

The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was two shillings and four pence per lb., and the lowest six pence.

Only one migration of smolts was observed—later than usual. The fry continued to go down to the sea until July.

Grilse were first taken in the latter end of April, and the greatest quantity were captured in July.

Salmon were taken with the grilse in May and June; they were above the average size.

The greatest quantities of salmon were taken from January to April inclusive.

The proportion of grilse to salmon captured was about seven to one. The average weight of the spring salmon was about 11 lbs., and the grilse 7 lbs. During the last week in July some of the grilse taken weighed 12 lbs. No signs of disease were observed.

Angling is carried on during the descent of fry to the sea, but no great destruction of the fry takes place.

Some spent fish are taken by anglers in February and March. Almost all the fish taken by anglers after 15th October are unseasonable.

The River Maine was poisoned once or twice with lime, but there is probably a diminution in offences against the fishery laws, those occurring in the winter months consisting altogether in the killing of spawning fish by unlicensed persons, and those in the summer months of breaches of the weekly close time by licensed fishermen.

Sixty-seven bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators of the district, the greater number only during the spawning season. Nine bailiffs were employed by private individuals.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the district is reported to have been more than double that observed in the previous year, this result having been obtained by the early protection of the autumn fish, and constant attention to the smaller rivers during the spawning season.

No. 8, or Limerick District.

Here we have again a rather favourable report. The general state of the fisheries is said to be satisfactory. The average yield has been maintained for some years past, although it is reported that the average take of spring salmon by nets was not so productive as in former years. This was to some extent owing to the flooded state of the river, and wild stormy weather during the spring; but the take of grilse was much greater than ever

before experienced. The capture of sea trout in the Shannon is insignificant. The spring salmon appeared much as usual as to date, but the grilse ran fully ten days earlier than in 1893. Highest wholesale price 2*s.* 7½*d.*, per lb., and lowest 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

The angling was good both for salmon and peal, and was above the average. As usual two migrations took place in the Shannon, the first in Spring, chiefly in April, the second in the Autumn, chiefly towards the end of September and October. Large quantities of "Gravelling" migrate in September and October.

"Grilse" were first taken in 1894, about the middle of May; they were taken in fair quantities towards the end of May, but in greatest numbers between 15th and 30th of June. Salmon were taken with grilse in considerable numbers in May, but they were much smaller than the early run of spring salmon. The greatest number of salmon are captured in April and May. In the year now under review the proportion of salmon to grilse captured may be taken as about one to ten. The average weight of salmon, say of those taken between the middle of February and the middle of May, was 18 lbs., the February and March fish of course weighing much more than those taken in April and May. The average weight of grilse was 6½ lbs. Disease did not prevail to any extent. Trout fishing is not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea by proprietors of fisheries, and considerable destruction of salmon fry by anglers is reported. The Board of Conservators however, appointed special bailiffs for their protection during the year. Spent fish were not destroyed by the net fishers in any thing like the numbers they formerly were, but at the same time some destruction still takes place. As the ova in a male and female fish is approaching maturity in October, considerable injury to the fisheries is caused by anglers during that month. There were two cases of poisoning by lime in the rivers in the Listowel district. The number of offenders against the Fishery Laws remains about the same. Sixteen water bailiffs were employed in the District by the Lax Weir Company during the open season, and eighteen during the weekly close season, at average wages of £1 each per week. A private steam launch is also maintained.

The proprietors of fisheries at Castleconnell, on the River Shannon, also employ some bailiffs (number is not given nor by whom employed).

The Lax Weir proprietors (at Corbally, above Limerick) contribute £10 per annum towards the maintenance of the steam launch belonging to the Board of Conservators.

Some of the passes on the Shannon and tributaries are very imperfect.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the District during the winter of 1894-5, was much greater than in the former winter—almost five times the quantity.

The quantity has increased in the Mulcair and tributaries, as well as in all rivers in the district. All the fish healthy and of good size; no disease noticed.

No 9[1], or Galway District.

In this District it is reported that the state of the salmon fisheries in 1894 was indifferent; and that the take of salmon and grilse by nets was less productive than in the preceding year; as was also that of sea or white trout by the same means of capture. The angling was good in the Galway river, but indifferent in the other rivers. The highest wholesale price given for salmon was 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and the lowest 8*d.* per lb.

No change has been observed in the migration of smolts.

Grilse were first taken in April. The greatest quantity were taken in June.

In July the greatest quantity of salmon were taken with grilse, and these fish were lighter in weight than those taken in March and April.

The greatest quantity of salmon were taken in July. The female fish predominated.

No signs of disease were observed in the District. Angling for trout is prohibited during the descent of the salmon fry to the sea.

Spent fish are not destroyed by anglers during months of February and March, nor are full fish in October. No cases of poisoning rivers have occurred in the District. Offences against the Fishery Laws diminished during the the winter of 1894–5. The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the District was much greater than in former winters.

No. 9[2], or Connemara District.

The salmon fisheries of this district are improving. The take of salmon, grilse, and white or sea trout by nets was greater than in the preceding year. The angling is reported to have been indifferent, owing to floods during the period of migration, which facilitated the rapid ascent of the fish. The latter afterwards remained in the deep waters of the lakes during the subsequent two months of drought.

Not more than one migration of smolts was observed.

Grilse first appeared early in May, and were taken in greatest quantity in June. A few spring salmon of large size remained in the rivers till May, and were taken with the grilse. The salmon came in batches, each composed of fish of about uniform weight, in July. The average of the batches varied from 9 to 18 lbs. The greatest quantity was captured in July, and more female than male fish were taken.

There was no destruction of fry by anglers during the descent to the sea, and no spent fish were taken in February or March, but in October gravid fish were taken and returned to the water.

There were no cases of poisoning rivers, and offences against the Fishery Laws have greatly decreased.

There were no bailiffs employed by the Board of Conservators, but the proprietors of fisheries, on whom the entire protection of the upper waters devolves, employed 137 for about three months.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers is reported to have been much greater than in 1893, and the weather to have been most favourable for spawning.

No. 10[1], or Ballinakill District.

In this district the general state of the fisheries is reported to be better than in the previous year, but still not very good, as only a slight improvement has taken place. The capture of salmon and grilse, by means of nets, was slightly in excess of the preceding year, but the take of white, or sea trout, by the same means was less productive; the angling was better than in 1893.

Grilse were first taken during the last week in June and the first two weeks in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June, and were of about the same weight as those taken at other periods. The greatest quantity of salmon was captured in May and the early part of June. The relative proportion of salmon and grilse taken was about one to twenty-five. Salmon averaged about 13 lbs. and grilse 7 lbs. in weight, and the highest wholesale price obtained was 1*s.* per lb.; the lowest, 6*d.*

No angling takes place in this district during the descent of fry to the sea, and gravid fish have not been taken by anglers at the end of the season.

Offences against the Fishery Laws remain much the same as in previous years, but no cases of poisoning rivers have occurred. The Conservators employed fifteen bailiffs during the close, and one during the open, season.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of this district was greater than in the preceding year.

No. 10[2], or Bangor District.

The salmon fisheries of this district are reported to be in a satisfactory state. The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was much greater than in the preceding year, although the capture of white, or sea trout, by the same means was less. Angling, in 1894, was good, owing to the frequency of floods.

The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and the lowest 7*d.*

Not more than one migration of smolts was observed.

Grilse appeared first in April, but the greatest quantities did not come until July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in May and June and were heavier than at other periods of the year. The proportion of grilse captured to that of salmon was about eight to one. There was no increase in the average sizes, salmon averaging 9 to 10 lbs. and grilse 6½ to 7 lbs.

No signs of disease were observed.

Angling is not carried on during the descent of fry to the sea. There were no spent fish taken by anglers in February or March, nor full fish in October. No cases of poisoning rivers were reported, and there has been no increase of offences against the Fishery Laws.

The Board of Conservators employed ninety-two bailiffs during the close, and eight during the open, season. Eight bailiffs were also employed during the close season by a private owner of fisheries in the Owenmore River.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the district is reported to have been very much greater than in the previous year.

No. 11, or Ballina District.

In the report from this district the state of the salmon fisheries is described as fair, but declining. The capture of salmon, grilse, and white trout by nets was less than in the preceding year, and the angling was not so good. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2*s.*, and the lowest 7*d.* per lb.

Two migrations of smolts were observed in April and May.

Grilse were first taken in May, but in greatest quantity in June and July. Salmon were taken from February to June. There was no increase in the average size of the spring fish. Salmon weighing about 10½ lbs. and grilse 6 lbs. Angling for trout during the descent of fry in April and May is prohibited in the River Moy and tributaries by By-Law. A few spent fish were taken by anglers in February and March, and full fish in October.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have increased.

One hundred and twenty-three bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators from November to May, and three hundred and nine by the Moy Fishery Company during the same period.

The season of 1894–5 was more suitable for spawning than that of 1893–4, and a greater number of breeding fish were observed in all the rivers of the district.

No. 12, or Sligo District.

The report from this district states that the deep-sea salmon fisheries were good, but those of the estuary and river not so good as in the preceding year. The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was about the same as in 1893, but there was no white or sea trout taken, and the angling was bad. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and the lowest 7*d.* It is stated that migrations of smolts have been observed in the Sligo and Ballisodare rivers all the year round, but principally in April, May, and June, and also in the latter River in December.

Grilse first appeared in the Sligo River in May, and in the Ballisodare in June, and salmon were taken with the grilse in

these rivers in June and July, respectively; these salmon were heavier than at other periods of the year.

The greatest quantities of salmon were taken in January and February in the Sligo River, and in June and July in the Ballisodare. The proportion of the capture of grilse to salmon is stated to have been six to one in the latter and one to five in the former river. The salmon averaged 7 lbs. and the grilse 5¼ lbs. weight. No signs of disease were observed. No spent fish were taken by anglers in February or March, nor full fish in October.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have not increased.

Ninety bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators during the close season on the Sligo River, and fifty-seven on the Ballisodare River. In addition to those, four were employed by private individuals.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the Sligo and Ballisodare Rivers was about the same as in 1893, but was less in the Drumcliff River, as the lowness of the water prevented the ascent of the fish.

No. 13, or Ballyshannon District.

In this district the general state of the fisheries is reported to be good, and improving. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was much greater than in the preceding year, the take of sea trout by the same means was also greater. Grilse appeared earlier in the rivers than in the previous year, and angling was not so good for several years past. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was one shilling and five pence per lb., and the lowest seven pence. Only one migration of smolts was observed. Grilse first appeared in the beginning of June, and were taken in greatest quantities in the end of June and beginning of July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in July, and were heavier than at other periods of the year. The greatest quantity was taken in July. The proportion of grilse to salmon taken was about two to one, and more male than female fish were captured. There was an increase in the average sizes—salmon weighing about 16 lbs., and grilse 6 lbs.

No signs of disease were observed. Angling for trout is prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea. No spent fish were destroyed by anglers in February or March, nor full fish in October. There were no cases of poisoning rivers, and offences against the Fishery Laws have not increased. About 230 bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators. The proprietors of the upper or fresh-waters contribute liberally towards the protection of the fisheries.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the district is reported to have been much greater than in the preceding season. This applies particularly to the River Erne. In the River Bundrowes there was a decrease in the quantity as compared with the previous year.

No. 14, or Letterkenny District.

In this District the report is hopeful. The general state in the fisheries is stated to be good and improving. The take of salmon and grilse by nets throughout the District was more productive than in 1893.

As regards capture of white or sea trout, it remains much the same. With respect to angling, there has been an increase in the number of rod licences taken out, of 20. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and the lowest 6*d.* In the Lackagh River two migrations of smolts were observed—one about the 1st of May and another at the latter end of June.

Grilse were first taken 1st June, and the greatest quantity observed was in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June, and these salmon on an average were lighter in weight than at other periods.

The greatest quantities of salmon were taken in May and June.

The capture of grilse bears a proportion of about 7 to 1 to that of salmon. More male than female fish were observed. No remarkable change has been noticed in the weights of salmon and grilse, which are respectively 12 lbs. and 7 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed. Angling for trout is not prohibited by any proprietors during the descent of fry to the sea, but at the same time there has been no destruction of fry observed. The Rivers Lennan and Swilly have suffered in consequence of flax-water having been allowed to flow into them. Prosecutions were instituted by the Clerk to the Board of Conservators, but failed. It is however gratifying to hear that offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. No proprietor on the upper waters contributes funds towards preservation. A weir at Ballyare, the property of Mr. Watt, has become a source of great trouble, as no fish can pass up except in times of flood. When the water in the river is low a water bailiff is constantly employed there to protect the fish.

No. 15[1], or Londonderry District.

The report states that the salmon fisheries of the district are improving.

The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was more productive than in 1893, but that of white or sea trout was less. Angling was better than in the preceding year.

The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 1*s.* 10*d.*, and the lowest 5*d.* per lb.

Nothing unusual was observed regarding the migration of smolts; some were seen in September, but it could not be said that they were migrating.

Grilse first appeared towards the end of May, but were taken in greatest quantities in July. Salmon were taken with the

grilse in June, July, and August. The greatest quantities of salmon were captured in July and August.

The quantity of grilse taken was largely in excess of that of salmon. No increase was observed in the size of the spring fish, the average weight of the salmon being 10 lbs., and the grilse 6½ lbs.

Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea, and very many were killed by persons who were ostensibly fishing for trout. Very few gravid fish were taken by anglers in October, the season closing early in that month.

Some cases of the poisoning of rivers by flax water occurred, and offences against the Fishery Laws increased in number during the year, of which about 10 per cent. may be attributed to persons who took out licences.

Two hundred and forty bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators, and forty-six by the lessees of the Hon. the Irish Society, chiefly during the annual close season, but some were employed during the whole year.

As in previous years, complaint is made of the existence of artificial dams in every river in the district, which impede, and in some cases prevent, the ascent of salmon to the spawning grounds. All these require fish passes, but the Board of Conservators state that they have been advised they have no power either to erect the passes themselves, or to compel the owners of the dams to do so, and they suggest that the Fisheries Department should be provided with a fund from which they could defray the expenses of building passes, or removing natural obstructions.

The quantity of breeding fish was greater in the season of 1894-5 than in that of 1893-4 in all the rivers of the district except the Glenelly, Faughan, and Roe, but even in these rivers it was not decreased.

No. 15², or Coleraine District.

From the report of this district it appears that there is a marked improvement in the general state of the salmon fisheries. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was greater than in 1893. The take of white or sea trout was about the same. The angling in general over the district was much better than in previous years. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2*s.* per lb., and the lowest 7½*d.* per lb. Migrations of smolts to the sea were observed during the months of April and May. Grilse were first taken about 10th or 12th of June. The greatest quantity were taken from 20th June to 28th July. Salmon are taken with the grilse at end of July and August, and the fish are then generally heavier. The greatest quantity of salmon is taken in May. The average size of salmon and grilse remains about the same—salmon, 13 lbs.; grilse, 7 lbs.

Angling for trout is not prohibited by any proprietor during the descent of salmon fry to the sea, but it is considered that very little destruction of the latter takes place by anglers.

Very few spent fish are destroyed by anglers in February and March, but full fish are frequently taken by them in the month of October. There has been a large number of cases of flax water pollution of rivers, and the persons offending have been prosecuted. Offences against the Fishery Laws have not increased.

The Lessees of the Honorable The Irish Society on the River Bann employ 23 water bailiffs, 4 for the entire year, and the remainder for from four to eight months. The steam launch belonging to the Lessees patrols the sea off the mouth of the Bann during the weekly close time. No other proprietors contribute funds towards protection.

None of the fish passes in the district are effective for the purpose of facilitating the ascent of fish.

The Board of Conservators suggest that if a draft net for the capture of pollen in Lough Neagh be legalized, such nets should not be permitted to be used within one mile of the shore, and on no account should a draft net be licensed for the capture of eels.

The quantity of breeding fish during the winter of 1894–5 was much greater than at any season during the past seven years. This applies to almost every river in the district.

Disease was observed in the Clady River.

No. 16, or Ballycastle District.

The salmon fisheries are reported to have declined during the past year. The capture of salmon, grilse, and white or sea trout by nets was less than in the year 1893. The angling slightly improved. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the lowest 8*d.* per lb. Not more than one migration of smolts was observed. Grilse were taken first in May, but in greater quantities in June and July; salmon were taken with the grilse during the same period, the average weights being 8 lbs. and 5 lbs., respectively.

The fungus disease prevailed during the warmest portion of the season, but not to the same extent as in former years. Angling was prohibited in the River Bush during the descent of fry to the sea, and as far as practicable in all other rivers. No spent fish were taken by anglers in February or March. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished.

There were no bailiffs employed by the Board of Conservators, the funds being allocated to private proprietors of fisheries in whose hands the entire protection lies, and by whom a large staff of permanent and temporary bailiffs were employed, on their certifying to an expenditure greatly in excess of what the funds would have admitted of.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers was in excess of that observed in 1893.

No. 17[1], or Drogheda District.

It is reported that in this district there was an improvement in 1894. The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets was greater than in 1893. The take of sea or white trout by the same means was also better; but on the other hand angling declined very much. Migrations of smolts to the sea were observed in the months of March, May, and July; last year smolts went to the sea in September and October. Grilse are first seen in the River Boyne in June; greatest quantity is taken in July. Salmon are taken with the grilse in July; greatest quantity are taken, however, in April. The average weights of salmon and grilse remain about the same—salmon, 15 lbs., grilse 5 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed. Angling for trout during the descent of salmon fry to the sea is not prohibited by any proprietor, and no doubt a quantity of fry is destroyed. Some spent fish too are doubtless killed in February and March by anglers. No cases of poisoning rivers have occurred during the year under review. Offences against the Fishery Laws would appear to have diminished. The Board derive no assistance whatever from private sources towards protection. The several fish passes on the Boyne and Blackwater require improvement.

The stock of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the district during winter of 1894–5 was greater than for many years.

No. 17[2], or Dundalk District.

In this district the salmon fisheries are reported to have been fairly good. The quantity of salmon and grilse taken by nets was about the same as in the previous year, but the take of white or sea trout was less, and the angling was indifferent as compared with former years. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2*s.*, and the lowest 8*d.* per lb. Not more than one migration of smolts was observed. Grilse were first taken in June and July, but in greatest quantity in August. Salmon were taken with the grilse during the same period, but were lighter than at other periods of the year. The greatest quantities of salmon were taken from February to May, inclusive, and about the same number of male and female fish were caught. The average weight of the salmon was about 12 lbs. and the grilse 5 lbs. No signs of disease were observed. Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea, but little or no destruction took place. No spent fish were taken by anglers in February or March, nor full fish in October.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased, save in regard to poisoning rivers by flax-water—which offence has increased. From one to ten bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators at different periods during the year, and about eight by private individuals. The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers was about the same as in 1893.

Abstracts of Accounts of monies received and disbursed by Boards of Conservators will be found in Appendix No. 19; the substance of Salmon Fishery By-Laws at present in force in Appendix No. 20; and the dates of the existing Close Seasons in Appendix No. 21.

Many scientific and other reports have been forwarded to us during the year, and we take this opportunity of thanking those who placed at our disposal the valuable information they contain.

We desire to express in the strongest manner our appreciation of the very valuable assistance in the enforcement of the salmon fisheries laws, rendered by the Inspector-General, Officers, and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary; and of the help rendered to us by them in investigating numerous matters of detail arising out of our administration of the loan funds. The same observations apply to the Officers, Warrant Officers, and men of Her Majesty's Coast Guard in regard to their cordial co-operation and assistance, in so far as they were permitted by the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

All of which we beg respectfully to submit to your Excellency.

ALAN HORNSBY.
WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN.
CECIL R. ROCHE.
} *The Inspectors of Irish Fisheries.*

M. P. DOWLING, *Secretary*,
24*th May*, 1895.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and Value of the Fish returned as that landed

	North Coast.				East Coast.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Turbot,	76	21	157	55	846	787	3,791	3,886
Soles,	161	49	481	138	1,123	1,073	3,182	5,096
Total Prime Fish,	237	70	638	193	1,969	1,860	6,973	8,982
Herrings,	24,832	25,578	4,724	4,346	36,111	29,311	12,723	9,234
Cod,	3,051	1,074	962	593	21,063	22,793	12,120	12,362
Ling,	1,392	1,710	376	973	6,721	7,469	3,592	3,511
Haddock,	2,527	1,373	1,060	694	16,509	24,871	11,647	15,620
Whiting,	435	94	112	27	9,881	8,822	4,743	4,283
Sprats,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mackerel,	239	413	66	73	3,550	4,773	682	1,393
Hake,	.	.	.	.	3,599	2,090	2,679	1,369
All other, except Shell Fish,	8,471	6,267	2,509	2,624	26,679	24,651	15,640	11,413
Total of all Fish, save Shell Fish,	41,184	36,579	10,447	9,523	126,082	126,640	70,799	68,167
SHELL FISH:	No.	No.			No.	No.		
Oysters (returned by collectors of statistics),	.	.	.	.	1,751,005	1,297,825	2,659	2,051
Do. (additional information),								
Lobsters (returned by collectors of statistics),	53,228	65,191	1,862	2,230	25,739	28,874	941	914
Do. (additional information),								
Crabs (returned by collectors of statistics),	70,002	125,869	473	463	164,448	162,606	1,857	646
Do. (additional information),								
	Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.		
Other Shell Fish (returned by collectors of statistics),	.	299	.	29	846	892	365	524
Do. (additional information),								
Total of Shell Fish (as returned by collectors of statistics),	.	.	2,335	2,722	.	.	5,822	4,135
Total value of all Fish landed (as supplied by Collectors),	.	.	12,782	12,245	.	.	76,621	72,302
Additional information, *re* Shell Fish, as above,								
Grand Total,								

No. 1.

landed on the Irish Coasts during the Year 1894, as compared with during 1893.

South Coast.				West Coast.				TOTAL.			
Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
114	86	386	305	429	476	876	1,099	1,465	1,370	5,210	5,345
467	427	1,697	1,567	968	964	3,757	4,171	2,719	2,513	9,117	10,972
581	513	2,083	1,872	1,397	1,440	4,633	5,270	4,184	3,883	14,327	16,317
18,612	25,139	6,290	5,602	26,051	18,932	7,215	5,613	105,606	98,960	30,952	24,795
3,606	4,376	1,921	2,124	13,944	12,019	3,870	3,438	41,664	40,262	18,873	18,517
3,452	5,331	1,692	2,223	6,210	11,380	1,943	2,752	17,775	25,890	7,603	9,459
1,025	538	654	289	2,043	1,686	1,040	826	22,104	28,468	14,401	17,429
1,484	852	621	311	5,098	3,834	2,158	1,510	16,898	13,602	7,634	6,131
1,424	5,522	158	860	490	.	54	.	1,914	5,522	212	860
256,476	323,225	80,271	79,790	207,295	178,666	71,493	52,266	467,560	507,077	152,512	133,522
31,850	33,210	11,305	11,633	3,524	9,336	1,524	2,549	38,973	44,636	15,508	16,551
14,652	12,277	5,494	5,439	14,485	24,424	4,853	5,837	64,287	67,619	28,496	25,313
333,162	410,983	110,489	110,143	280,537	261,717	98,783	80,061	780,965	835,919	290,518	267,834
No.	No.			No.	No.			No.	No.		
9,400	17,550	43	81	136,360	250	183	1	1,896,765	1,315,625	2,890	2,133
										(3,880)	22,117
110,148	93,987	2,805	2,747	58,582	43,029	1,593	1,225	247,697	231,081	7,201	7,116
										(23,849)	18,909
10,632	10,426	86	90	6,944	3,132	56	21	252,026	302,033	2,472	1,220
										(1,523)	2,280
Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.		
3,817	3,112	571	482	10,758	8,091	1,408	1,277	15,421	12,394	2,344	2,312
										(11,826)	9,422
.	.	3,510	3,400	.	.	3,240	2,524	.	.	14,907	12,781
.	.	113,999	113,543	.	.	102,023	82,585	.	.	305,425	280,675
										41,083	52,728
										[illegible]	[illegible]

APPENDIX

ABSTRACTS of RETURNS from COAST-GUARD of the NUMBERS of VESSELS,

TABLE No. 1—REGISTERED and UNREGISTERED VESSELS

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Divisional Officer.	Solely engaged in Fishing.								
			First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
1	Kingstown, .	W. S. King, Comm., R.N.,	69	258	63	25	110	8	23	91	6
2	Arklow, .	James H. Corfe, Comm., R.N.	38	296	8	124	440	19	26	76	–
3	Wexford, .	George Izat, Comm., R.N.,	3	8	–	22	74	2	1	3	–
4	Waterford, .	A. Blennerhasset, Comm., R.N.	7	25	2	84	271	10	60	152	16
5	Youghal, .	George Drury, Lieut., R.N.,	1	5	–	31	168	–	14	79	–
6	Queenstown,	Robt. H. Archer, Comm., R.N.	9	44	–	35	134	–	27	95	–
7	Kinsale, .	Ronald Hall, Comm., R.N.,	22	142	22	–	–	–	3	16	–
8	Skibbereen, .	H. Warren, Lieut., R.N., .	42	332	3	13	74	–	11	52	2
9	Castletown Berehaven.	William Allen, Divisional Officer.	3	17	1	8	31	1	16	52	1
10	Valentia, .	Charles W. Dickinson, Comm., R.N.	1	3	–	5	14	–	31	134	–
11	Dingle, . .	James Donovan, Divisional Officer.	21	84	–	6	23	–	191	572	9
12	Ballyheigue, .	Edward Johns, Divisional Officer.	1	4	1	5	14	2	7	22	1
13	Seafield, .	R. O. Polwhele, Lieut., R.N.	3	21	3	4	13	–	91	251	7
14	Galway, .	G. A. Smith, Lieut., R.N.,	14	56	14	71	270	1	12	34	2
15	Clifden, . .	Frederick Elton, Lieut., R.N.	1	–	–	8	9	–	16	47	–
16	Keel, . .	C. H. Smith, Divisional Officer.	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	30	–
17	Belmullet, .	James N. Hill, Lieut., R.N.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	42	–
18	Ballycastle, Killala.	W. J. H. Auton, Lieut., R.N.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Fullendiva, .	Edward Barter, Divisional Officer.	–	–	–	5	16	1	17	34	2
20	Sligo, .	Hon. F. Spring - Rice, Lieut., R.N.	1	4	–	20	70	2	47	256	11
21	Killybegs, .	V. D. Hughes, Lieut., R.N.,	3	9	–	24	119	–	28	146	–
22	Guidore, .	James W. Bridle, Divisional Officer.	–	–	–	2	8	–	41	124	27
23	Rathmullen, .	Chas. W. Prater, Lieut., R.N.	2	6	–	21	62	14	21	42	–
24	Moville, . .	W. P. Shakespear, Divisional Officer.	–	–	–	114	356	–	1	2	–
25	Ballycastle, Antrim.	H. M'A. Cutfield, Lieut., R.N.	1	4	–	71	154	6	3	7	–
26	Carrickfergus,	Reginald A. Brock, Comm., R.N.	–	–	–	18	54	–	1	1	–
27	Donaghadee,	J. Masterman, Comm., R.N.	9	62	7	104	313	16	3	3	–
28	Strangford, .	J. J. M'Cullen, Divisional Officer.	1	5	–	35	56	14	1	2	–
29	Newcastle, .	Thomas C. Fenton, Lieut., R.N.	20	126	15	49	126	3	14	32	–
30	Dundalk, .	H. M. Heathcote, Lieut., R.N.	1	7	1	60	275	20	–	–	–
31	Malahide, .	J. W. Osborne, Comm., R.N.	21	137	11	15	42	5	3	6	–
		Totals for 1894, .	294	1,655	151	979	3,296	124	735	2,403	87
		Do. 1893, .	332	1,939	195	1,014	3,596	106	674	2,364	93

No. 2.

BOATS, and CREWS, engaged in the SEA FISHERIES in 1894 that fished during the Year 1894.

Partially engaged in Fishing.									TOTALS.			No.
First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.						
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
1	7	1	22	92	2	15	52	7	155	610	87	1
–	–	–	13	47	4	14	47	7	215	906	38	2
–	–	–	93	353	–	7	34	–	126	472	2	3
–	–	–	24	66	3	16	37	4	191	551	35	4
–	–	–	21	84	–	16	52	1	83	388	1	5
–	–	–	25	76	2	51	133	6	147	482	8	6
19	126	16	53	263	3	103	487	7	200	1,034	48	7
49	373	19	172	712	15	130	443	46	417	1,986	85	8
3	15	2	53	239	14	207	787	143	290	1,141	165	9
1	6	–	13	100	–	280	1,393	17	331	1,650	17	10
–	–	–	8	38	–	68	254	3	294	971	12	11
2	4	1	7	15	3	54	179	8	76	238	16	12
–	–	–	2	6	–	66	198	–	166	489	10	13
2	15	1	338	1,076	70	405	1,071	30	842	2,522	118	14
2	12	–	114	398	–	287	1,006	–	428	1,472	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	173	658	43	178	688	43	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	170	492	16	191	534	16	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	142	736	6	142	736	6	18
–	–	–	4	15	–	49	218	–	75	283	3	19
–	–	–	9	53	–	34	166	6	111	549	19	20
–	–	–	24	145	1	75	375	9	154	794	10	21
–	–	–	135	443	57	240	573	234	418	1,153	318	22
2	14	–	129	416	24	39	78	3	214	618	41	23
–	–	–	127	646	–	1	2	–	243	1,006	–	24
–	–	–	56	169	3	7	11	2	138	345	11	25
–	–	–	46	77	3	43	73	5	108	205	8	26
–	–	–	58	119	2	22	28	1	196	525	26	27
–	–	–	41	73	4	5	11	–	83	147	18	28
–	12	5	29	115	1	3	6	–	115	417	24	29
2	10	1	43	143	–	44	68	–	150	503	22	30
–	–	–	6	14	2	2	4	–	47	203	18	31
83	594	46	1,665	5,993	213	2,768	9,677	604	6,624	23,618	1,225	
55	381	26	1,666	5,686	240	2,838	10,035	555	6,579	24,001	1,215	

APPENDIX No. 2—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.—RETURN of BOATS that did NOT Fish during the year.

DIVISION.	1st Class Vessels.	2nd Class Vessels.	3rd Class Vessels.	Total.
1 Kingstown,	–	5	6	11
2 Arklow,	3	16	14	33
3 Wexford,	–	18	2	20
4 Waterford,	–	20	8	28
5 Youghal,	–	2	6	8
6 Queenstown,	3	15	8	26
7 Kinsale,	4	27	26	57
8 Skibbereen,	10	43	25	78
9 Castletown Bere,	1	6	18	25
10 Valentia,	–	–	17	17
11 Dingle,	1	–	–	1
12 Ballyheigue,	1	1	4	6
13 Seafield,	–	2	11	13
14 Galway,	1	10	8	19
15 Clifden,	–	29	85	114
16 Keel,	–	3	37	40
17 Belmullet,	–	2	27	29
18 Ballycastle, Killala,	–	–	25	25
19 Pullendiva,	1	–	8	9
20 Sligo,	–	10	31	41
21 Killybegs,	–	14	54	68
22 Guidore,	–	–	–	–
23 Rathmullen,	1	22	4	27
24 Moville,	3	36	–	39
25 Ballycastle, Antrim,	–	9	1	10
26 Carrickfergus,	–	9	–	9
27 Donaghadee,	3	30	–	33
28 Strangford,	–	32	4	36
29 Newcastle,	7	23	7	37
30 Dundalk,	–	44	8	52
31 Malahide,	6	9	2	17
Total,	45	437	446	928

APPENDIX No. 3.

SPRING MACKEREL FISHING, 1894.

PLACE.	Ports or Creeks from which Fishing carried on.	Places where Fish discharged at.	Date of commencement of Fishing.	Date of termination of Fishing.	IRISH BOATS. *Usual* Number.			BOATS, not IRISH. *Usual* Number.				Quantity Captured. (In boxes of 60 fish.)	Total approximate Value.	AVERAGE PRICES PER HUNDRED.				Markets.	Number of Steamers carrying the Fish to England.	Number of Ice Hulks.	Number of Tons of Ice imported.	Rate of Harbour Dues, &c.	Observations.
					Large (1st and 2nd Class).	Row Boats.	Canoes or Curraghs.	English.	Scotch.	Manx.	French.			March.	April.	May	June.						
													£									
Youghal,	Youghal,	Youghal,	5th May,	End of May,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	20	–	–	9*s.* 6*d.*	–	Local Markets,	–	–	–	—	
Ballycotton,	Ballycotton,	Ballycotton,	May,	June,	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	214	32	–	–	5*s.*	5*s.*	do.,	–	–	–	—	Landed by herring boats.
Queenstown,	Kinsale,	Queenstown,	4th May,	29th June,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	33	–	–	12*s.*	12*s.*	Queenstown,	–	–	–	½*d.* per ton, as boats arrived.	Landed by Scotch herring boats during stress of weather.
Crosshaven,	Kinsale,	Queenstown,	—	—	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	750	66	–	3*s.* 6*d.* per	hundred.	–	do.,	–	–	–	—	do.
Upper Cove,	Kinsale,	Kinsale,	21st March,	30th June,	62	–	–	24	–	55	16	56.647	16,261	35*s.*	25*s.*	8*s.*	10*s.*	English Markets; about 4,000 boxes in Ireland.	7	3	1,421	10*s.* per season in advance; 5*s.* for such purposes as barking nets.	
Courtmacsherry,	Courtmacsherry,	Courtmacsherry,	5th April,	7th July,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	9	–	22*s.* 6*d.*	11*s.* 3*d.*	9*s.*	Local Markets.	–	–	–	None.	
Union Hall,	Baltimore,	Union Hall Pier,	2nd April,	May,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,945	2,385	–	30*s.* to 8*s.*	7*s.* to 5*s.*		English Markets.	–	–	–	—	Landed here through stress of weather chiefly on one day.
Castletownsend,	Castletownsend,	Castletownsend,	6th April,	7th July,	55	–	–	5	–	81	8	8,373	2,293	–	19*s.* 3*d.*	8*s.* 11*d.*	8*s.*	English Markets, Cork and Dublin.	2	2	1,110	10*s.* for season; very few paid.	
Baltimore,	Baltimore, Sherkin, Hare and Calf Islands.	Baltimore,	27th March,	4th July,	88	–	–	4	–	30	6	54,803	14,977	23*s.*	25*s.*	10*s.* 4*d.*	10*s.*	English Markets,	5	3	1,870	7*s.* 6*d.* Not paid. Will be at end of year.	
Crookhaven,	Crookhaven,	Crookhaven,	6th April,	21st June,	–	–	–	2	–	61	22	24,445	8,398	–	18*s.*	10*s.*	6*s.*	English Markets,	2	2	1,162	—	
Castletownbere,	Castletownbere,	Castletownbere,	28th March,	18th June,	89	–	–	8	–	64	–	45,893	13,424	36*s.*	19*s.* 2*d.*	11*s.* 2*d.*	11*s.* 2*d.*	English Markets,	5	6	1,940	—	
Garnish,	Garnish and Dursey,	Garnish and Dursey,	7th April,	16th May,	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	1,214	632	–	15*s.*	10*s.*	–	do.,	–	–	2,060	—	Sent *via* Castletownbere.
Ballydonegan,	Tranferlagh and Ballydonegan,	Tranferlagh and Ballydonegan,	19th March,	5th May,	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	825	421	50*s.* to 25*s.*	35*s.* to 30*s.*	15*s.* to 7*s.*	–	do.,	–	–	–	—	do.
Ballycrovane,	Ballycrovane, Caherkeen, Ardacluggin, Ardgroom.	Ballycrovane, Caherkeen, Ardacluggin, Ardgroom.	6th April,	18th May,	38	80	–	–	–	–	–	1,710	802	–	28*s.* to 20*s.*	15*s.* to 10*s.*	–	do.,	–	–	–	—	do.
Waterville,	Reenin, Farraniaragh and Rath,	Reenin, Farraniaragh and Rath,	9th April,	End of April,	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	270	169	–	25*s.*	–	–	do.,	–	–	–	—	Some sent *via* Berehaven, some *via* Cahersiveen.
Portmagee,	Portmagee, Coarha Beg and Ardcost,	Reenard Point and Knightstown,	10th April,	10th May,	–	44	9	–	–	–	–	All fish	taken by	these boats	were land	ed at Knightstown an	d Reenard Point, and are included	in figures	shown	opposite	the former place.		
Knightstown,	Valentia Harbour,	Reenard Point and Knightstown,	21st March,	27th June,	45	58	–	–	2	57	11	18,707	5,549	40*s.*	27*s.*	10*s.*	9*s.*	English and Irish Markets,	–	1	575	—	
Cahersiveen,	Coonana, Cooscroom, and Cahersiveen.	Coonana and Cooscroom,	5th April,	5th May,	3	38	–	–	1	4	–	384	309	–	55*s.* to 20*s.*	14*s.*	–	English Markets,	–	–	–	2*s.* small and 2*s.* 6*d.* large boats Not paid.	
Dingle.	Dingle Bay,	Dingle and Ballymore,	27th March,	22nd June,	39	–	–	1	1	38	–	4,190	1,110	47*s.*	27*s.*	8*s.* 4*d.*	7*s.*	English Markets; about 408 boxes to Dublin.	–	Stored in a building	240	5*s.*, paid at end of season.	
Ventry	Blaskets,	Ventry, Dunquin, and Blaskets,	27th March,	22nd June,	23	–	25	7	1	50	41	8,022	6,837	45*s.*	21*s* 5*d.*	11*s.* 4*d.*	12*s.* 6*d.*	English Markets,	6	2	1,580	Refused to be paid until light fixed at entrance of Harbour.	
Smerwick,	Ferriter's Cove, Smerwick, Ballydavid South, Ballydavid North, and Glassabeg.	Ferriter's Cove, Smerwick, Ballydavid South, Ballydavid North, and Glassabeg.	20th March,	1st June,	6	–	130	4	–	13	78	3,257	1,264	50*s.*	45*s.* to 6*s* 6*d.*	20*s.* to 5*s.*	5*s.*	English Markets,	–	–	–	2*d.* in the £ on fish taken, and 2*s.* annually on each boat. Not paid.	
Brandon Creek,	Brandon Creek,	Brandon Creek,	16th March,	26th May,	–	–	36		Sev	eral.		2,689	986	34*s.*	16*s.*	12*s.*	–	English Markets; about 270 boxes in Ireland.	–	–	–	—	Several barrels cured for export.
Brandon,	Brandon Bay,	Brandon,	19th March,	17th May,	7	–	60	–	–	–	–	1,939	1,067	40*s.*	20*s* to 15*s.*	8*s.* to 3*s.*	–	English Markets,	–	–	–	—	Some sent *via* Railway from Castlegregory; remainder *via* Fenit.
Fenit,	Fenit,	Fenit Pier,	26th March,	14th June,	52	–	–	8	2	10	–	31,913	11,955	30*s.*	22*s.* 6*d.*	11*s*	9*s.*	English Markets.	1	3	1,100	10*s.* per boat. Paid during season.	
Cappa,	A few boats put in through stress	of weather during the season and	landed fish.	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	10	Betw	een 6*s.* and	8*s.* 6*d.*	–	Local Markets,	–	–	–	—	
Kilcredane,	Carrigaholt, Ross, and Tullig,	Carrigaholt, Ross, and Tullig,	17th March,	1st June,	3	–	12	Cann	ot be gi	ven.		20	439	165	20*s.* to 15*s.*	15*s.* to 10*s.*	10*s.* to 5*s.*	–	About 250 boxes to Dublin; remainder to England.	–	–	–	—	The amount does not include those landed at Tullig; particulars of which could not be obtained.
Kilkee,	Goleen, Kilkee, and Farrahy,	Goleen, Kilkee, and Coosheen,	9th April,	31st May,	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	231	93	–	20*s.* to 16*s.*	20*s.*	–	Local and English Markets,	–	–	–	—	
Seafield,	Seafield and Clonichy,	Seafield and Clonichy,	17th April,	7th May,	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	74	30	–	20*s.* to 15*s.*	20*s.* to 15*s.*	–	Local Markets,	–	–	–	Not paid.	
Liscannor,	Liscannor,	Liscannor,	17th April,	3rd May,	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	6	4	–	20*s.*	28*s.*	–	Local Markets,	–	–	–	do.	
North and South Arran	The Strand, South Arran, Killeany Bay, Kilmurry, and Middle Island.	Killeany Bay,	4th April,	1st June,	26	–	11	–	–	–	–	5,038	1,981	–	73*s.* to 18*s.*	20*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	–	English Markets.	1	1	130	—	Sent by steamer from Arran to Galway.
Clew Bay,	Murrisk,	Westport,	5th May,	10th May,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	110	31	–	–	12*s.* to 10*s.*	–	Local Markets,	–	–	–	None.	
Belmullet,	Blind Harbour, Portacloy and Porturlin.	Blind Harbour, Portacloy, and Porturlin.	April,	May,	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	28	13	–	20*s.*	18*s.*	–	Local Markets,	–	–	–	—	
Belderg,	Belderg, Porturlin, and Portacloy,	Belderg and Portacloy,	20th June,	30th June,	–	–	46	–	–	–	–	75	7	–	–	–	5*s.* to 3*s*	Local Markets,	–	–	–	—	
Seven other places, where small quantities were landed.	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	445	53	–	–	–	–	—	–	–	–	—	

APPENDIX No. 4.

AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHING, 1894.

PARTICULARS of the FISHING carried on at or near the following places :—

No.	Name of Coast Guard Station or Place where information collected.	Date on which fishing commenced.	Date on which fishing ended.	Number of Vessels employed.						Places where Fish were landed by			Number of Fish taken during Season.*	Total amount estimated to be realized by the Fishermen.	Fish Cured for Exportation.		Observations.
				English.	Scotch.	Manx.	Irish. 1st Class.	Irish. 2nd Class.	Irish. 3rd Class.	1st Class Boats	2nd Class Boats.	3rd Class Boats.	Cwts.	£	Where Cured.	Number of Barrels.	
1	Ringsend,	1894. 1st September,	1894. 8th September,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ringsend,	—	—	14	4	—	—	These mackerel were taken in the trawls of about 20 of the Ringsend Boats.
2	Kingstown,	27th August,	20th September,	–	–	–	–	3	2	—	Kingstown,	Kingstown,	75	27	—	—	—
3	Dalkey,	15th August,	12th October,	–	–	–	–	4	–	—	Dalkey,	—	42½	15	—	—	Sold fresh.
4	Bray,	28th August,	20th September,	–	–	–	–	–	2	—	—	Bray and Killiney,	211	98	—	—	do.
5	Greystones,	30th July,	20th September,	–	–	–	–	–	3	—	—	Greystones,	187	105	—	—	do.
6	Wicklow,	1st September,	30th September,	–	–	–	–	–	1	—	—	Wicklow,	1¼	1	—	—	do.
7	Carnsore,	16th August,	21st August,	–	–	–	–	–	5	—	—	Carnsore,	8½	3	—	—	do.
8	Kilmore,	20th July,	30th September,	–	–	–	–	28	–	—	Kilmore Quay,	—	852	129	—	—	do.
9	Bar of Lough,	20th July,	4th October,	–	–	–	–	–	3	—	—	Bar of Lough,	46	14	—	—	do.
10	Bannow,	18th July,	16th October,	–	–	–	–	–	4	—	—	Bannow,	162	45	—	—	do.
11	Fethard,	15th July,	28th September,	–	–	–	–	22	–	—	Fethard and Slade.	—	1,355	237	—	—	do.
12	Dunmore, East,	23rd August,	13th October,	–	–	–	–	24	–	—	Dunmore,	—	861¼	124	—	—	do.
13	Boatstrand,	10th July,	20th September,	–	–	–	–	–	7	—	—	Boatstrand,	338	80	—	—	do.
14	Ballymacaw,	16th August,	20th September,	–	–	–	–	–	11	—	—	Rinnashark, Portally, and Ballymacaw.	81	39	—	—	do.
15	Ballinacourty,	28th August,	18th October,	–	–	–	–	9	–	—	Dungarvan,	—	625	105	—	—	do.
16	Helvick Head,	20th August,	23rd September,	–	–	–	–	–	3	—	—	Dungarvan,	304	26	—	—	do.
17	Youghal,	24th July,	15th September,	–	–	–	–	6	11	—	Youghal,	Youghal,	52	9	Youghal,	14	—
18	Ballycotton,	22nd August,	21st September,	–	–	–	–	9	–	—	Ballycotton,	—	856	146	—	—	Sold fresh at Cork and Middleton.
19	Oyster Haven,	24th August,	21st September,	–	–	–	–	2	–	—	Oyster Haven,	—	25	5	—	—	Kept by fishermen for their own consumption.
20	Upper Cove,	1st August,	16th October,	–	–	8	26	12	–	Kinsale,	Kinsale,	—	4,044	1,278	Kinsale,	117	Balance sold fresh, & sent to Cork and Liverpool.
21	Old Head,	16th August,	17th September,	–	–	–	–	–	4	—	—	Old Head,	32	4	—	—	All cured by fishermen for their own consumption.
22	Union Hall,	4th August,	18th October,	–	–	15	15	1	–	Union Hall and Glandore Pier.	—	—	7,205	1,628	Union Hall and Glandore,	1,898	All cured.
23	Castletownsend,	14th August,	17th October,	–	–	9	5	5	–	Castletownsend,	Castletownsend.	—	3,847	632	Castletownsend,	1,268	do.
24	Baltimore,	20th August,	31st October,	–	–	4	38	–	3	Baltimore,	—	Baltimore,	9,851	1,913	Baltimore,	2,259	—
25	Schull,	23rd August,	7th November,	–	–	2	11	14	34	Schull and Cape Clear Island.	Schull, Cape Clear Island, Kilcrohane, and Lower Letter.	Schull, Cape Clear Island, Kilcrohane, and Lower Letter.	577½	194	Schull, Cape Clear Island, Kilcrohane, and Lower Letter.	1,290	All cured.
26	Crookhaven,	4th August,	24th November,	–	–	–	–	5	15	—	Dunmanus Pier,	Dunmanus Pier,	4,117	1,053	Dunmanus Pier,	1,964	—
27	Castletown Bere,	15th August,	7th November,	–	–	–	–	–	30	—	—	Bantry, Gearies, Glengariff, Durrus, Whitehorse, Urin, and Adrigole.	598	149	Sheep Head, Gearies, Glengariff, &c., &c.	182	35,320 sent fresh to Bantry and Cork Markets. Remainder cured for home consumption.
28	Garnish and Dursey Island.	18th August,	8th December,	–	–	–	–	–	18	—	—	Garnish and Dursey Island.	56,152	6,097	Garnish and Dursey Island.	4,864	—
29	Ballydonegan,	27th July,	29th December,	–	–	–	–	–	47	—	—	Dursey Island, Garinish, Tranferlagh, and Ballydonegan.	13,528	2,680	Dursey Island, Garinish, Tranferlagh, Ballydonegan, &c.	6,500	—
30	Ballycrovane,	13th August,	29th October,	–	–	–	–	–	103	—	—	Urhan, Ardacloggin, Eyries, Ardgroom, Gurteen, &c.	14,642	3,447	Urhan, Ardcloggin, Eyries, Gurteen, and Ardgroom, &c., &c.	5,580	All cured.
31	Lackeen Point,	1st September,	3rd October,	–	–	–	–	–	10	—	—	Rossmore, Rossdohan, and West Cove.	1,612	338	West Cove, Rossmore, Blackwater and Rossdohan.	430	—
32	Waterville,	31st July,	29th October,	–	–	–	–	–	22	—	—	West Cove, Reenin, and Derrynane.	6,785	1,347	West Cove, Reenin, and Derrynane.	909	—
33	Ballinskelligs,	8th August,	22nd December,	–	–	–	–	–	21	—	—	Ballinskelligs, Boat Cove Glen, and Innyferry.	3,394	734	Ballinskelligs and Boat Cove Glen.	1,350	8,000 sent fresh to Cahersiveen. Remainder cured.
34	Portmagee,	30th July,	1st December,	–	–	–	–	–	76	—	—	Portmagee,	18,955½	2,664	Waterview and Portmagee Pier.	1,853	A large quantity sent fresh to English markets.
35	Knightstown,	20th August,	3rd December,	–	–	–	–	–	60	—	—	Knightstown, Tahilla, and Reenard Point.	3,730	1,026	Knightstown,	1,246	do.
36	Cahersiveen,	26th July,	1st December,	–	–	–	–	–	30	—	—	Coonana and Cooscroom.	1,801½	273	Coonana,	215	Some sent fresh to England.
37	Kells,	31st July,	10th October,	–	–	–	–	2	14	—	Kells, Foileye, Gleeske, and Rossbeigh.	Kells, Foileye, Gleesk, and Rossbeigh.	509	80	—	—	Some sent fresh to Manchester. Remainder cured for home consumption and local markets
38	Minard,	7th August,	21st August,	–	–	–	–	–	5	—	—	Auniscaul and Minard.	56	25	Auniscaul,	—	6,700 cured for home consumption. Remainder sold fresh locally.
39	Dingle,	1st August,	15th December,	–	–	–	–	–	85	—	—	Brandon Creek, Brandon, Smerwick, and Ballymore.	189¼	35	Dingle and Brandon,	9,248	The fish cured at Dingle was purchased fresh at Smerwick, Brandon, Brandon Creek, and Dunquin, and brought to Dingle for curing.
40	Ventry,	4th September,	20th November,	–	–	–	–	–	9	—	—	Blasket Islands, Dunquin, Ventry Quay, and Ventry.	890	333	—	—	—
41	Smerwick,	9th August,	6th December,	–	–	–	–	–	130	—	—	Smerwick, Ballydavid, N. and S. Brandon Creek, and Glasshabeg.	10,571	2,581	Smerwick, Brandon Creek, Ballydavid, N. and S.	2,817	—
42	Brandon Creek,	18th July,	6th December,	–	–	–	–	–	64	—	—	Brandon Creek,	16,608	3,092	—	—	—
43	Brandon,	17th August,	6th December,	–	–	–	–	–	50	—	—	Brandon,	7,190	2,627	Brandon,	1,000	Remainder sold fresh, and a large quantity sent fresh to Dingle for curing
44	Fenit,	5th September,	20th November,	–	–	–	–	–	20	—	—	Fenit,	25¾	12	—	—	Sent to Tralee.
45	Kilkee,	28th July,	6th December,	–	–	–	–	–	29	—	—	Kilkee, Farrihy, Goleen, and Killard.	3,668	896	—	—	—
46	Farrihy,	28th July,	6th December,	–	–	–	–	–	7	—	—	—	2,545	325	—	—	—
47	Seafield,	1st August,	21st December,	–	–	–	–	–	25	—	—	Seafield, Clonichy, and Quilty.	7,397	1,061	—	—	Entire capture sent fresh to Dublin, Limerick, Kilrush, Ennis, and Liverpool.
48	Liscannor,	13th July,	20th November,	–	–	–	–	–	27	—	—	Liscannor,	378	63	—	—	—
49	Glenina and Derreen,	17th August,	20th September,	–	–	–	–	–	12	—	—	Glenina Pier,	248	54	—	—	—
50	Ballyvaughan,	2nd August,	24th September,	–	–	–	–	30	20	—	Ballyvaughan,	Ballyvaughan,	250	33	—	—	About 120 barrels cured for local markets.
51	Arran, S.,	11th August,	18th October,	–	–	–	–	–	3	—	—	South Arran,	38½	14	—	—	—
52	Arran, N.,	1st August,	22nd October,	–	–	–	–	–	9	—	—	Kilronan and Kilmurry.	781	247	Kilronan,	129	—
53	Galway,	7th August,	13th September,	–	–	–	–	108	115	—	—	Galway,	409	55	—	—	—
54	Spiddle,	1st August,	20th September,	–	–	–	–	12	30	—	Galway, Spiddle, and Barna.	Galway, Spiddle, and Barna.	50½	14	—	—	—
55	Costello Bay,	13th August,	17th October,	–	–	–	–	6	–	—	Different places along coast.	Different places along coast.	648½	118	—	—	All cured for home consumption.
56	Cleggan,	10th August,	17th October,	–	–	–	–	–	12	—	—	Inishbofin and Rushidilisk.	1,450	363	—	—	do.
57	Clew Bay,	3rd August,	31st October,	–	–	–	–	5	7	—	Carrowkeeran,	Westport, Newport, Carrowkeeran, Carrowmore, and Kilmeena, &c.	458	189	—	—	—
58	Achil Beg,	15th July,	29th August,	–	–	–	–	–	22	—	—	Curraun and Clare Island.	292	146	—	—	About 2,000 cured for home consumption.
59	Keel,	26th July,	12th September,	–	–	–	–	–	4	—	—	Keem,	192	30	—	—	Sold fresh.
60	Belmullet,	1st August,	15th December,	–	–	–	–	–	58	—	—	Blind Harbour, Aughadoon, Inver, and Muingcreena.	245	57	—	—	—
61	Belderg,	1st July,	20th August,	–	–	–	–	–	60	—	—	Belderg, Porturlin, Portacloy, and Dun-Kegan.	1,066	419	—	—	33,240 sold fresh.
62	Rathlacken,	1st September,	20th December,	–	–	–	–	–	11	—	—	Lackan,	1,595	475	—	—	—
63	Kilcummin,	20th July,	13th September,	–	–	–	–	–	40	—	—	Dock and Kilcummin,	223½	56	—	—	7,120 cured for home consumption. Remainder sold fresh.
64	Inniscrone,	23rd August,	17th October,	–	–	–	–	–	14	—	—	Inniscrone Pier,	78	29	—	—	Sold fresh.
65	Pollocheeny,	22nd August,	24th September,	–	–	–	–	–	5	—	—	Pollocheeny,	32	6	—	—	do.
66	Rosses Point,	3rd July,	5th September,	–	–	–	–	–	3	—	—	Rosses Point,	10	5	—	—	do.
67	Mullaghmore,	7th July,	25th September,	–	–	–	–	3	25	—	Mullaghmore,	Mullaghmore,	645	99	—	—	do.
68	Ballyshannon,	13th August,	28th September,	–	–	–	–	–	10	—	—	Ballyshannon and Bundoran.	500	131	—	—	do.
69	Tribane,	1st August,	20th October,	–	–	–	–	–	26	—	—	Inver and Ballyederlan.	775	132	—	—	—
70	Killybegs,	1st July,	30th November,	–	–	15	15	–	3	Killybegs,	—	Killybegs,	4,642	470	—	—	—
71	Teelin,	1st September,	30th November,	–	–	–	–	–	4	—	—	Teelin,	44½	9	—	—	—
72	Inishcoo,	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
73	Dunfanaghy,	28th June,	9th August,	–	–	–	–	10	10	—	Dunfanaghy,	Dunfanaghy,	392	67	—	—	Sold fresh.
74	Downies Bay,	7th September,	9th September,	–	–	–	–	–	2	—	—	Downies Pier,	23	6	—	—	5 barrels cured and kept for local markets.
75	Port Ballintoy,	2nd August,	20th September,	–	–	–	–	–	6	—	—	Milltown and Ballintoy.	1,120	381	—	—	Sold fresh.
76	Newcastle,	26th July,	29th September,	–	–	–	–	4	3	—	Newcastle,	Newcastle,	312	125	—	—	do.
77	Ardglass,	26th June,	11th October,	1	16	4	–	18	–	Ardglass,	Ardglass,	—	1,502	110	—	—	Sent fresh to Belfast.
78	Annalong,	18th July,	3rd August,	–	–	–	–	6	–	—	Annalong,	—	18	5	—	—	Sold fresh.
79	Leestone,	1st August,	17th September,	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	11¼	6	—	—	Taken in herring nets.
80	Giles Quay,	6th August,	4th October,	–	–	–	–	–	14	—	—	Giles Quay and Whitestown.	848	417	—	—	Sold fresh.
81	Clogher Head,	15th June,	20th September,	–	–	–	–	10	10	—	Clogher Head,	Clogher Head,	300	67	—	—	do.
												Total,	226,198	42,136		45,133	

* Includes fish caught between termination of Spring season and the commencement of the regular Autumn season.

APPENDIX No. 5.

Irish Fisheries Office, Dublin Castle,
30th June, 1894.

MEMORANDUM on PROSPECTS of OPENING UP FOREIGN MARKETS for PICKLED MACKEREL.

The precarious condition of the Irish pickled mackerel trade, owing to its dependence solely on the American Market, has led the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, as referred to in their Annual Report for 1893, to ask Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to cause inquiries to be made throughout the Continent of Europe, and in South America, with a view to discover what possibilities may exist for finding other outlets for this industry. Similar inquiries have been made, through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in Australia and elsewhere.

The chief difficulty which the trade has to face in the United States of America is the high import duty, viz., 2 dollars a barrel. The freight from the West of Ireland, *via* Liverpool, to America, is about 5*s.* a barrel. Unfortunately a similar difficulty presents itself in the European States. In France this duty (25 francs per 100 kilos=10*s.* per cwt.) is practically prohibitive, especially when taken into account with the bounty of from 5*s.* to 8*s.* per cwt. which is given on French cured fish.

Another difficulty to be overcome is in the fact that the fish is unknown to the various markets; and the taste for a new article of diet is not easily cultivated. Any samples sent should therefore be of the best quality of fat autumn fish. According to reports received from Ancona small fish would seem more saleable than large. This may be the case in some other markets also. In Russia cheapness seems essential. It would however, be advisable for shippers to consult reliable salesmen in the cities selected on some of these points; and, to enable them to do so, the names of salesmen who have been mentioned as those most likely to push the trade are given herein; but no guarantee as to their financial condition or otherwise, can be given.

Roughly speaking, the prospects for trade seem brightest in North Italy and Finland; and if mackerel were admitted into Russia on the same terms as herring, there might be a fair chance for business in that direction.

In Russia, Poland, Germany, &c., where herrings are eaten raw, it would seem that smoked mackerel would be more acceptable than pickled.

We understand that the Congested Districts Board are ready to co-operate by sending suitable samples to the most likely markets. It is, however, obvious that the result of such experiments cannot be available in time for shippers to prepare for the coming season; and the information in this memorandum is given to the public in order to indicate generally the directions

APPENDIX No. 5—*continued.*

in which efforts to open up foreign markets will have a chance of being successful.

It has been suggested that the local press should be utilized as an agency in bringing under the notice of the public the introduction of cured mackerel into any locality.

A further statement will be issued when reports from other places shall have been received.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg.—Import duty into Russia 2*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. on dried fish of all sorts, and pickled herrings. For all sorts of pickled fish, except herrings, the duty is 11*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.

Reval.—Pickled mackerel should at first at all events be sold as cheap as Norwegian herrings, which are largely imported. Salted fish is also imported from Finland. In 1892, there were 51,000 barrels of herrings and about 11,500 barrels of salt fish (a sort of anchovy) imported.

Libau.—The Russian peasant is very conservative in his habits, and great difficulty would be encountered in inducing him to adopt mackerel instead of herrings, which for generations he has been accustomed to. It is considered hopeless to make a trial.

Riga.—Some years ago an attempt was made to place a cargo of French-cured mackerel on the markets but the receipts did not cover the expenses. The freight duty, commissions, &c., on a barrel of Scotch herrings, would be 7·78 Roubles. Under present circumstances, similar charges on a barrel of mackerel would be 21·37 Roubles, *i.e.*, about £2 5*s.*

Odessa.—Southern Russia has extensive fisheries of its own. Scotch herrings are imported. Mackerel would have to compete with imported herrings, and with local supplies on which no duty is paid.

Fish should be sent sorted, both as to size and quality—large and fat fish would be the best.

Pernau.—Norwegian herrings imported, and are sold at from about 20*s.* to 30*s.* per barrel. The British Vice-Consul would receive a small consignment, which he would account for to consignees, subject to no deductions beyond his own actual expenses, and disbursement for duty.

FINLAND.

Helsingfors.—Large quantities of Norwegian and Scotch herrings imported. Little doubt but that pickled mackerel could be introduced if sold cheap enough. Import duty much lighter than in Russia proper, viz.: about 2*s.* per cwt.

GERMANY.

Stettin.—The import duty on pickled mackerel would be 3 marks per 100 kilos (=3*s.* for 220 lbs.), whilst the duty on herrings is only 3 marks per 175 kilos.

The working classes eat herrings raw. Mackerel should probably be cooked, and consequently would be more expensive to consumer.

APPENDIX No. 5—*continued.*

For these and other reasons it is considered that the introduction of cured mackerel would have to contend with great difficulties.

Dantzig.—Mackerel would have to compete with Scotch and Scandinavian herrings. Suggestion made that tinned mackerel known as "Soused Mackerel" in the United States, might sell.

Pickled mackerel would have to be sold at a low price, as the consumers of Germany and Poland are of the poorer classes.

BELGIUM.

Antwerp.—Opinion of Chamber of Commerce and principal salesmen is that there is not much prospect.

HOLLAND.

Rotterdam.—Only fish imported are Scotch herrings. Mackerel unknown in the markets.

DENMARK.

No prospect.

FRANCE.

No prospect.

SPAIN.

Bilbao.—£8 per ton duty. Sardines, salted, are sold very cheap. Not much prospect.

Barcelona.—The Spanish people do not care for mackerel. There is a large consumption of dried codfish and cured sardines.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon.—No prospect; local fish supply abundant—only import of the kind is that of salt cod from Newfoundland and Norway.

ITALY.

Genoa.—Import duty 2*s.* 5½*d.* per cwt. Herrings more acceptable, but it is possible that a market for mackerel might be developed. Small mackerel should be included in samples. From October, 1892, to January, 1893, there was imported into Genoa, Codfish—72,228 quintals, which realized from 24*s.* to 12*s.* net. per quintal; Pilchards—12,203 casks, at from 36*s.* to 25*s.*; Herrings—23,580 casks and 2,258 barrels. During late years there has been a large and steady increase of imports of salt fish at this port.

Venice.—Suggestion made that a respectable and active commission agent should go round and leave samples with the best houses in the district dealing in this class of goods.

APPENDIX No. 5—*continued.*

Ancona.—Consumption of mackerel preserved in brine is small—(about 200 to 300 barrels)—which are obtained from Dalmatia. No sale for large fish—length preferred about 9 to 10 inches.

Turin.—Name given of a dealer who would be ready to receive a sample free of all expenses and charges, who would report on possibility of pushing the trade; would expect a monopoly of the trade.

Florence.—Good firms offer to receive samples free of expense and push sale. It is stated that a barrel of fish for that market should not exceed 88 lbs.

AUSTRIA.

Trieste.—No prospect; local fisheries good.

TURKEY.

Sofia.—No good prospect.

Constantinople.—No good prospect.

Varna.—Local mackerel small; fresh or roughly salted sell wholesale at from 35*s.* to 80*s.* per 1,000; the price being, for retail salt mackerel, 5 to 10 centimes each. The import duty would be 8½ per cent. ad valorem, and an Octroi tax of about 8*s.* per cwt.

Salonica.—No good prospect; a limited amount of dried cod is imported at £4 12*s.* per cask of 4 cwts.

ASIA MINOR.

Smyrna.—Immense quantities of smoked and salted fish consumed. It is feared mackerel may be too expensive. A British commission merchant offers to do his best.

Information received since date of above Circular:—

GERMANY.

Berlin.—Retail price of fresh mackerel is 25 pfennings (3*d.*) each, and of cured 40 pfennings (4½*d.*) Fresh mackerel forwarded from Norway in May, June, and July in cases of 50 and 100 fish. Prices generally lowest in June. Mr. Lindenberg, of Berlin, willing to push the trade if fish can be delivered at a lower price than home cured mackerel, that is to say, at less than 40 pfennings each, and provided arrivals are in good edible condition. It is thought that the German public would soon get accustomed to the taste of the Irish fish, and if latter supplied cheaper than the home cured there is reason to believe that the trade would develop.

Dusseldorf.—It is not here only a question of quality as compared with that of Hamburg, Kiel, and Holland, but it is one of freight. If business is to be done it would be necessary to ensure the lowest possible through going rates to the Rhine (Ruhrort, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Coblenz, Maintz, &c.)

APPENDIX No. 5—*continued.*

The demand in consequence of distance of sea coasts for cheap cured fish, and amongst the higher classes for superior quality is very considerable. Greatest energy would be required to open a market for Ireland.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna.—Herring is the common article of consumption. Cured mackerel almost unknown. Irish mackerel might be introduced.

CHILI.

Santiago.—To save time, expense, and trouble, samples, with price and all particulars, should be sent to the Glasgow House, who know the requirements of this trade. Address Messrs. A. G. Scott and Co., Glasgow.

URUGUAY.

Monte Video.—Uruguayan tariff—Fish salted in casks or cases is charged seven cents on an official valuation of twenty cents.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane.—Mackerel on this market sold in tins of about 1 lb. weight. No experiment has yet been made with the fish in bulk, such as contained in barrels and cured somewhat like herrings. If a trial shipment sent should reach about January so as to catch the Lent market. If shipped by steamer care should be taken that barrels are far from boilers and in a cool part of ship.

NAMES and ADDRESSES of DEALERS in CURED FISH who have been recommended, as given in Memorandum of 30th June, 1894.

(Those marked with a * have agreed to receive samples.)

St. Petersburg.

*William Miller and Co., St. Petersburg.

Reval.

T. C. Koch, T. E. Kuhlmann, Carl F. Gahlnbäck, and Christopher Rosermann.

Libau.

*Mr Charles J. Hill will act as agent. Is Vice-Consul at Libau.

APPENDIX No. 5—*continued.*

Riga.

*Mr. Woldemar G. Sperling, Riga.

Odessa.

*Mr. Bartolemy Antonovich Dubinine, Deribas-street, Odessa.

Pernau.

*Mr. J. E. Cattley, Pernau (Vice-Consul).

Helsingfors.

*Mr. Lars Krogius. | *Mr. F. Sjöblom.

Stettin.

Mr. Julius Rohleder, Stettin. | Messrs. Schroder and Tresselt
Mr. William Reid, Stettin. | Stettin.
| Messrs. Sendler and Co., Stettin.

Dantzic.

*Mr. O. F. Wendt.

Antwerp.

*Mr. Jules Jansen No. 42, Rue des Soeurs Noires.

Ostende.

Mr. Nicrinck, 2, Rue Navessière.

Bilbao.

*Mr. Luis de Gondra, 7, Hernani.

Barcelona.

*F. Witty and Co., Barcelona.

Genoa.

Messrs. F. W. Mowinckel.
*Messrs. F. Brocchi and Co., Piazza Fossatello, Genoa.

Venice.

Signor G. B. Pick, 35, St. Angelo (Commission Agent).

Ancona.

*Messrs. Sabbato, Baraffaele and Co.
*Messrs. Cesare Tarsetti.
*Messrs. H. W. Morellet (also Commission Agents).

Milan.

Messrs. Fratelli Polli, 7 Via Bossi.
Messrs. Portalupi Andreazzi and Co., 20 Via Vigivano.
Messrs. Francesco Canda, 60, Viale Porta Volta.
Messrs. Porta and Magni—Commissionari—39, Via Broletto.

APPENDIX No. 5—*continued.*

Turin.

*Signor Enrico Fuhrmann (also Commission Agent).

Florence.

*Messrs. Cesare Bellini, 5²⁰, Via dei Cimatori.
*Messrs. Gaetano Corsini, 20 to 22, Via Porta Rossa.
Messrs. Lodovico Cecchi, 2, Via dell' Oche.
Messrs. Berti and Ciofi, 2, Via dei Cimatori.
Messrs. Eredi Mori, 3, Via delle Terme.
M. Cesare Giorgi, 4, Via dei Cimatori.

Trieste.

Signor Vinc. J. Dom Caldara.
Signor fui'Ant. Carabelli.
Signor D. Costa.
Signori Debenz and Macerata.
Signor F. Malabotich.
Signor Vittorio Maramaldi.

Salonica.

*Messrs. Allatini, Bros., Quartier Franc, Salonica.

Smyrna.

Mr. John F. Maltass (Commission Agent).

Information as to Names and Addresses of Dealers in Cured Fish, who have been recommended since date of above Circular :—

Vienna.

Mr. Theodor Etti, 1, Akademie Strasse.

Berlin.

*Mr. C. Lindenberg, 37, Neue Friedrich Strasse.

Dusseldorf.

A. Gitsels.
Jacob Klees.
Carl Klees.
Gebrüder von Kraft.
Wilhelm von Kraft.
Carl Massen.
Carl Mesz.
E. Grube and Co.
H. Küpper.
Jos. Karp.
P. W. Klein Sohn.
Emil Lichtenberg.
C. Röver.
Jean Conen.

Frankfort-on-Main.

*M. Wilcke.

Mayence.

*F. C. Haenlein Sohn.

Altona.

*Herr A. Wilthagen.

Bremen.

Herr F. L. Bodes, 166, Sögestrasse.
Herr F. Klevenhusen and Co., 1–3, Börsenpassage.

APPENDIX No. 5—*continued*

Lübeck.

*Herr T. F. Jäger, 31, Fischstrasse.

Dresden.

*C. G. Kühnel, A. Webergasse.

Cologne.

M. Nolden, 46, am Hof.
A. Umé, 3, Steinweg.
G. Kuyten, Maximinenstrasse.
Anton Lülsdorff, 73, Heumarkt.
P. Oebel, 78, Heumarkt.
Hubert Gitsels, 50, Grosse Witschgasse.
Ruben and Bielefeld, 41–45, am Hof.
A. Schelte, 26, Rheingasse.
Heinrich Greuvers, 1, Joachimstrasse.
J. Ritzefeld, 26, Rheingasse.
Carl Rademacher, 75, Freiheitstrasse (Cöln–Deutz).

Santiago and Valparaiso.

*Messrs. Weir, Scott and Co. (Samples to be sent direct to Messrs. A. G. Scott and Co., Glasgow).

Monte Video.

*Messrs. Vanrell and Sons.

Brisbane.

*Messrs. Webster and Co., Mary-street.
*Queensland Agency Co., Charlotte-street.

Melbourne.

Henry Berry, Spencer-street.
John Connell and Co., Limited, Bourke-street.
Fletcher Chester and Co., Elizabeth-street.
Groves, Rice, and M'Vitty, Flinders-street.
Burk, Francart and Co., Somerset-place, Little Bourke-street.
Couche, Calder and Co., William-street.
King Engel and M'Culloch, William-street.
Jules Renard and Co., Little Collins-street.
Chaleyer, Fisher and Co., The Rialto, Collins-street.
Robert Dickins and Co., Market-street, Melbourne.
Mutual Store, Limited, Flinders-street, Melbourne.
Jas. Service and Co., Collins-street, Melbourne.

APPENDIX

HERRING FISHING—

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed		
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.
Dunmore, E.,	May.	August.	–	–	1
Ballinacourty and Dungarvan.	1st June. (Spring and	30th Sept. Autumn.)	–	–	2
Helvick Head,	May.	July.	–	–	–
Youghal,	30th June.	24th July.	–	–	–
Ballycotton,	17th May.	9th June.	–	–	–
Kinsale,	2nd May.	6th June.	–	–	39
Smerwick,	23rd February.	31st March.	–	–	–
Cappa,	1st June. (Spring and	31st December. Autumn.)	–	–	–
Seafield,	9th January.	17th January.	–	–	–
Liscannor,	1st February.	15th April.	–	–	–
South Arran,	March.	April.	–	–	–
Belmullet,	February.	May.	–	–	–
Rossport and Dunkegan,	1st May.	15th June.	–	–	–
Teelin,	15th January.	21st March.	–	–	–
Malinmore, Malinbeg, and Glencolumbkille.	March.	June.	–	–	–
Knockalla,	10th January.	1st February.	–	–	–
Moville,	1st January.	20th March.	–	–	–
Carrickfergus,	May.	August.	–	–	–
Cloghy,	15th April. (Spring and	31st August. Autumn.)	–	–	–
Ardglass,	22nd May. (Spring and	12th October. Autumn.)	1	30	31
Killough,	1st June.	25th August	–	–	–
Kilkeel and Leestones,	1st June.	5th August.	–	2	10
Clogher Head,	1st June.	15th July.	–	–	–
Balbriggan,	11th June.	13th June.	–	–	1

NOTE.—The dates given are those between which the fishing known as the "Spring" fishing was "Autumn and Winter Season" commenced and ended at other places.

* All herrings taken at these places were used as bait.

No. 6.

SPRING, 1894.

during the season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
5	2	–	–	–	1	5	2	–	Dunmore, East.
10	6	8	–	–	2	10	6	8	Dungarvan.
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Do.
–	6	11	–	–	–	–	6	11	Youghal.
–	6	2	–	–	–	–	6	2	Ballycotton.
2	–	–	–	–	39	2	–	–	Kinsale.
–	–	130	–	–	–	–	–	130	Smerwick, Ballydavid South, and Brandon Creek.
–	3	15	–	–	–	–	3	12	Cappa, Kilrush, Querrin, Scattery, and Knock.
–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	14	Seafield, Quilty, and Cloghauninchy.
–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	25	Liscannor.
–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	South Arran Island.
–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	5	Belmullet.
–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	17	Rossport and Dunkegan.
–	4	16	–	–	–	–	4	10	Teelin and Tawney.
–	3	5	–	–	–	–	3	5	Malinbeg.
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Fannad Point.
–	16	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	Redcastle, Whitecastle, Moville, Glenburnie, Clare River, and Magilligan.
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Scotch Quarter Pier, Carrickfergus.
7	53	–	–	–	–	7	53	–	Macammon and Ardglass
44	41	–	1	16	29	22	17	–	Ardglass.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Ardglass.
18	–	–	–	2	10	18	–	–	Kilkeel.
5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	Clogher Head.
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Balbriggan.

carried on. At some places, the so-called "Spring" fishing overlapped the dates on which the

APPENDIX

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1894,

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed		
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.
Bray,	7th November.	22nd November.	-	-	-
Greystones,	5th November.	27th November.	-	-	-
Wicklow,	22nd October.	6th December.	-	-	-
Arklow,	29th October.	29th December.	-	-	-
Courtown,	1st November.	21st December.	-	-	-
Cahore,	12th November.	31st December.	-	-	-
Rosslare,	5th November.	20th December.	-	-	-
Ballygeary,	5th November.	6th December.	-	-	-
Dunmore, E.,	September.	November.	-	-	-
Ballinacourty and Dungarvan.	*	-	-		-
Youghal,	8th August.	8th September.	-	-	-
Knockadoon,	20th August.	12th October.	-	-	-
Ballycotton,	26th October.	28th December.	-	-	-
Oyster Haven,	5th October.	30th October.	-	-	-
Old Head, Kinsale,	15th September.	30th September.	-	-	-
Schull,	September.	November.	-	-	-
Crookhaven,	20th August.	20th October.	-	-	-
Castletownbere,	15th July.	1st November.	-	-	-
Lackeen Point,	20th September.	30th October.	-	-	-
Ballinskelligs,	21st August.	3rd September.	-	-	-
Portmagee,	26th June.	27th July.	-	-	-
Kells,	23rd August.	10th October.	-	-	-
Cromane Point,	October.	31st December.	-	-	-
Minard,	9th August.	17th August.	-	-	-
Dingle,	17th August.	31st October.	-	-	-
Ventry,	18th August.	10th October.	-	-	-
Smerwick	17th August.	29th October.	-	-	-
Fenit,	24th July.	21st December.	-	-	-
Beale and Astee,	26th June.	31st October.	-	-	-

* See Spring Fishing Return. No break

NOTE—The dates given are those between which the fishing known as the "Autumn and Winter" dates on which the "Spring" season commenced and ended at other places.

No. 7.

AND WINTER, 1894–5.

during the Season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	Bray.
–	4	3	–	–	–	–	4	2	Greystones.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	Wicklow.
–	63	4	–	–	–	–	63	4	Arklow.
–	14	12	–	–	–	–	13	11	Courtown Harbour.
–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	Cahore.
–	26	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	Rosslare.
–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	Ballygeary.
24	12	–	–	–	–	24	12	–	Dunmore.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	6	11	–	–	–	–	6	11	Youghal.
–	12	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	Youghal.
1	10	3	–	–	–	1	10	3	Ballycotton.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Oyster Haven.
–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	Old Head and Kinsale.
–	3	2	–	–	–	–	3	2	At various places in Dunmanus Bay.
–	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	3	Crookhaven and Goleen.
–	14	28	–	–	–	–	14	28	Castletown, Bantry, Glengarriffe, Gerahies, Trafrask, Whiddy Island and Crin.
–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	14	Castlecove, Bunnow, Rossmore, and Rossdohan.
–	2	13	–	–	–	–	2	8	Ballinskelligs, Renroe, and Inny River.
–	4	30	–	–	–	–	2	25	Portmagee and Valentia Harbour.
–	2	11	–	–	–	–	2	11	Kells, Gleesk, Foileye, and Glenbeigh.
–	5	21	–	–	–	–	5	15	Cromane, Lack, Aughils, and Callanafersy.
–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	Minard and Anniscaul.
8	11	51	–	–	–	8	6	30	Ballymore and Dingle.
–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	13	Ventry, Dunquin, and Blasket Islands.
–	–	130	–	–	–	–	–	130	Smerwick, Ballydavid, and Brandon Creek.
–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	12	Fenit, Kilfenora, and Spa.
–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	10	Ballylongford, Beale, Ballybunnion, and Kilrush.

between Spring and Autumn seasons.

fishing was carried on. At some places the so-called "Autumn and Winter" fishing overlapped the

APPENDIX

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN 1894,

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed		
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.
Tarbert,	September.	November.	-	-	-
Cappa,	=	—	-	-	-
Kilcredane,	July.	December.	-	-	-
Seafield,	6th November.	27th November.	-	-	-
Liscannor,	13th August.	15th November.	-	-	-
Ballyvaughan,	16th October.	8th December.	-	-	-
South Arran Island,	4th September.	19th October.	-	-	-
North Arran Island,	21st August.	23rd October.	-	-	-
Spiddle,	19th September.	20th October.	-	-	-
Costello Bay,	September.	November.	-	-	-
Cleggan,	October.	December.	-	-	-
Tully,	20th October.	30th December.	-	-	-
Rosmoney,	20th August.	25th December.	-	-	-
Achil Beg,	20th August.	15th November.	-	-	-
Keel,	10th August.	18th October.	-	-	-
Belmullet,	August.	December.	-	-	-
Ballyglass,	1st September.	30th October.	-	-	-
Belderig,	1st August.	15th October.	-	-	-
Kilcummin,	28th August.	29th November.	-	-	-
Ross,	28th August.	15th October.	-	-	-
Inniscrone,	22nd August.	27th November.	-	-	-
Pullocheeny,	August.	November.	-	-	-
Rosses Point,	20th September.	15th January, 1895.	-	-	-
Raghley,	27th November.	17th January, 1895.	-	-	-
Mullaghmore,	28th August.	21st December.	-	-	-
Ballyshannon,	1st October.	December.	-	-	-
Ball Hill, Donegal,	15th September.	30th November.	-	-	-
Tribane,	1st September.	20th October.	-	-	-
Killybegs,	1st September.	25th November.	-	19	-
Portnoo,	31st August.	31st October.	-	-	-

* See Spring Fishing Return. No break

No. 7.—*continued.*

AND WINTER 1894–5—*continued.*

during the season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
–	3	5	–	–	–	–	3	5	Ballylongford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	——
–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	6	Kilrush.
–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	14	Seafield.
–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	25	Liscannor.
–	31	21	–	–	–	–	20	16	Ballyvaughan, Glenina, Kinvarra, Bush Harbour, and Arran Quay.
–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	South Arran Island.
1	5	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	Kilronan and Galway.
–	120	58	–	–	–	–	80	30	Galway.
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Galway.
–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	6	Ballynakill and Letterfrack.
–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	10	Leenane, Rosroe, Glennagimla, Salruck, and Glassillaun.
–	5	73	–	–	–	–	5	30	Westport, Lecanvey, Carrowkeerin, Louisburgh, Mulranny, and Newport.
–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	15	Curraun, Louisburgh, Cloghmore, Achilbeg, Doocga, and Bolinglanna.
–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	10	Keel and Doogh.
–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	5	Belmullet.
–	–	58	–	–	–	–	–	58	Blind Harbour, Ballyglass, Inver, and Muingereena.
–	–	68	–	–	–	–	–	30	Portacloy, Rossport, Porturlin, and Dunkeegan.
–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	30	Rathfran, Kilcummin, Lackan, Polnamuck.
–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	Killala Quay.
–	4	24	–	–	–	–	4	20	Inniscrone.
–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	Pullocheeny and Inniscrone.
–	1	11	–	–	–	–	1	8	Rosses Point and Sligo.
–	6	21	–	–	–	–	5	21	Ballyconnell and Raghley.
–	3	27	–	–	–	–	3	25	Mullaghmore.
–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	12	Bundoran and Bunatroohan.
–	7	11	–	–	–	–	5	9	Donegal.
–	12	17	–	–	–	–	12	17	Inver and Mullaghmore.
15	–	–	–	19	–	15	–	–	Killybegs.
–	2	8	–	–	–	–	2	8	Portnoo and Rosbeg.

between Spring and Autumn Seasons.

APPENDIX

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1894,

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed		
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.
Rutland,	1st September.	2nd February, 1895.	–	–	–
Burtonport,	1st September.	2nd February, 1895.	–	–	–
Kincasslagh,	6th September.	26th January, 1895.	–	–	–
Bunbeg,	2nd November.	1st February, 1895.	–	–	–
Sheephaven,	18th August.	15th January, 1895.	–	–	–
Mulroy,	1st August.	31st September.	–	–	–
Knockalla,	24th July.	20th October.	–	–	–
Rathmullan,	1st July.	30th September.	–	–	–
Buncrana,	1st August.	30th September.	–	–	–
Culdaff Bay,	20th November.	30th January, 1895.	–	–	–
Port Kinnagoe,	1st November.	3rd January, 1895.			–
Moville,	1st September.	20th December.	–	–	–
Burr Point,	15th June.	11th October.	–	–	–
Cloghy,	*	—	–	–	–
Portaferry,	20th June.	28th August.	–	–	–
Strangford,	1st June.	31st August.	–	–	–
Ardglass,	*	—	–	–	–
Annalong,	28th June.	4th October.	–	–	–
Kilkeel and Leestone,	10th September.	6th November.	–	–	–
Cranfield,	5th October.	15th November.	–	–	–
Omeath,	1st September.	4th December.	–	–	–
Carlingford,	1st October.	8th November.*	–	–	
Giles' Quay,	1st October.	4th November.	–	–	–
Dunany Point,	15th August,	20th October.	–	–	–
Clogher Head,	15th October.	15th December.	–	–	–
Balbriggan,	11th October.	13th October.	–	5	–
Rush,	11th November.	16th December.	–	–	–

* See Spring Fishing Return. No break

No. 7—*continued.*

AND WINTER, 1894–5—*continued.*

during the season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
2	30	70	–	–	–	2	26	60	Burtonport, Rutland, Inniscoo, and Arranmore.
–	10	20	–	–	–	–	6	15	Burtonport and Castleport.
–	8	20	–	–	–	–	6	16	Kincasslagh, Mullaghdoo, Cruit, and Keadue.
–	35	1	–	–	–	–	26	1	Bunbeg, Rinnafarset, Annagary, and Gola and Inishmeane Islands.
–	7	21	–	–	–	–	7	21	Portnablahy, Dunfanaghy, and Downing's Bay Pier.
–	20	8	–	–	–	–	16	8	Downing's Bay Pier.
–	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	Knockalla, Port Bawn, Newbridge, Portsalon, Rathmullen, and Buncrana.
–	34	4	–	–	–	–	34	4	Rathmullan, Raybridge, Ramelton, Burt, Inch Island and Manorcunningham.
–	17	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	Buncrana and Dunree Bay.
–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	Portnasantally and Portaleen.
–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	Port Kinnagoe and Tremone.
–	16	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	Redcastle, Whitecastle, Moville, Glenburnie, Clare River, and Magilligan.
2	24	26	–	–	–	2	20	2	Portavogie.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
1	12	–	–	–	–	1	12	–	Portaferry, Ardglass, and Kircubbin.
–	13	2	–	–	–	–	13	2	Ardglass, Kilcleif, Strangford, Ardmillen, and Killinchy.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
5	14	–	–	–	–	5	14	–	Kilkeel and Annalong
–	36	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	Kilkeel.
–	9	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	Kilkeel.
–	6	2	–	–	–	–	6	2	Greer's Quay, Omeath.
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Greer's Quay.
–	22	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	Giles' Quay and Whitestown.
–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	Annagassen and Salter's Rock.
4	13	1	–	–	–	4	16	1	Clogher Head.
–	1	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	Balbriggan
–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	Howth and Skerries.

between Spring and Autumn Seasons.

Appendix No. 8.

HERRINGS LANDED IN 1894.

Station.	Quantity.	Value.		
North Coast:—	Cwts.	£	s.	d.
Moville,	60	20	12	6
Buncrana,	20	11	10	0
Knockallow,	31	12	9	6
Downies,	3,766	798	1	6
Dunfanaghy,	924	161	12	0
Guidore,	20,513	3,195	15	6
Portnoo,	264	145	17	0
	25,578	4,345	18	0
West Coast:—				
Teelin,	177	36	13	0
Killybegs,	4,398	669	18	0
Ballyetherland,	80	20	16	0
Ballysiggart,	159	40	0	0
Inver,	835	417	5	0
Ball Hill (Donegal),	70	14	12	0
Mullaghmore,	1,137	341	18	6
Raghley,	712	358	0	0
Gortnasate,	592	303	0	0
Pullocheney,	282	190	7	0
Inniscrone,	2,925	728	8	6
Kilcummin,	565	206	6	0
Rathlacken,	1,707	443	0	0
Belmullet,	440	105	4	6
Keel,	1,544	440	3	6
Darby's Point,	6	3	0	0
Achilbeg,	508	251	10	0
Clew Bay,	60	27	10	6
Costello Bay,	72	29	0	0
Spiddal,	1	0	13	0
Galway,	1,665	591	16	0
Glenina,	52	13	0	0
North Arran,	119	54	16	0
South „	155	25	10	0
Liscannor,	99	47	0	0
Seafield,	46	17	13	0
Kilkee,	3	0	12	6
Fenit,	243	125	1	6
Brandon,	8	2	0	0
Brandon Creek,	52	14	0	0
Smerwick,	12	5	6	0
Ventry,	33	12	0	0
Dingle,	93	36	8	0
Cahirsiveen,	7	2	2	6
Valentia,	5	1	15	0
Portmagee,	70	36	5	0
	18,932	5,612	11	0

APPENDIX No. 8.—*continued.*

HERRINGS LANDED IN 1894—*continued.*

Station.	Quantity.	Value.		
SOUTH COAST:—	Cwts.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Bantry,	589	198	14	0
Crookhaven,	19	6	0	0
Castletownsend,	70	4	10	0
Union Hall,	19	11	7	6
Old Head,	46	25	10	0
Upper Cove, Kinsale,	17,441	3,509	17	6
Oyster Haven,	24	9	10	0
Queenstown,	531	105	3	0
Ballycotton,	791	250	7	0
Youghal,	309	94	12	6
Helvick Head,	460	199	0	0
Ballinacourty,	1,921	540	12	0
Dunmore, East,	2,826	628	6	6
Kilmore,	93	13	15	6
	25,139	5,602	5	6
EAST COAST:—				
Rosslare,	113	65	9	6
Wexford,	31	11	3	6
Courtown,	120	39	0	0
Arklow,	1,430	592	0	0
Wicklow,	174	143	15	6
Bray,	30	10	0	0
Kingstown,	227	98	2	0
Howth,	34	18	14	6
Rush,	8	3	17	6
Clogher Head,	289	344	6	6
Kilkeel,	9,205	2,638	18	0
Annalong,	173	49	17	0
Newcastle,	3	1	15	0
Ardglass,	17,474	5,217	5	0
	29,311	9,234	4	0
NORTH,	25,578	4,345	18	0
WEST,	18,932	5,612	11	0
SOUTH,	25,139	5,602	5	6
EAST,	29,311	9,234	4	0
TOTAL,	98,960	24,794	18	6

Appendix No. 9.

Return of the Quantity of Salted and Cured Fish imported into Ireland during the Year 1894.

Port.	Herrings.					Cod.			Ling.			Haddock.			Hake.			Other Kinds.			Observations.
	Barrels.	Boxes.	Bulk.			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	
			Tons.	'wts.	Qrs.																
Belfast, .	2,120	–	–	–	–	206	.	.	71	–	–	..	–	–	–			.	.		From Scotland. Since 1st August, 1894, dried fish have been exempted from coasting regulations, so that no reliable data can be now obtained.
Coleraine,	2,646 & 81 kegs	–	–	–	–	14	10	1	12	15	1	1	3	3	.	.		1	–	–	From Scotland.
Cork, . .	14,724	–	–	–	.	–	–	–	–	Dried fish, 1,5		23¼ tons.			–		–	–	–		It is known that 2,954 barrels of herrings came from Norway, and 660 from Scotland, and that of the dried fish, 3 tons came from Norway, 196 tons from Iceland, and 147 tons from Scotland. The dried fish imported was principally cod.
Drogheda, .	19¼	1,985	–	–	–	–	.	–	13	12	–	9	14	–	–						From Glasgow and Liverpool.
Dublin, .	2,628	.	–	–	–		–	–		.	–		–	–			–	–	–		740 barrels from Lowestoft, 300 from Wick, 888 from Yarmouth, 500 from Islay, and 200 from Portree A large quantity of cured fish, other than that mentioned herein, reaches Dublin in mixed cargoes.
Dundalk, .	153	–	25	17	2	1	6		11	11	–	–	–	–	–	.	–	–	–	–	From Ardrossan and Liverpool.
Galway, .	310	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	.	.	–	–	–	–	From Scotland.
Limerick, .	5,353	–	–	–	.	.		–	29	7	2	–	–	–	–	.	–	2	18	–	From Scotland and England.
Londonderry,	1,800	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	50	–	–	.	–	–			.	50	–	–	From Scotland.

Newry,	13,000	-	-	16	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	From Scotland and England.
Skibbereen,	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Norway.
Sligo,	2,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Scotland.
Tralee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil.
Waterford,	1,080	-	-	-	-	-	260	13	2	24	19	-	16	4	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	Herrings, 1,080 barrels from Newfoundland. 230 tons cod, from Norway; balance from Scotland and England.
Westport,	3,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Scotland.
Wexford,	-	-	-	50	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	From England and Scotland.

Summary.

		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Herrings,	49,719 barrels, 1,985 boxes, 81 kegs, and	91	17	2
Cod,		555	9	3
Ling,		242	2	3
Haddock,		32	1	3
Hake,		7	0	0
Other kinds,		61	18	0
Cured and Dried Fish, not specified, but mainly Cod,		1,523	5	0
Total Cured Fish imported in 1894, 49,719 barrels, 1,985 boxes, 81 Kegs, and		2,513	14	3
Do., do., 1893, 54,965 „ 2,514 „		3,107	0	3

MEMO.—The above return cannot be taken to be complete. It represents such information only as the Inspectors have been able to obtain.

Appendix No. 10.

Abstract of By-Laws, Orders, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* Fisheries of Ireland.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	TRAWLING.
Dublin Bay, . . . (10th Oct., 1842.)	Prohibiting Trawling inside lines drawn from the Bailey Light-house at Howth, to the Easternmost point of the rocks called the "Mugglins;" thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Dalkey Island; thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, in the direction of the signal station on Killiney Hill.
East Coast, . . . (14th Feb., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Dunany Point to Cranfield Point in the County Down. (Remainder of By-law repealed, *see post*.)
(31st Dec., 1879.)	Repealing so much of the By-law, dated 14th February, 1851, as prohibits Trawling at all times within or to the Westward of the limit formed as follows, namely, by a straight line drawn from the Nose of Howth to the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerries), in the County of Dublin, and from the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerries), in the County of Dublin, to Clogher Head, in the County of Louth, and from said Clogher Head to Dunany Point in the County of Louth; and in lieu thereof prohibiting to use any Trawl Net within the limits named above between the Nose of Howth and Dunany Point, between the 1st of November in each year, and the 1st of May in the year following.
Dundrum Bay, &c., . (3rd Dec., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling from Hellyhunter Rock, off Cranfield Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.
Belfast Lough, . (20th April, 1894.)	Repealing and Rescinding the By-Law of 27th November, 1869, and enacting as follows :— 1. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Belfast Lough inside, or to the Westward and Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim), in a S.E. direction to Holywood (in the County of Down). 2. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, both by day and by night, in that part of the Belfast Lough situated between the following imaginary lines:— *a*. A straight line from Green Island (in the County of Antrim) to Cultra (in the County of Down). *b*. A straight line from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim) to Holywood (in the County of Down). 3. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited between the hours of sunset and sunrise during the Months of July, August, September, October, November, and December, in that part of the Belfast Lough situated between the following imaginary lines :— *a*. A straight line from Green Island (in the County of Antrim) to Cultra (in the County of Down). *b*. A straight line from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim) to Holywood (in the County of Down). 4. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited between the hours of Six o'clock in the Evening, and Six o'clock in the Morning, during the Months of December, January, and February, in that part of the Belfast Lough inside, or to the Westward and Southward of a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus (in the County of Antrim) to Rockport (in the County of Down).

APPENDIX NO. 10—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
INVER BAY, DONEGAL BAY, (16th Feb., 1857.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from the Bian Rock, to a place called Doorin Point.
DONEGAL BAY, . . . (15th Nov., 1870.)	Repealing such part of the By-Law of 16th February, 1857, as prohibits Trawling in that part of Donegal Bay from a place called, on the Ordnance Map of Ireland, "Blind Rock," in the Townland of Drumaneary, to the Northern Point of the Townland of Rossnowlagh Lower, and from thence to Kildoney Point, in the Townland of Kildoney, and from thence to a place called, on the Ordnance Map of Ireland, Pointinchose, near Tynte Lodge, in the Townland of Tullaghan.
LACKEN BAY, . . . (7th July, 1894.)	Prohibiting Trawling, in Lacken Bay, County Mayo, inside or to the South-west of an imaginary line drawn from Kilcummin Head to Crevagh, all in said County, at all times save during the months of June and July in each year.
GALWAY BAY, . . . (9th Jan., 1851.)	When large shoals of Herrings shall have set in in the Bay, and while Boats are engaged in Drifting for Herrings or Mackerel, and when Boats shall commence Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.
GALWAY BAY, . . . (11th Jan., 1894.)	Prohibiting during the months of January, February, and March, in each year, to use the method of fishing known as Trawling in that part of Galway Bay, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the Quay at Barna, in the County of Galway, to the Martello Tower on Finvarra Point, in the County of Clare.
BRANDON BAY, . . . (23rd Aug., 1860.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Brandon Point to Coosanea.
BANTRY BAY, . . . (4th June, 1894.)	Repealing and rescinding the By-Laws of 27th March, 1858, and 11th September, 1861, and enacting as follows:— 1. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Bantry Bay comprised within a straight line drawn from Crowdy Point, in the Townland of Bocarnagh, Parish of Kilcaskan, and Barony of Bear, to Carrigskye Rock, off the Townland of Ardaturrishmore, in the Barony of Bantry, and from Carrigskye Rock to Reenavanny Point in the Townland of Reenavanny, Parish of Kilmocomoge, and Barony of Bantry, on the north shore of Whiddy Island, and also inside or to the east of the Bar between Whiddy Island and the mainland. 2. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Bantry Bay situated between the following imaginary lines:— *a.* A straight line from Piper Point to Na-glos Point. *b.* A straight line from the Perch (at the entrance to Castletown Harbour), to the point of land on Bear Island, adjacent to Sheep Islands. 3. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited between sunset and sunrise in that part of Bantry Bay situated inside or to the North East of an imaginary line from Sheep's Head on the South, to Doonbeg Head on Bear Island, and continued by a line from the point of land on Bear Island, adjacent to Sheep Islands, to the Perch (at the entrance to Castletown Harbour).
WATERFORD HARBOUR, . (15th Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting Trawling by Boats exceeding ten tons measurement, within a line drawn from Gaultier Cottage, County Waterford, to Broomhill Point, County Wexford.

APPENDIX No. 10.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
WEXFORD COAST, . . (20th April, 1849.)	1stly—Prohibiting Trawling in all places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing; 2ndly, Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from all Boats fishing for Herrings or Mackerel with Drift Nets; 3rdly, Whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place, on or off the Coast of Wexford, the Trawl Boats shall depart therefrom, and keep at least three miles distant from the Drift Net Herring or Mackerel Boats.
COUNTY KERRY, . . . (Between Bray Head and Puffin Island.) (9th Sept., 1892).	Prohibiting at all times, save and except during the months of May and June, in each year, to use the method of Fishing known as Trawling in that part of the Sea off the Coast of County Kerry, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from Bray Head, Valencia Island, in a Southerly direction to Black Head, the South-western extremity of Puffin Island.
KENMARE BAY, . . . (7th June, 1894.)	The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited in that part of Kenmare Bay, situated between the following imaginary lines, during the months of September, October, November, and December, in each year:— *a.* A straight line from the Western Point of Rossdohan Island to the Western Point of the entrance to Kilmakilloge Harbour. *b.* A straight line from Lackeen Point to Boat Cove, on the opposite shore.
	STEAM TRAWLING.
SHEEPHAVEN BAY (County of Donegal). (3rd April, 1891.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Sheephaven Bay, inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Horn Head to Rinnafagla, otherwise Dooey Point, at any time when large shoals of Herrings or Mackerel shall have set in, and while Boats are at such time engaged in Drift Net Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel.
(2nd July, 1894.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Sheephaven Bay, lying inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Breaghey Head to Rinnafagla, otherwise Dooey Point, both in the County of Donegal.
COASTS OF ANTRIM, LONDONDERRY & DONEGAL. (5th August, 1890.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling off that part of the Coasts of the Counties of Antrim, Londonderry, and Donegal, comprised within the space bounded to seaward by an imaginary line drawn from Ramore Head at the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim in a westerly direction to a place called Warren Point on the opposite shore in the County of Donegal, and bounded landward by the shores of the respective Counties, and an imaginary line drawn across the mouth of Lough Foyle from Magilligan Point to Greencastle.
COAST OF COUNTY OF WEXFORD. (9th Sept., 1890.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling off that part of the Coast of the County of Wexford comprised within the space bounded by imaginary lines drawn from Crossfarnoge Point near Kilmore to the north point of the Island called North Saltee—and from the southern point of the said Island of North Saltee to the north point of the Island called South Saltee—and from the south point of the said Island of South Saltee to Coningmore Rock, and from said Coningmore Rock to Coningbeg Light Ship, and from said Coningbeg Light Ship to the Barrels Rock Light—and thence to Carnsore Point.

APPENDIX No. 10.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
WATERFORD HARBOUR, . (19th Dec., 1890.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Waterford Harbour lying to the Northward of an imaginary line drawn from Gaultier Cottage in the County of Waterford, to Broomhill Point in the County of Wexford. *Provided always that in the case of Steam Yachts, this prohibition shall only apply when they are fishing for sale.*
COUNTY KERRY, . . . (Between Bray Head and Puffin Island). . (9th Sept., 1892.)	Prohibiting at all times, to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by Steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in that part of the Sea off the Coast of County Kerry, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from Bray Head, Valencia Island, in a Southerly direction to Black Head, the South-Western extremity of Puffin Island.
GALWAY BAY, . . . (14th Dec., 1891.)	Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in Galway Bay, Counties Galway and Clare, inside or to the East of imaginary lines drawn from Hag's Head in the County of Clare, to Eeragh Island, at the North-Westerly point of Innishmore or North Arran Island, and thence to Golam Head in the County of Galway.
CLEW BAY, ... (30th June, 1892.)	Prohibiting during the months of January, February, March, and April, in each year, to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in Clew Bay, County of Mayo, inside or to the Eastward of imaginary lines drawn from Achilbeg in the County of Mayo, to the Light House on Clare Island, and from Kinnacorra Point in Clare Island, to Roonagh Head in the County of Mayo.
LACKEN BAY, . . . (County of Mayo). (7th March, 1891.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in Lacken Bay, County Mayo, inside or to the South-west of an imaginary line drawn from Kilcummin Head to Crevagh, all in said County.
KILLALA BAY, . . . (Counties of Mayo and Sligo.) (7th March, 1891.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in any part of Killala Bay, at any time when large shoals of Herrings or Mackerel shall have set in, and while Boats are at such time engaged in Drift Net Fishing for taking of Herrings or Mackerel.
	TRAMMEL NETS.
DUNGARVAN BAY, . . (4th July, 1849.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel and every other Fixed or Moored Net (except Bag or other Nets for the taking of Salmon) in Dungarvan Bay, within the limit formed as follows, namely, the space lying between a line passing due East and West, through the Northernmost point of Helvick Head, and a line passing due East and West through the Southernmost point of Ballinacourty Head, in the Co. Waterford; but to the North and East of the line through Ballinacourty Head, and to the South and West of the line through Helvick Head, such Trammel or Moored Nets may be set, and remain set in the water from Three o'Clock, p.m., of one day, until Nine o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during January, March, October, November, and December in each Year; and from Five o'Clock, p.m., of

APPENDIX No. 10—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
DUNGARVAN BAY—*continued.*	one day, to Seven o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during May, June, July, August, and September. Also prohibiting such Nets athwart or within 200 yards of any boat, which at the time of setting such Net shall be moored, and the Crew thereof engaged in Line Fishing; and to every train of such Trammel or Moored Nets shall be attached at least one floating buoy or board, upon which shall be painted in legible characters not less than one inch in length, in white upon a black ground, the Letter of the District and the name of the Owner to which such Net belongs.
INVER BAY, ... (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel Nets within or to the North-east of a line drawn from the Mouth of the Bunlaghy River to Doorin Point.
KENMARE RIVER ESTUARY, . (31st Dec., 1864.)	Permitting within the Estuary of the Kenmare River, in the County of Kerry, and eastward of a line drawn from the western point of Lamb's Head to the western point of Cod's Head the use of Trammel and other Moored Nets for the capture of Sea Fish, from the hour of Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Nine o'Clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in each year; and from the hour of Five o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'Clock in the Morning of the day following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.
OLD HEAD and FLAT HEAD, KINSALE. (1st April, 1887.)	Prohibiting to set or use off or to the southward of any part of the coast of the County Cork, between the Old Head of Kinsale and Flat Head, any Trammel Net within 250 yards of any boat which at time of setting such Net shall be moored, and crew thereof engaged in line fishing.
BANTRY BAY, ... (27th August, 1887.)	Permitting use of Trammel Nets in Bantry Bay, County Cork, during months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, between sunrise and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and between three o'clock in the afternoon and sunset, and during months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, between sunrise and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and between five o'clock in the afternoon and sunset.
BALLYCOTTON BAY, . . (13th April, 1889.)	Permitting the use of Trammel Nets for the capture of Sea Fish in any part of Ballycotton Bay, Co. Cork, below or outside of low mark of Spring Tides, between sunrise and sunset.
	GENERAL.
DROGHEDA & DUNDALK DISTRICTS (East Coast). (8th Oct., 1881.)	Repealing By-law, dated 22nd October, 1873, and in lieu thereof enacting the following By-laws, Rules, and Regulations:— First.—The use, for the Capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets, having Meshes of less dimensions than Three and One-half Inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or Fourteen Inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements to be taken in the clear when the Net is wet), is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Ballywalter, opposite Newtown House, and the Mouth of the Annagassan River, both in the County Louth.

APPENDIX No. 10.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
DROGHEDA & DUNDALK DISTRICTS (East Coast)—*con.*	Second.—The use, for the Capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called or known as Draw or Wade Nets, of greater length than Fifty yards, or of greater depth than Forty Meshes, or having Meshes of less dimensions than One and Three-quarter Inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or Seven Inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements to be taken in the clear when the Net is wet), is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Ben Head, in the County Meath, and Ballywalter, opposite Newtown House, in the County Louth. Third.—The use of nets, commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets, is hereby prohibited during the *Annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout*, on that part of the Coast situated within a distance of a quarter of a statute mile from the Bar at the mouth of the River Boyne, such distance to be measured along the Coast from each side of said River.
DUNDALK DISTRICT, STRANGFORD LOUGH. (1st Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting use of Poke Nets for capture of Fish inside a line drawn across Lough Strangford, from Mullog Point on the west to Ballyquintin Point on the east, between the last day of January and first day of November in each year.
BELFAST LOUGH, . . . (25th Sept., 1893.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Fish in Belfast Lough, Nets of the description commonly called and known as Poke Nets.
SEA COAST, COUNTY DONEGAL. (30th Jan., 1874.)	Prohibiting use of Draw or Wade Nets for capture of Fish between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Inishtrahull.
SEA COAST (between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head), COUNTY DONEGAL, (2nd September, 1886.)	First.—Prohibiting the use of Draw or Wade Nets or any other description of Draft Nets for the capture of White Sea Fish, save legal Draft Nets having meshes of at least one and threequarter inches from knot to knot, or seven inches in the round, used for the capture of salmon, between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Inishtrahull, or any other islands off said coast. Second.—Prohibiting having in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Draw or Wade Net, or any other description of Draft Net, save legal Draft Nets for the capture of salmon, on that part of the coast between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea, between said points and around the shores of Inishtrahull, or any other islands off said coast, or in any part of the sea between said points or off said islands.
SEA COAST (between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point), COUNTY DONEGAL, (29th January, 1889.)	Firstly.—Prohibiting to use or have in possession or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets, or any other description of Nets, for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast of the County of Donegal, between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point, and in all tidal waters of rivers flowing into the sea, between the said points, and around the shores of any Rocks or Islands situated off that portion of the said Coast, or in any part of the Sea between said points, between the 1st day of December in any year, and the 14th day of August in the following year; *provided always* that the By-Law is not to be construed to prohibit the use of legal Draft Nets,

APPENDIX No. 10.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
SEA COAST (between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point. COUNTY DONEGAL—*continued.*	having meshes of at least one-and-three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or seven inches in the round when the Net is wet, for the capture of Salmon or Trout during the open season, and where the right to exercise the same exists. Secondly—Prohibiting to use or have in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Net for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast of Donegal between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point, and in all Tidal Waters of Rivers flowing into the Sea between the said points, and also around the shores of any Rocks or Islands situated off that portion of the said Coast, or in any part of the Sea between said points, with meshes of less than one inch from knot to knot, or four inches in the round when the Net is wet, between the 14th day of August in any one year, and the 1st day of December in the same year.
DONEGAL BAY, ... (21st April, 1874.)	Repealing By-law of 24th February, 1860, prohibiting use of Nets with Meshes less than one inch for capture of Fish of any kind on that part of the coast of the County Donegal inside or to the north-east and north of lines drawn from Rossan Point to Teelin Head, and from Teelin Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Muckross Point, all in the Barony of Bannagh and County of Donegal.
BALLINSKELLIGS BAY, . . (7th October, 1884.)	Prohibiting the throwing into the sea any stones or other matter, or thing, whereby the taking of Fish may be impeded, or whereby Nets or other Fishing Gear may be injured.
	OYSTERS.
SOUTH-EAST COAST of IRELAND, from WICKLOW HEAD to CARNSORE POINT. (1st Sept., 1868.)	The Close Time, during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood, on or off the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carnsore Point, shall be between the 30th April and the 1st September in each year.
COASTS of DUBLIN, WICKLOW, and WEXFORD. (23rd April, 1869.) Approved by Her Majesty in Council, 29th April, 1869.	Prohibiting between the 30th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or off any part of the East and South-East Coast of Ireland, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Lambay Island, in the County Dublin, to Carnsore Point, in the County Wexford, outside the exclusive Fishery Limits of the British Islands.
DUBLIN BAY, ... (16th March, 1886.)	Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Clontarf Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Greenlanes, Parish of Clontarf, and Barony of Coolock, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.
Do., ...	Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Sutton Creek Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Sutton North, Parish of Howth, and Barony of Coolock, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.

Appendix No. 10.—*continued.*

Abstract of By-Laws, Orders, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* Fisheries of Ireland.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
South-East Coast, between Wicklow Head and Raven Point. (30th Oct., 1880.)	All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters on the Coast of the Counties of Wicklow and Wexford, between Wicklow Head and Raven Point, shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Coast between the limits aforesaid, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Wexford Coast, (8th April, 1862.)	First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters off the Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Oyster Bed, Rock, Strand, or Shore, off said Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground off the Wexford Coast, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Cork Harbour, (29th Feb., 1876.)	First.—Between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat in Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest

APPENDIX No. 10.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
CORK HARBOUR—*continued.*	diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Third.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—No person shall, between Sunset and Sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
KINSALE HARBOUR and BANDON RIVER. (22nd August, 1872.)	All persons fishing for or taking Oysters in any part of the Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds situated in Kinsale Harbour and Bandon River, in the County of Cork, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from such Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, but shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law shall for each such offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
LOUGH MAHON, Co. CORK, . (7th January, 1887.)	Permitting to take, dredge for, or have in possession American, Portuguese, French, or other foreign Oysters, in that part of Lough Mahon known as the Carrigrenan Oyster Beds from 1st May to 31st August.
TRALEE BAY, . . . (7th Aug., 1872.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Tralee Bay, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof shall be between the 10th day of March and the 1st day of November in each year.
TRALEE BAY, . . . (29th Feb., 1876.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in the Bay of Tralee, no boat, in the Bay of Tralee, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the Bay of Tralee, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of the Bay of Tralee, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.

APPENDIX No. 10—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
RIVER SHANNON, &c., . . (29th Feb., 1876.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters, which is between the 1st May and 1st September in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, no boat, in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of the River Shannon, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within the River Shannon, or within any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
GALWAY BAY, . . . (13th August, 1877.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive.
GALWAY BAY, . . . (8th Nov., 1877.)	First.—It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay, Bays, and Inlets, or between Sunset and Sunrise at any Season of the year; and any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds. Second.—No Boat, in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds. Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall,

APPENDIX No. 10—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
GALWAY BAY—*continued.*	immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall pick, gather, or take from any rock, strand, or shore of Galway Bay, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
BALLYNAKILL and BERNADERG BAYS. (16th May, 1892.)	First. It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters in Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bays, and Inlets, or between Sunset and Sunrise at any season of the year; and any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds. Second.—No Boat, in Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive, have on Board any dredge or other Implement for the taking of Oysters; and the Master or Owner of such Boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds. Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for, or taking, Oysters in said Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on Board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall pick, gather, or take, from any Rock, Strand, or Shore, of Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending, in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation, shall for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
ACHILL SOUND and CLEW BAY, (19th Nov., 1860.) Season altered so far as BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS are concerned, making Close Season 1st May to 1st Septr. (*See post* for By-laws relating to these places.)	First.—Between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in Clew Bay and Achill Sound, no boat, in Clew Bay and Achill Sound shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.

APPENDIX No. 10—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
ACHILL SOUND and CLEW BAY—*con.*	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Clew Bay, and Achill Sound, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of Clew Bay and Achill Sound, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Clew Bay and Achill Sound, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take or catch, any Oysters within Clew Bay and Achill Sound, and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS, &c. (18th April, 1882.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.
BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS. (25th Nov., 1882.)	Repealing By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations, dated the 19th day of November, 1860, so far as they relate to Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith, and in lieu thereof— First. During the Close Time now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, no Boat shall have on board any Dredge or other Implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any Boat any such Dredge or other Implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such Boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such Fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets

APPENDIX No. 10—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS—*continued.*	connected therewith by any means whatsoever any Oyster of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
SLIGO, BALLISODARE, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS. (19th July, 1884.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever, any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall be between the 30th day of April and the 1st day of June in each year.
SLIGO, BALLISODARE, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS. (29th April, 1876.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, no boat, in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, during the Close Season aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—Every dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters shall have a number corresponding with the number of the boat on which it is employed, or to which it belongs, stamped thereon, and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
LOUGH SWILLY, &c., &c. (15th Feb., 1876.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays Creeks, or Inlets thereof (which is between 1st May and 1st September), no boat, in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement

APPENDIX No. 10—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
LOUGH SWILLY—&c., &c.—	for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Lough Swilly, or of any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulatinon shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
LOUGH FOYLE, &c., &c., (25th Oct., 1878.)	First.—Between the first day of May and the first day of September in any year, that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Lough Foyle, no boat, in Lough Foyle shall have on board any dredge or other implem nt for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Foyle shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Lough Foyle by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, or transfer, purchase receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Lough Foyle; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds

APPENDIX No. 10—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
STRANGFORD LOUGH, (13th Nov., 1877.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Strangford Lough, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof shall be between the 1st day of March and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.
STRANGFORD LOUGH, (31st Dec., 1877.)	First.—Between the first day of March and the first day of September in any year (that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Strangford Lough), no boat in Strangford Lough shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Strangford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or oyster bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand or shore of Strangford Lough by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Strangford Lough; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, (21st June, 1877.)	Prohibiting at any time after the 1st day of November, 1877, to use for the taking of Oysters in any part of Carlingford Lough, in either of the counties of Louth and Down respectively, the instrument commonly called and known as the grape, or any other instrument or device of the like construction or nature. Any person offending against this By-Law shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of Four Pounds, and every such grape, or other instrument or device which shall be used contrary to this By-Law, shall be forfeited.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, (20th Oct., 1881.)	First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may, hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Carlingford Lough, no boat in Carlingford Lough shall have on board any Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.

APPENDIX No 10--*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-law.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH.—*con.*	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Carlingford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Carlingford Lough by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Carlingford Lough; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . . (15th Aug., 1893.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Carlingford Lough, or in any of the Bays or inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the First day of January and the Thirtieth day of November in each year, both the said days inclusive.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . . (25th Jan, 1894.)	Permitting to take, or have in possession, American, Portuguese, and Dutch Oysters, in Carlingford Lough, between the Counties of Louth and Down, by any person possessed of, or interested in, any Oyster Fishery in said Lough, during part of the Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough, viz.:—from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of April, and from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of November, in each year, all said days inclusive.
	Revoking Order dated the 5th day of May, 1885, by which it was permitted to dredge for, take, or have in possession, American Oysters, in that part of Carlingford Lough in the County of Louth, known as the Ballinteskin Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Ballinteskin Parish of Carlingford, and Barony of Lower Dundalk, during the then Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough.
	Also revoking Order dated 17th day of July, 1890, by which it was permitted to dredge for, take, or have in possession, American, or Dutch Oysters, in that part of Carlingford Lough in the County of Louth, known as the Carlingford Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townlands of Carlingford and the Liberties of Mullatee, Parish of Carlingford, and Barony of Lower Dundalk, during the then Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough.

Appendix No. 11.

List of Oyster Licences Revoked up to date of this Report.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres. about	Date of Revocation.
County Antrim.				
1862. 3rd March,	James Walker,	Belfast Lough,	137	7th March, 1877.
County Clare.				
1862. 14th February,	Robert W. C. Reeves,	Clonderlaw Bay,	112	16th September, 1889.
1867. 16th July,	Robert W. C. Reeves,	River Shannon,	30	16th September, 1889.
County Cork.				
1849. 24th February,	R. T. Evanson,	Dunmanus Bay	19	21st November, 1885
1856. 30th July,	Lord Charles P. P. Clinton,	Bear Haven,	45	25th October, 1887.
1857. 27th August,	Thomas Eccles,	Glengarriffe Harbour	9	21st October, 1876.
1860. 4th October,	M. C. Cramer,	Oyster Haven,	20	1st February, 1886.
1860. 9th October,	Ebenezer Pike,	Lough Mahon, Estuary of River Lee.	47	20th August, 1887.
1864. 31st October,	R. T. Atkins,	Lough Hyne,	25	1st February, 1886.
1864. 31st December,	W. FitzJames Barry,	Glandore Harbour,	68	18th November, 1886.
1865. 1st December,	T. M'Carthy Collins,	Roaringwater Bay,	75	20th August, 1887.

1867. 10th July,	M. J. C. Longfield,	Roaringwater Bay.	310	7th March, 1877
1867. 10th July	H. H. Townsend,	Skull Harbour,	230	29th April, 1881.
1868. 11th February,	Richard Lyons,	Midleton River,	15	25th October, 1887.
1868. 13th March,	Stephen Brown,	Dunmanus Bay,	9	31st October, 1885.
1869. 13th February,	Earl of Bantry,	Adrigole Harbour,	18	9th March, 1878.
1869. 13th February,	Earl of Bantry,	Glengariffe Harbour,	60	26th October, 1887.
1869. 15th March,	John Warren Payne,	Bantry Bay,	51	19th October, 1876.
1869. 14th June,	Mrs. Catherine Bourne,	Courtmacsherry Bay,	60	20th August, 1887.
1871. 22nd March,	Earl of Bantry and T. J. Leahy,	Bear Haven,	122	15th March, 1878.
1872. 31st June,	Earl of Bandon,	Dunmanus Bay.	132	31st October, 1885.
1872. 14th October,	Samuel Richard Townsend,	Rincolisky Harbour and Roaring-water Bay.	240	7th February, 1891.
1873. 6th March,	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Longfield,	Cork Harbour,	22	27th October, 1887.
1874. 29th January,	Sir H. W. Becher,	Lough Hyne,	30	1st February, 1886.
1881. 16th March,	John Arundel,	Schull Harbour,	31	19th March, 1891.
County Donegal.				
1853. 22nd September,	John O. Woodhouse,	Mulroy Bay,	63	30th October, 1889.
1867. 10th July,	Rev. Nicholas C. Martin,	Trawbreaga Bay,	90	23rd December, 1890.
1868. 31st January,	William Hart,	Lough Swilly,	790	16th February, 1880.
1871. 15th July,	Sir James Stewart, Bart.,	Do.,	106	14th March, 1890.
1877. 31st March,	Alex. J. R. Stewart,	Sheephaven,	143	30th June, 1890.
1878. 30th November,	Jane Moore Doherty,	Lough Foyle,	31	14th July, 1884.
County Down.				
1871. 9th October,	Marquis of Downshire,	Dundrum Bay,	32	4th June, 1889.
1874. 14th September,	Samuel Murland,	Strangford Lough,	15	5th August, 1890.

APPENDIX No. 11—*continued.*

LIST of OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres. about	Date of Revocation.
County Dublin.				
1867. 10th July,	Richard D. Kane,	Howth Strand,	36	19th October, 1889.
County Galway.				
1858. 15th February,	Rev. Anthony Magee,	Sellerna and Cleggan Bays, and Streamstown Bay.	277	11th April, 1890.
1858. 15th February,	Alexander Clendining Lambert,	Killary Harbour,	114	28th November, 1889.
1860. 11th May,	Edward Browne,	Ballinakill Harbour,	223	25th November, 1889.
1861. 10th January,	William Forbes,	Meenwish Bay,	225	30th November, 1889.
1864. 31st October,	R. E. Lynch Athy,	Galway Bay,	100	29th March, 1876.
1864. 31st October,	P. M. Lynch,	Do.,	320	26th April, 1877.
1864. 31st December,	T. Young Prior,	Ballinakill Harbour,	90	16th June, 1876.
1864. 31st December,	C. P. Archer,	Do.,	48	15th January, 1890.
1865. 1st December,	Captain Acheson,	Do.,	18	10th April, 1876.
1865. 1st December,	Robert M'Keown,	Killary Bay,	61	10th April, 1876.
1867. 10th July,	William and James St. George,	Galway Bay,	810	26th January, 1872.
1867. 10th July,	Christopher T. Redington,	Do.,	650	29th March, 1876.
1867. 24th July,	Francis J. Graham,	Barnaderg Bay,	90	5th December, 1889.

1869. 4th March,	John P. Nolan,	Ard Bay,	290	15th January, 1890.
1873. 31st December,	Gillman Browne,	Ballynakill Bay,	73	25th November, 1889.
1874. 10th April,	Rev. R. Gibbings, D.D.	Kingstown Bay,	133	25th November, 1889.
1876. 28th December,	Edmond O'Flaherty,	Camus Bay,	187	26th November, 1889
1878. 30th October,	Mitchell Henry,	Ballynakill Harbour,	390	Dropped — new licence granted on 9th Nov., 1893 (No. 171).
1881. 2nd December,	Cecil Casson,	Ballynakill Harbour,	24	25th November, 1889.
County Kerry.				
1848. 9th June,	F. H. Downing,	Kenmare Estuary,	3	2nd June, 1893.
1860. 3rd February,	Knight of Kerry,	Valencia Harbour,	78	8th March, 1878.
1865. 12th May,	Lord Baron Ventry,	Dingle Harbour,	130	12th November, 1890.
1867. 10th July,	Thomas Sandes,	River Shannon,	780	28th October, 1876.
1869. 13th February,	Henry Herbert,	Kenmare Bay,	20	28th May, 1877.
1871. 27th March,	Earl of Bantry,	Ardgroom Harbour,	240	16th December, 1876.
1878. 30th November,	Samuel T. Heard,	Kenmare Estuary,	82	2nd June, 1893.
1879. 31st January,	William Creagh Hickie.	River Shannon,	316	16th September, 1889.
County Londonderry.				
1876. 6th July,	Robert L. Moore, Samuel M. Moore, James Corscaden, B. M'Corkell, John Munn, S. M. Alexander.	Lough Foyle,	3,270	22nd July, 1890.
County Louth.				
1871. 1st July,	Arthur Hamill,	Carlingford Lough,	144	11th June, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 11—*continued.*

LIST of OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report—*continued.*

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres. about.	Date of Revocation.
County Mayo.				
1846. 5th November,	W. H. Carter,	Trawmore Bay,	19	24th October, 1887.
1854. 5th November,	Hon. David Plunket,	Killary Harbour,	288	27th November, 1889.
1855. 18th July,	John Richards,	Blacksod Bay,	90	19th October, 1887.
1860. 3rd February,	William Houston,	Killary Harbour,	43	20th March, 1890
1860 13th February,	William M'Cormick,	Achill Sound,	149	19th October, 1889.
1860. 14th November,	William Pike,	Do.,	1,676	11th September, 1877.
1863. 29th May,	George Clive,	Do.,	489	30th September, 1889.
1864. 10th June,	A. W. Wyndham,	Newport Bay,	80	30th December, 1889.
1865. 13th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay,	190	28th October, 1876.
1865. 2nd November,	Law Life Assurance Society.	Do.,	118	11th January, 1877.
1865. 2nd November,	Marquess of Sligo,	Do.,	25	16th September, 1889.
1865. 1st December.	Most Rev. Dr. MacHale,	Shores of Achill Island, off Bunacurry.	125	31st May, 1890.
1865. 1st December,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay,	26	9th October, 1876.
1866. 20th April,	Do.,	Do.,	270	9th October, 1876.
1866. 21st April,	Miss Anne J. Fowler,	Blacksod Bay,	11	26th October, 1887.
1867. 10th July,	Elizabeth Atkinson,	Broadhaven Bay,	46	15th June, 1881.
1867. 10th July,	Townshend Kirkwood,	Saleen Harbour,	17	9th April, 1889.
1869. 14th June,	William Little,	Killala Bay,	190	19th October, 1876.
1872. 25th May,	William Pike,	Achill Sound,	308	25th November, 1889.
1872 3rd July,	James Rowan,	Blacksod Bay,	43	29th April, 1881.

1872. 16th December,	William O. M'Cormick,	Rathfran Bay,	95	16th January, 1877.
1873. 1st December,	Benjamin Whitney,	Blacksod Bay,	81	20th April, 1881.
1873. 8th December,	Mary Fegan,	Clew Bay,	26	24th May, 1878.
1875. 5th July,	Thomas Shaen Carter,	Trawmore Bay,	502	24th October, 1887.
1875. 9th December,	Denis Bingham,	Blacksod Bay,	46	15th June, 1881.
1876. 27th December,	Francis Bournes,	Elly Harbour,	83	26th October, 1887.
1878. 29th October,	William Pike,	Achill Sound,	1,676	25th November, 1889.
1878. 30th October,	Daniel Conway,	Bellacragher Bay,	2	21st July, 1880.
1881. 14th May,	C. S. S. Dickens,	Achill Sound,	93	19th October, 1889.
County Sligo.				
1869. 14th June,	John W. Stratford,	Killala Bay,	31	15th January, 1890.
1871. 24th April,	Edward Parke,	Milk Haven,	22	31st October, 1885.
1871. 24th April,	Martin Cunnawn,	Do.,	2	31st October, 1885.
1871. 24th April,	Michael Cunnawn,	Do.,	2	31st October, 1885.
1873. 3rd March,	Isabella L. Eccles,	Do.,	29	31st October, 1885.
County Waterford.				
1862. 6th March,	Edmund Power,	Tramore Bay,	270	19th October, 1889.
1864. 2nd February,	Earl Fortescue,	Do.,	83	30th October, 1889.
1864. 11th November,	John R. Dower,	Dungarvan Harbour,	27	22nd March, 1877.
1864. 11th November,	Arthur Boate,	Do.,	65	16th September, 1889.
1874. 27th October,	John Kendall,	Dungarvan Bay,	240	16th September, 1889.
County Wexford				
1866. 20th April,	William Dargan,	Wexford Harbour,	70	12th December, 1889.
1878. 7th January,	Thomas J. Hutchinson,	Duncormick Estuary,	11	14th December, 1889.

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS *in force* at date of this Report,

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
	County Wicklow.			
143	31st August, 1876, . .	Henry Pomeroy Truell.	Henry Pomeroy Truell.	Clonmannon Lough,
	County Cork.			
75	15th July, 1867, . .	Mrs. Elizabeth Bury,	J. O'Leary, . .	Lough Mahon, . .
77	Do., . .	John Smyth, . .	John Smyth, . .	Midleton River, . .
79	16th July, 1867, . .	Thomas Hicks, .	Thomas Hicks, .	Roaringwater Bay, .
105	27th March, 1871, . .	Thomas Hicks, .	Thomas Hicks, .	Roaringwater Bay, .
124	6th March, 1873, . .	Thomas Hicks, .	Thomas Hicks, .	Roaringwater Bay, .
145	27th December, 1876,	Standish D. O'Grady and Rev. E. H. Newenham.	Selina H. O'Grady and Major W. W. Newenham.	Owenboy River, .
166	17th March, 1890, . .	Richard William Johnson.	Richard William Johnson.	Cork Harbour (Ring Point and Ring Island).
	County Down.			
167	21st October, 1890, . .	Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.	Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.	Strangford Lough, .
	County Kerry.			
3	9th June, 1848, . .	F. H. Downing, .	J. Townsend Trench,	Off Daurus Point, .
5	5th February, 1851. .	John Mahony, .	Robert M'Clure, .	Estuary of Kenmare River.
6	Do., . . .	Rev. Denis Mahony,	R. J. Mahony,	Do., . .
60	30th December, 1865, .	Richard Mahony, .	Sir J. C. R. Colomb, .	Kenmare Estuary, .
78	15th July 1867, . .	Stephen E. Collis, .	Stephen E. Collis, .	River Shannon, .
84	11th February, 1868, ,	Charles Sandes, .	Charles Sandes, .	Do., . .
91	11th March, 1869, . .	Richard J. Mahony,	Richard J. Mahony,	Kenmare Bay, . .
92	Do., . . .	Thomas Kingston Sullivan.	Thomas Kingston Sullivan.	Do., . .
125	14th June, 1873, . .	Robert M'Cowen, .	Robert M'Cowen, .	Barrow Harbour, .
154	30th November, 1878 .	Samuel T. Heard, .	S. T. Heard, . .	Kenmare Bay, . .
155	Do., . . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .
158	6th October, 1879, .	Charles Sandes, .	Charles Sandes, .	River Shannon, .
162	17th November, 1882, .	Do., . .	Do., . ,	Do., . .
	County Clare.			
34	10th June, 1864, . .	Col. C. M. Vandeleur,	Col. C. M. Vandeleur,	Poulnasherry Bay, .

No. 12.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1894.

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds.
	A. R. P.	Acres.	**County Wicklow.**
143	62 1 30	—	Nothing done.
			County Cork.
75	70 0 0	20	100,000 oysters from Cork Harbour planted, and 50,000 taken off. Very small fall of spat. Bed in a healthy state.
77	10 2 0	5	Cleared bed of seaweed. 600 000 American oysters laid down. Estimated loss in transit 15 per cent. Freight and expense of bedding very high.
79	45 0 0	45	No Report received.
105	30 0 0	—	do.
124	145 0 30	—	do.
145	A39 1 2	21	4,000 oysters from Cork Harbour laid down. Small quantity taken off. There was a fall of spat.
	B36 2 19	24	
166	98 0 25	—	No Report received.
			County Down.
167	425 2 16	—	Nothing done.
			County Kerry.
3	3 2 28	3	No Report received.
5	165 2 0	140	Bed in very fair order—12,000 sold. Small quantity from Tralee beds planted. Considerable fall of spat.
6	147 2 0	15-20	Beds require more stock. About 23,000 sold. Considerable fall of spat.
60	30 0 0	1	Bed disturbed by surf and gales. Nothing done on bed. No fall of spat.
78	212 0 0	—	No Report received.
84	56 0 0	15-20	Same as 158 and 162.
91	46 0 0	8	Same as 92.
92	195 0 0		Nothing done this year except to protect bed.
125	84 1 6	10	Bed in good state. About 10,000 sold. About 20,000 laid down. Bed suffered much from frost in 1892. Very little (if any) fall of spat.
154	82 0 17	—	Abandoned.
155	117 3 35	—	Nothing done. There was a fall of spat in 1892 and 1893. Intends not to fish bed for the present.
158	217 0 23	—	None laid down or taken up. No fall of spat. Beds in a fair state. The half million French seed oysters already laid down are being looked after.
162	40 2 27	—	
			County Clare.
34	190 0 0	15	Nothing done on bed

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS *in force* at date of this Report,

No. of Licence	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
	County Galway.			
12	15th November, 1854.	J. K. Boswell,	Geo. Nevill,	Ballyconneely Bay,
15	21st August, 1856.	William Foreman,	Thomas Corless,	Ardbear Bay,
19	3rd February, 1860.	Rev. R. H. Wall,	Do.,	Mannin and Ardbear Bays.
33	6th April, 1864,	Lord Wallscourt,	Lord Wallscourt,	Galway Bay,
37	31st October, 1864,	John Kendal,	Thomas Corless,	Ardbear and Mannin Bays.
46	31st December, 1864.	P. Macauley,	Mitchell Henry,	Ballinakill and Barnaderg Bays.
114	26th December, 1871,	Colin Hugh Thomson,	Colin Hugh Thomson,	Killary Bay,
115	9th February, 1872,	W. and J. St. George,	W. and J. St. George,	Galway Bay,
149	30th June, 1877,	Lord Wallscourt,	Lord Wallscourt,	Do.,
170	9th June, 1892,	Thomas Nilan (jun.),	Thomas Nilan (jun.),	Galway Bay,
171	9th November, 1893,	John MacSheehy,	John MacSheehy,	Ballynakill Harbour,
	County Mayo.			
8	17th November, 1852,	John C. Garvey,	Capt. George Austin,	Clew Bay,
36	30th September, 1864.	Capt. George Austin,	Capt. George Austin,	Westport Bay,
47	31st December, 1864,	Col. F. A. K. Gore,	Mrs. M. S. Knox Gore,	Killala Bay,
138	16th August, 1875,	John Kendall,	William Casey,	Clew Bay,
139	28th December, 1876,	Martin J. Fegan,	Mrs. Mary M'Hale,	Do.,
140	19th January, 1876,	Michael Moran,	Mrs. Moran,	Do.,
141	28th December, 1876,	Francis Mulholland,	Francis Mulholland.	Do.,
144	14th September, 1876,	Maria Russell,	Thomas Russell,	Do.,
168	11th December, 1891,	John Curran,	John Curran,	Do.,
	County Sligo.			
7	17th November, 1852,	Thomas White,	Percy H. Russ,	Ballisodare Bay,
49	13th April, 1865,	Sir Robt. Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliffe Bay,

No. 12—*continued.*

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1894—*con.*

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available	Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds.
	A. R. P.	Acres.	**County Galway.**
12	233 0 0	23	Oysters on bed undisturbed.
15	90 2 0	2	Report on No. 37 includes these beds.
19	348 0 0	160	
33	1,770 0 0	100	Bed dredged and cleaned. Collectors of spat on bed. About 36,000 taken off, and over 21,000 laid down. Very little fall of spat. Beds in very good state. Casualties reported on badly sheltered parts of bed.
37	236 0 0	10	Beds carefully attended to, and they are in a perfect state. From September to December about 7,000 a week, and from January to April about 2,000 a day were taken off to meet demand. In February, March, and April, about 200,000 oysters (native and French) were laid down. Five or six tons of shells (for collectors) also planted. About 25,000 native, and 100,000 French oysters were laid down on these beds in 1893. French oysters improve and fatten quickly on these beds. The latter do not contain any American oysters. Very large fall of spat in the 1893 close season.
46	150 0 0	150	No Report received.
114	201 2 0	50	Beds cleaned, &c.; 2,000 oysters laid down. About 4,000 taken off. Good fall of spat, and beds in good condition.
115	810 0 0	80	50,000 native oysters laid down, and 15,000 sold. Very little fall of spat. Bed in good state. French oysters laid down some three years ago died.
149	153 3 8	—	Report for No. 33, above, includes this bed.
170	502 3 3	—	Cleaned a considerable part of bed. About 40,000 sold, and 80,000 laid down. There was a fall of spat. Bed in very good state.
171	390 3 0	—	
			County Mayo.
8	108 3 33	4	Worked with No. 36. Beds kept clean and in good condition. None sold or laid down. No fall of spat. Large portion of bed has, for purposes of Oyster cultivation, been destroyed by the sea breaking through a natural bank that protected it seawards and covering with sand.
36	194 0 0	97	
47	375 0 0	30	Nothing done. No fall of spat.
138	44 0 37	10	About 4,000 laid down. Very little spat. Bed cleaned and in good state.
139	12 3 9	10	No Report received.
140	3 2 2	3	do.
141	12 1 20	8	Bed worked generally and in good condition. About 11,000 Oysters sold, and 10,500 laid down. Very small fall of spat. Many Oysters died during season.
144	4 1 10	4	Bed cleaned and marked with buoys. 2,000 sold. 1,000 laid down. Good fall of spat.
168	34 1 29	—	Part of bed in fair order, but greater part muddy and unfit for culture. 50,000 Oysters laid down and 13,000 sold. No fall of spat noticed.
			County Sligo.
7	132 1 26	10	Worked with No. 163.
49	148 3 0	40	£50 expended in caring and watching beds. A small quantity of Oysters taken off for private use. None laid down. No perceptible fall of spat. Bed in danger of being covered with shifting sands

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS *in force* at date of this Report,

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
	County Sligo—*con.*			
59	1st December, 1865, .	Richard J. Verschoyle,	Richard J. Verschoyle,	Ballisodare Bay, .
66	15th June, 1867, . .	Sir Robt. Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliffe Bay, .
86	13th March, 1868, . .	Col. Edward Cooper,	Col. Edward Cooper,	Ballisodare Bay, .
98	10th September, 1869, .	Henry W. Meredith,	Robert Matthews, .	Sligo Bay, . . .
99	Do., .	Owen Wynne, .	Percy H. Russ, Manager for United Kingdom Oyster Syndicate (Ltd.)	Do., . . .
100	Do., .	Do. .	Do., .	Do., . . .
101	12th March, 1870, . .	R. J. Verschoyle, .	R. J. Verschoyle, .	Ballisodare Bay, .
102	22nd April, 1871, . .	Agnes M. Nicholson,	W. K. Barrett, . .	Sligo Bay, . . .
121	24th February, 1873, .	R. J. Verschoyle, .	R. J. Verschoyle, .	Ballisodare Bay, .
135	27th January, 1875, .	St. Geo. Jones Martin,	F. E. Robinson and others.	Sligo Estuary or Bay,
163	14th June, 1884, . .	Percy Harding Russ,	E. G. Brown, Sec. Connaught Oyster Company.	Ballisodare Bay, .
164	14th August, 1885, . .	William Cochrane, .	Vernon Cochrane, .	Do., .
169	22nd December, 1891, .	Alex. Joseph Crichton,	Alex. Joseph Crichton,	Do., .
	County Donegal.			
110	27th July, 1871, . .	F. Mansfield, . .	E. C. Mansfield, .	Lough Swilly, . .
133	15th October, 1874, .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .
	County Louth.			
10	1st July, 1854, . .	Burton, Bindon, .	C. O. Woodhouse, .	Carlingford Lough, .
57	1st December, 1865, .	John Obins Wood-house.	Musson & Co., . .	Do., . .
65	4th June, 1866, . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .
97	10th September, 1869, .	Lord Clermont, .	C. O. Woodhouse, .	Do., .

No. 12.—*continued.*

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1894—*con.*

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available	Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds.
	A. R. P.	Acres.	**County Sligo**—*con.*
59	54 0 0	20	Worked with 101 and 121. Bed cleaned, &c. About 5,000 sold. None laid down. Small fall of spat in open sea. The water in breeding ponds was full of spat until advent of thunderstorm, when it totally disappeared. American Oysters tried for several years succeeded very well, but were discontinued owing to freight charges. Arcachon tried, but resulted in considerable loss if kept any length of time.
66	87 0 0	10	Remarks on No. 49 apply to this bed also.
86	190 0 0	10	Beds in good condition. About 20,000 American Oysters laid down and 13,800 sold. Spat observed on shells and oysters, but as bed is only stocked with Americans the spat must have come over on parents' shells, or have been collected from other beds in vicinity. Beds suitable for American Oysters, but there is a considerable loss by death, &c. Expenses of laying down and marketing are very great.
98	20 0 0	3	Nothing done.
99	77 0 0	5	Bed cleaned and 1,250,000 Dutch Oysters laid down. None sold. No fall of spat. Bed in fair order.
100	53 0 0	20	Bed cleaned and in good order. 1,000,000 Dutch laid down. None sold. No fall of spat. Oysters arrived in fine condition, and none have died since.
101	13 2 0	2	See No 59. Worked with this and No. 121.
102	52 2 10	25	About 200,000 Oysters sold. Fall of spat, but not in great quantity. Beds clean.
121	114 0 20	9	See No. 59. Worked with this and No. 101.
135	77 1 33	35	Bed in very good order, and is being kept for breeding purposes. No oyster either laid down or taken off during season. Good deal of small spat.
163	130 2 21½	14	Worked with No. 7. Bed clean. 150,000 sold. Fair fall of spat. About 300,000 Portuguese Oysters on bed. French and Portuguese have done well. Few died in transit, and only ordinary mortality on beds.
164	41 1 0	—	Nothing done this season.
169	100 3 30	—	Bed derelict. Has tried to let it and failed. Offered it at 6*d.* a year for three years. Boats come from Ballisodare and pick up mussels, cockles, and perriwinkles. Owner does not care to prevent them.
			County Donegal.
110	25 1 0	10	No Report received.
133	12 2 0		
			County Louth.
10	51 3 10	—	No Report received.
57	54 0 0	50	1,809 barrels American Oysters planted in early part of 1893, and 40 barrels planted in autumn. All picked up for sale later on. They did moderately well. Beds in good order and stocked with 1,904 barrels of same kind.
65	96 0 0		
97	54 0 0	—	No Report received.

Appendix No. 13.

LOANS.

The following tables show the transactions by us, and the Commissioners of Public Works, in regard to Loans out of the Funds at our disposal :—

Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.

Table No. 1.

Table showing the Loans applied for and recommended out of the £20,000 reserved (in accordance with the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts Ireland Act, 1891), from the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, for administration by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries in Non-Congested Districts, during 1894.

County.	Number of Applications.	Number of Applicants.	Amount of Loans applied for in 1894.	Number of Loans Recommended	Number of persons to whom Loans Recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended in 1894.	Amounts actually issued between 1st January, and 31st December, 1894.
Antrim,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clare,	13	15	75 0 0	8	9	53 0 0	58 0 0
Cork,	22	47	335 10 0	16	40	170 10 0	136 14 0
Donegal,	6	6	156 14 0	4	4	49 14 0	49 14 0
Down,	3	4	210 0 0	3	4	210 0 0	230 0 0
Dublin,	6	6	1,315 0 0	5	5	1,235 0 0	535 0 0
Galway,	32	36	381 10 0	25	29	255 10 0	240 10 0
Kerry,	5	6	334 4 0	4	4	70 4 0	66 4 0
Leitrim,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick,	1	1	20 0 0	1	1	20 0 0	20 0 0
Londonderry,	1	2	40 0 0	1	1	40 0 0	120 0 0
Louth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo,	36	39	277 0 0	20	20	133 0 0	169 0 0
Meath,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	11	12	217 0 0	8	9	173 0 0	182 14 6
Waterford,	5	5	86 0 0	3	3	45 0 0	35 0 0
Wexford,	9	15	65 0 0	5	11	42 0 0	42 0 0
Wicklow,	1	4	210 0 0	—	—	—	—
Total,	151	198	4,222 18 0	103	140	2,496 18 0	1,884 16 6

Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.

(Non-Congested Districts).

Table No. 2.

Statement by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, showing the various transactions between 1st January, 1894, and 31st December, 1894, in pursuance of the Act 54 & 55 Vic., cap. 48, Part II., by which the sum of £20,000 is set apart for Loans in Non-Congested Districts.

Counties	Balance 31st December, 1893.		Cash received to 31st December, 1894.			Expended to 31st December, 1894.		Balance 31st December, 1894.	
	Government Stock.	Cash.	Repayments.	Dividends.	Total.	Advances on Loans for Fishery purposes.	Number of Loans made in the year.	Government Stock.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,			16 15 2			—	—		
Clare,			43 14 2			58 0 0	9		
Cork,			352 3 7			136 14 0	13		
Donegal,			24 13 7			49 14 0	4		
Down,			32 18 10			230 0 0	4		
Dublin,			101 4 4			535 0 0	4		
Galway,			116 12 10			240 10 0	24		
Kerry,			72 4 11			66 4 0	4		
Limerick,	17,000 0 0	333 12 9	63 17 0	467 10 0		20 0 0	1	17,000 0 0	300 17 4
Londonderry,			50 17 3			120 0 0	3		
Louth,			9 18 2			—	—		
Mayo,			217 8 10			169 0 0	22		
Sligo,			74 14 9			182 14 6	8		
Waterford,			53 1 11			35 0 0	2		
Wexford,			51 3 10			42 0 0	5		
Wicklow,			103 1 11			—	—		
	17,000 0 0	333 12 9	1,384 11 1	467 10 0	1,852 1 1	1,884 16 6	103	17,000 0 0	300 17 4

K 3

APPENDIX No.

(NON-CONGESTED

TABLE

STATEMENT of the Total Amounts Advanced, and the Total Repayments to 31st December, 1894, together with the Balance

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Loans Advanced.	LOANS		
		To 31st December, 1893.	During the year 1894.	Total to 31st December, 1894.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	3	45 0 0	—	45 0 0
Clare,	24	144 0 0	58 0 0	202 0 0
Cork,	52	1,901 6 0	136 14 0	2,038 0 0
Donegal,	8	65 0 0	49 14 0	114 14 0
Down,	6	33 0 0	230 0 0	263 0 0
Dublin,	8	330 0 0	535 0 0	865 0 0
Galway,	64	303 0 0	240 10 0	543 10 0
Kerry,	25	327 10 0	66 4 0	393 14 0
Limerick,	7	69 19 4	20 0 0	489 19 4
Londonderry,	12	123 0 0	120 0 0	243 0 0
Louth,	3	40 14 0	—	40 14 0
Mayo,	98	637 10 0	169 0 0	806 10 0
Sligo,	26	207 15 6	182 14 6	390 10 0
Waterford,	27	404 0 0	35 0 0	439 0 0
Wexford,	12	108 0 0	42 0 0	150 0 0
Wicklow,	4	610 0 0	—	610 0 0
	379	5,749 14 10	1,884 16 6	7,634 11 4

Assets—Stock, £17,000 : Cash, £300 17*s.* 4*d.*;

13—*continued.*

Districts.)

No. 3.

on Open Accounts, the Amounts of Promissory Notes given as Security, outstanding and the Amounts in Arrear.

Advanced,			Arrears.	
Promissory Notes given as security for Principal and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum.	Repayments to 31st December, 1894.	Outstanding Promissory Notes not arrived at maturity.	No. of Loans.	Amount.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
47 3 4	38 16 2	8 7 2	—	—
213 7 0	71 12 3	123 2 3	7	18 12 6
2,234 8 2	742 19 4	1,462 10 0	6	28 18 10
121 3 10	53 4 4	67 11 3	1	0 8 3
282 5 0	39 14 5	242 10 7	—	—
931 4 6	191 8 10	739 15 8	—	—
574 10 11	223 12 3	337 3 8	3	13 15 0
416 13 8	224 1 8	179 14 1	3	12 17 11
549 10 0	83 9 6	461 14 6	1	4 6 0
259 11 2	84 12 3	174 18 11	—	—
43 0 4	21 8 10	18 18 4	1	2 13 2
850 2 2	396 15 8	431 15 9	13	21 10 9
416 3 0	139 5 11	273 13 3	2	3 3 10
474 4 0	145 13 6	232 12 9	18	96 17 9
158 13 10	79 13 10	79 0 0	—	—
678 5 6	178 7 5	482 13 10	2	17 4 3
8,250 6 5	2,714 16 2	5,316 2 0	57	219 8 3

Outstanding on Loans, £5,535 10*s.* 3*d.*

Appendix No 14.

RETURN of the Works recommended for execution under the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vic, c. 26), with the amount of the estimates of the Engineer to the Commissioners of Public Works, how Money made up to meet estimate, the amount of the contracts where contractors have been obtained by the Board, the amounts expended each year up to 31st March, 1895 (taken from the Annual Reports to Parliament), the date for the completion of the works, and date when completed, compiled from the Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Public Works, and information since obtained.—[*Vide* p. 9.]

No.	County.	Name.	Estimate.	How Money made up.			Contract.	Amounts Expended.										Total Expended to 31st March, 1895.	Amount Expended over Estimate.	Saving in Expenditure on Estimate.	Date to be completed.	Date completed.	No.
				Free Grant.	Contribution.	Loan.		1884–5.	1885–6.	1886–7.	1887–8.	1888–9.	1889–90.	1890–1.	1891–2.	1892–3.	1893–4.	1894–5.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1	Antrim,	Ballywillan,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	900 0 0	—	4 15 10	467 15 1	627 12 0	150 0 6	91 18 1					1,342 1 6	342 1 6	—	1st June, 1887,	June, 1889.	1
2	Clare,	Liscannor,	6,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	—	1,500 0 0	4,307 0 0	23 19 3	2,722 7 6	1,609 14 7	828 6 0	—	—					5,184 7 4	—	815 12 8	31st Oct., 1886,	Dec., 1887.	2
3	Do.,	Seafield,	3,400 0 0	2,550 0 0	—	875 0 0	2,885 16 9	880 9 1	536 13 2	1,687 15 5	208 2 0	—	31 0 0					3,343 19 8	—	56 0 4	1st Oct., 1885,	April, 1887.	3
4	Do.,	Kilkee,	1,400 0 0	1,050 0 0	140 0 0	210 0 0	Day's labour.	—	103 18 5	1,163 7 6	280 17 2	—	—					1,548 3 1	148 3 1	—	—	Dec., 1887.	4
5	Do.,	Carrigaholt,	13,500 0 0	11,000 0 0	—	2,500 0 0	12,160 0 0	80 7 10	5,058 9 0	5,334 19 5	2,991 8 7	250 9 1	45 15 10					13,761 9 9	261 9 9	—	1st Nov., 1886,	Jan, 1888.	5
6	Cork,	Knockadoon,	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	—	—	1,184 0 0	17 12 11	1,278 5 6	—	—	—	129 5 3					1,425 3 8	175 3 8	—	1st June, 1885,	Nov., 1885.	6
7	Do.,	Baltimore,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	821 1 0	—	620 12 2	480 11 1	329 17 9	—	157 7 6					1,588 8 6	588 8 6	—	2nd Nov., 1885,	March, 1886.	7
8	Do.,	Ross,	4,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	500 0 0	—	3,493 17 6	20 5 4	1,312 6 9	520 18 2	2,445 8 10	32 15 0	—					4,331 14 1	331 14 1	—	1st Nov., 1885,	May, 1888.	8
9	Do.,	Union Hall,	4,600 0 0	3,450 0 0	1,150 0 0	—	3,410 14 4	—	673 8 2	869 8 7	2,826 8 11	541 8 10	—					4,910 14 6	310 14 6	—	1st Sept., 1886,	Sept., 1888.	9
10	Do.,	Ballycotton,	20,500 0 0	16,500 0 0	2,650 0 0	1,350 0 0	18,795 0 0	23 13 8	7,353 1 0	10,610 3 2	1,600 12 8	87 2 9	8 5 6					19,682 18 9	—	817 1 3	1st June, 1887,	Dec., 1887.	10
11	Do.,	Castletown Berehaven,	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	—	—	2,290 0 0	—	—	867 19 6	1,769 6 8	2 13 10	—					2,640 0 0	240 0 0	—	1st Aug., 1887,	Jan., 1888.	11
12	Donegal,	Malin Head,	10,000 0 0	7,700 0 0	300 0 0	2,000 0 0	7,765 14 11	17 13 3	2,184 17 0	4,959 14 11	2,670 15 8	204 18 5	—					10,037 19 3	37 19 3	—	1st Oct., 1886,	Sept., 1888.	12
13	Do.,	Culdaff,	4,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	2,349 7 3	17 7 5	2,381 13 10	1,441 10 8	1 9 6	—	—					3,842 1 5	—	157 18 7	1st Nov., 1885,	Nov., 1887.	13
14	Do.,	Portsalon,	6,400 0 0	5,100 0 0	300 0 0	1,000 0 0	5,703 2 6	18 5 3	718 9 11	4,054 18 3	1,319 4 4	—	—					6,110 17 9	—	289 2 3	1st Oct., 1886,	Dec., 1887.	14
15	Do.,	Portochre,	2,000 0 0	1,830 0 0	170 0 0	—	1,719 0 0	1,291 6 6	553 0 0	—	—	—	—					1,844 6 6	—	155 13 6	1st Dec., 1884,	July, 1885.	15
16	Do.,	Malinmore,	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	—	—	991 13 8	—	589 8 7	615 4 1	50 0 0	—	—					1,254 12 8	—	45 7 4	1st May, 1886,	May, 1886.	16
17	Do.,	Bundoran,	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	—	—	2,700 0 0	14 2 9	1,737 7 4	1,209 6 5	—	288 14 6	—					3,249 11 0	—	250 9 0	1st June, 1886,	Oct., 1888.	17
18	Down,	Annalong,	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	300 0 0	700 0 0	3,550 0 0	16 15 8	1,954 4 5	1,544 7 1	278 5 4	—	—					3,793 12 6	—	206 7 6	1st Nov., 1885,	Dec., 1887.	18
19	Do,	Kilkeel,	7,400 0 0	5,550 0 0	450 0 0	1,400 0 0	6,897 17 6	6 4 2	2,098 16 6	5,267 17 5	352 18 6	—	—					7,725 16 7	325 16 7	—	1st Nov., 1886,	May, 1887.	19
20	Do.,	Ballyhalbert,	7,000 0 0	5,250 0 0	350 0 0	1,400 0 0	5,392 0 0	—	—	1,192 5 1	2,823 5 8	1,692 0 9	38 13 10					5,746 5 4	—	1,253 14 8	1st Oct., 1887,	Aug., 1888.	20
21	Dublin,	Loughshinny,	2,000 0 0	1,899 10 0	276 4 6	—	1,798 0 6	—	—	25 15 0	1,951 5 4	—	—					1,977 0 4	—	22 19 8	1st Nov., 1887,	Dec., 1887.	21
22	Galway,	Cashla,	2,750 0 0	2,750 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	11 9 8	2,015 14 7	28 13 10	—	—					2,055 18 1	—	694 1 11	—	May, 1887.	22
23	Do.,	Crampaun,	2,800 0 0	2,800 0 0	—	—	do.	—	599 11 5	1,681 8 4	321 14 1	—	—					2,602 13 10	—	197 6 2	—	Dec., 1887.	23
24	Do.,	Cleggan,	8,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	—	2,000 0 0	7,478 0 0	41 19 0	1,572 8 3	2,061 14 0	2,945 18 10	1,400 0 10	—					8,022 0 11	22 0 11	—	1st Oct., 1886,	June, 1888.	24
25	Do.,	Collaheigue,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	24 9 9	1,672 9 2	21 2 6	—	—					1,718 1 5	—	281 18 7	—	April 1887.	25
26	Do.,	Corra,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	1,375 10 0	9 15 0	689 19 2	1,064 18 6	117 14 6	111 18 10	—					1,994 6 0	—	5 14 0	1st Oct., 1885,	June, 1888.	26
27	Do.,	Mason Island,	710 0 0	710 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	177 2 3	428 7 2	—	—	—					605 9 5	—	104 10 7	—	May, 1887.	27
28	Do.,	Ard West,	960 0 0	960 0 0	—	—	do.	—	196 12 11	574 6 0	—	—	—					770 18 11	—	189 1 1	—	May. 1887.	28
29	Do.,	Gannoughs,	300 0 0	300 0 0	—	—	do.	—	159 0 11	104 15 11	—	—	—					263 16 10	—	36 3 2	—	May, 1887.	29
30	Do.,	Rossaveel,	340 0 0	340 0 0	—	—	do.	—	42 7 2	289 16 10	—	—	—					332 4 0	—	7 16 0	—	May, 1887.	30
31	Do.,	Bunowen,	2,950 0 0	2,950 0 0	—	—	do.	—	59 5 6	2,072 16 10	342 2 4	—	—					2,474 4 8	—	475 15 4	—	Dec., 1887.	31
32	Do.,	Inishbofin,	240 0 0	240 0 0	—	—	do.	—	89 2 3	72 19 0	—	—	—					162 1 3	—	77 18 9	—	May, 1886.	32
33	Do,	Bealadangan,	500 0 0	500 0 0	—	—	do.	—	19 3 0	416 4 6	—	—	—					435 7 6	—	64 12 6	—	May, 1887.	33
34	Do.,	Kilkerrin,	700 0 0	700 0 0	—	—	do.	—	—	622 7 9	160 1 5	—	—					782 9 2	82 9 2	—	—	Dec., 1887.	34
35	Kerry,	Anascaul,	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	729 0 0	—	406 19 0	352 5 0	—	—	—					759 4 0	—	40 16 0	1st June, 1886,	May, 1886.	35
36	Do.,	Brandon,	4,800 0 0	4,800 0 0	—	—	4,338 18 11	—	6 2 10	1,768 3 4	2,412 13 3	777 2 1	—					4,964 2 4	164 2 4	—	1st Oct., 1887,	Sept., 1888.	36
37	Do.,	Ballydavid,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	—	500 0 0	Day's labour.	—	202 18 4	1,422 5 0	2 0 0	—	—					1,627 3 4	—	372 16 8	—	May. 1887.	37
38	Do.,	Dingle,	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	568 6 6	20 10 6	—	—					588 17 0	—	211 3 0	—	Jan., 1887.	38
39	Limerick,	Knocknadina, Glin,	19 0 0	19 0 0	—	—	—	23 0 0	—	—	—	—	—					23 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	July, 1884.	39
40	Londonderry,	Portstewart,	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	2,896 16 11	—	31 4 1	2,035 10 0	1,695 3 4	25 0 0	—					3,786 17 5	—	213 2 7	1st Oct., 1886,	Dec., 1887.	40
41	Louth,	Carlingford,	15,000 0 0	11,250 0 0	150 0 0	3,600 0 0	10,850 0 0	18 8 5	2,969 12 4	4,059 13 1	7,551 6 2	5 5 0	—					14,604 5 0	—	395 15 0	1st Nov., 1886,	Dec., 1887.	41
42	Do.,	Clogher Head,	17,000 0 0	12,750 0 0	250 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,250 0 0	—	756 8 6	2,872 18 11	5,858 5 5	3,949 14 2	4,441 19 9	1,371 19 10			70 13 6	19,322 0 1	2,322 0 1	—	1st Oct., 1887,	—	42
43	Mayo,	Carrowkeeran,	3,000 0 0	2,750 0 0	250 0 0	—	2,701 8 0	51 2 10	2,843 3 2	—	—	—	—					2,894 6 0	—	105 14 0	1st Oct., 1885,	Feb., 1886.	43
44	Do.,	Belmullet East,	3,400 0 0	3,400 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	85 12 3	1,357 10 11	1,989 6 9	573 5 7	—					4,005 15 6	605 15 6	—	—	June, 1888.	44
45	Do.,	Belmullet West,	500 0 0	500 0 0	—	—	do.	—	26 16 3	390 15 3	3 7 6	—	—					420 19 0	—	79 1 0	—	Jan., 1887.	45
46	Do.,	Lackan,	5,630 0 0	5,630 0 0	—	—	5,230 0 0	—	626 6 0	1,320 14 6	3,180 18 4	552 15 0	—					5,680 13 10	50 13 10	—	31st Oct., 1886,	June, 1888.	46
47	Do.,	Polnamuck,	400 0 0	400 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	24 5 6	238 18 2	15 7 6	—	—					278 11 2	—	121 8 10	—	April, 1887.	47
48	Do.,	Killerduff, Ballycastle,	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	—	—	do.	—	14 13 1	1,122 15 9	37 9 6	—	—					1,174 18 4	—	75 1 8	—	March, 1888.	48
49	Do.,	Dorrary Point, Achill,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	—	—	Under Co. Sur.	—	2 17 0	981 8 0	294 8 0	54 4 0	296 0 0					1,628 17 0	128 17 0	—	—	March, 1888.	49
50	Do,	Lecanvey,	1,350 0 0	1,350 0 0	—	—	795 18 0	2 16 8	15 13 1	992 12 11	—	—	—					1,011 2 8	—	338 17 4	31st Oct., 1885,	Oct., 1887.	50
51	Sligo,	Inishcrone,	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	—	—	5,568 0 0	781 1 5	2,971 10 8	502 15 9	991 15 6	1,077 1 11	—					6,324 5 3	324 5 3	—	1st Oct., 1885,	Dec., 1888.	51
52	Do.,	Easkey,	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—	—	3,553 0 0	12 7 4	1,612 11 6	2,227 12 3	402 1 2	—	—					4,254 12 3	254 12 3	—	1st Nov., 1885,	Aug., 1887.	52
53	Do.,	Aughris,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	1,898 0 0	12 1 9	1,747 9 2	426 1 2	80 9 6	78 15 10	—					2,344 17 5	344 17 5	—	1st Oct., 1885,	June, 1886.	53
54	Waterford,	Cheekpoint,	3,000 0 0	2,250 0 0	750 0 0	—	2,648 19 3	54 16 0	1,269 4 0	1,566 1 2	408 11 11	35 14 3	0 13 6					3,335 0 10	335 0 10	—	1st Oct., 1885,	July, 1888.	54
55	Do.,	Passage East,	3,915 0 0	2,850 0 0	1,065 0 0	—	3,246 11 1	—	4 12 6	9 18 0	1,062 9 3	1,625 8 6	243 1 6	1,175 0 5				4,120 10 2	205 10 2	969 10 3	1st Oct., 1887,	June, 1890.	55
56	Do.,	Ballinagaul,	1,500 0 0	1,312 10 0	13 10 0	174 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,119 15 9	369 16 0	—	—	—	—					1,489 11 9	—	10 8 3	1st Nov., 1884,	July, 1885.	56
57	Do.,	Boatstrand,	6,500 0 0	6,500 0 0	—	—	5,164 5 6	1,147 11 1	3,860 9 4	1,194 7 0	122 2 5	131 19 4	—					6,456 9 2	—	43 10 10	1st Oct., 1885,	May, 1886.	57
58	Wexford,	Kilmore,	8,500 0 0	6,375 0 0	—	2,125 0 0	7,450 0 0	—	12 2 4	1,425 13 9	2,762 5 2	3,318 16 4	265 17 5					7,784 15 0	—	715 5 0	1st Sept., 1887,	June, 1889.	58
59	Wicklow,	Greystones,	10,000 0 0	8,500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	—	2,971 18 11	786 15 2	4,665 6 8	3,983 9 2	1,900 14 3	2,374 14 8	2,600 3 8	1,029 8 1	627 2 0*	87 0 3	21,026 12 10	—	—	1st Nov., 1886,	—	59
		Totals,	237,764 0 0	200,566 0 0	9,814 14 6	27,584 0 0		5,702 18 4	58,354 13 2	84,624 11 7	60,848 10 3	20,950 15 4	7,650 12 5	4,921 14 11	2,600 3 8	1,029 8 1	627 2 0	157 13 9	247,468 3 6	—	—			

* Gross expenditure, £125 3*s.* 2*d.* was realized by sale of plant, &c.

Appendix, No. 15.

Abstract of the quantity of Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, and Cod consigned from the Irish Fisheries and sold in the undermentioned Nine places in England, from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

—	Salmon. No. of Boxes of 150 lbs. each.	Herrings. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	Mackerel. No. of Boxes of 2 Cwt. each.	Cod. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.
London,	10,107	8,307	15,064	5,979
Nottingham,	3,001	3,819	4,978	3,606
Bradford,	3,125	4,372	4,613	3,505
Manchester,	11,001	9,099	15,701	5,001
Sheffield,	4,612	2,800	5,777	3,794
Wolverhampton,	3,106	4,112	6,102	3,103
Leeds,	5,979	8,915	7,103	3,908
Liverpool,	14,073	19,976	20,105	10,702
Birmingham,	6,108	8,302	7,227	4,811
Total, 1894,	61,112	69,702	86,670	44,409
„ 1893,	52,510	50,210	74,488	37,578
Increase,	8,602	19,492	12,182	6,831

		£	s.	d.
Computing Salmon at £6 per box, or about 10*d.* per lb. (the price realized in Liverpool), the total value would be,	(*a*),	366,672	0	0
Do. Herrings at £1 0*s.* 0*d.* per box of 2 cwt. do. do.	(*b*),	69,702	0	0
Do. Mackerel at £1 7*s.* 6*d.* do. do. do. do.	(*c*),	119,171	5	0
Do. Cod at £1 5*s.* 0*d.* do. do. do. do.	(*d*),	55,511	5	0
Total Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, and Cod, exported to the above Nine places,		£611,056	10	0

(*a*) Average price in London £0 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb., equal to £10 12*s.* 6*d.* per box.
(*b*) Do. do. £0 14*s.* 0*d.* per barrel of 2 cwt.
(*c*) Do. do. £0 4*s.* 4*d.* per score.
(*d*) Do. do. £1 18*s.* 0*d.* per barrel of 2 cwt.
(*a*) Average price in Birmingham, £8 10*s.* 0*d.* per box.
(*b*) Do. do. £0 17*s.* 6*d.* per box of Irish herrings.
(*c*) Do. do. £1 11*s.* 0*d.* per box of 2 cwt.
(*d*) Do. do. £1 2*s.* 0*d.* per barrel of 2 cwt.

Appendix, No. 16.

Schedule of Licence Duties payable in each District on Engines used for Fishing for Salmon, 1894.

District.	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets for Pollan.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Dublin,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	2 0 0						1 0 0	–	–	–
2. Wexford,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	–	2 0 0						0 10 0	–	–	–
3. Waterford,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	2 0 0						1 0 0	–	–	–
4. Lismore,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	2 0 0						1 0 0	–	–	–
5. Cork,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	2 0 0						1 0 0	–	–	–
6[1]. Skibbereen,	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	1 0 0						0 10 0	–	–	–
6[2]. Bantry,	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	1 0 0						0 10 0	–	–	–
6[3]. Kenmare,	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	–	1 0 0						0 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	–
7. Killarney,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	1 0 0						0 10 0	–	–	–
8. Limerick,	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	–	–	–
9[1]. Galway,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	2 0 0						1 0 0	–	1 0 0	–
9[2]. Connemara	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	2 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	–	–	–
10[1]. Ballynakill,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	2 0 0						1 0 0	–	–	–
10[2]. Bangor,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	2 0 0						1 0 0	–	–	–
11. Ballina,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	2 0 0						1 0 0	–	–	–
12. Sligo,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	2 0 0						1 0 0	–	–	–
13. Ballyshannon,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	–	1 0 0	–
14. Letterkenny,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	2 0 0						0 10 0	–	1 0 0	0 10 0
15[1]. Londonderry,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	2 0 0						1 0 0	–	–	–
15[2]. Coleraine,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	–	3 0 0	–
16. Ballycastle,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	2 0 0						1 0 0	–	0 10 0	–
17[1]. Drogheda,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0		2 0 0						1 0 0	–	1 0 0	0 10 0
17[2]. Dundalk,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	–	2 0 0						1 0 0	–	1 0 0	–

APPENDIX

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES, &c., received by the

DISTRICT.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1894.															
	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.
1. Dublin,	89	1	–	26	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Wexford,	99	–	–	86	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Waterford,	211	4	227	53	60	–	–	1	–	4	1	4	28	–	–	–
4. Lismore,	274	8	31	22	79	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
5. Cork,	187	1	–	59	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. (Bandon),	82	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6[1]. Skibbereen,	10	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6[2]. Bantry,	5	–	–	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6[3] Kenmare,	40	–	–	9	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
7. Killarney,	217	5	–	111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
8. Limerick,	607	31	27	83	82	–	9	–	–	41	–	12	319	–	–	–
9[1]. Galway,	80	13	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	24	–	–	–
9[2]. Connemara,	143	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10[1]. Ballynakill,	51	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10[2]. Bangor,	46	–	–	33	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11. Ballina,	134	–	–	40	38	–	–	5	–	–	–	7	28	–	–	–
12. Sligo,	38	–	–	29	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
13. Ballyshannon,	133	6	–	43	4	–	4	–	–	1	–	5	40	–	–	–
14. Letterkenny,	157	–	–	20	27	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	6	–	–	23
15[1]. Londonderry,	198	1	–	43	71	–	3	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
15[2]. Coleraine,	119	–	–	87	10	93	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	45	–
16. Ballycastle,	26	–	–	15	3	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
17[1]. Drogheda,	88	4	2	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	25	–	–	–
17[2]. Dundalk,	70	–	–	30	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	14	–	–	–
Total, 1894,	3,104	74	285	999	378	96	18	50	–	52	2	48	493	4	46	23
Total, 1893,	2,468	55	295	1,020	394	90	21	48	–	53	2	48	375	5	75	21

* Includes £29 2*s.* 6*d.* Licence Duties collected by late Clerk

The estimate of the average number of

1. Salmon Rods,	1 man.	5. Drift Nets	5 men.
2. Cross Lines,	2 men.	6. Trammel Nets,	2 do.
3. Snap Nets,	4 do.	7. Pole Nets,	3 do.
4. Draft Nets,	6 do.	8. Bag Nets	4 do.

No. 17.

BOARDS of CONSERVATORS for the Year 1894.

1894. Amount of Licence Duty.	1894. Per-centage on Poor Law Valuation.	1894. Amount received for Fines, Sale of Forfeited Engines, Interest on Bank Account, Refunds, &c.	1894. Amount of Subscriptions received.	1894. Total Amount received.	1894. Average No. employed.	DISTRICT.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
183 0 0	2 10 0	56 14 0	—	242 4 0	269	1. Dublin.
358 10 0	—	14 0 8	—	372 10 8	620	2. Wexford.
1,102 10 0	51 2 6	103 6 2	—	1,256 18 8	1,824	3. Waterford.
711 10 0	301 18 0	23 10 2	—	1,036 18 2	953	4. Lismore.
406 0 0	18 6 0	—	45 0 0	469 6 0	551	5. Cork.
172 0 0	—	28 8 2	2 3 0	202 11 2	262	Do. (Bandon).
73 0 0	—	4 0 0	—	77 0 0	136	6[1]. Skibbereen.
38 15 0	—	3 13 4	—	42 8 4	73	6[2]. Bantry.
85 10 0	9 10 0	35 12 0	—	130 12 0	126	6[3]. Kenmare.
580 0 0	8 12 0	34 12 4	24 12 0	647 16 4	894	7. Killarney.
*2,897 7 6	98 11 0	173 10 2	—	3,169 8 8	2,517	8. Limerick.
216 0 0	12 0 0	5 11 4	—	233 11 4	228	9[1]. Galway.
149 0 0	49 4 0	—	—	198 4 0	155	9[2]. Connemara
123 0 0	4 10 0	1 16 8	—	129 6 8	195	10[1]. Ballynakill.
285 0 0	13 0 0	2 13 8	1 0 0	301 13 8	300	10[2]. Bangor.
516 0 0	105 0 0	10 5 0	—	631 5 0	642	11. Ballina.
154 0 0	43 0 0	3 5 8	132 0 0	332 5 8	238	12. Sligo.
414 0 0	1 0 0	14 9 8	237 0 9	666 10 5	521	13. Ballyshannon
372 10 0	3 0 0	6 16 11	—	382 6 11	461	14. Letterkenny.
678 0 0	95 0 0	53 16 7	634 0 0	1,460 16 7	850	15[1]. Londonderry.
698 0 0	190 0 0	57 11 1	—	945 11 1	932	15[2]. Coleraine.
220 10 0	30 0 0	3 13 4	—	254 3 4	188	16. Ballycastle.
504 0 0	18 15 6	8 6 8	—	531 2 2	816	17[1]. Drogheda.
200 0 0	8 10 0	10 19 4	2 0 0	221 9 4	287	17[2]. Dundalk.
11,138 2 6	1,063 9 0	656 12 11	1,077 15 9	13,936 0 2	14,038	Total, 1894.
10,509 5 0	775 3 6	680 14 5	912 8 0	12,877 10 11	13,395	Total, 1893.

in 1893, particulars of which cannot be ascertained.

men employed is made up as follows:—

9. Fly Nets, . . . 4 men.	13. Gap Eye, &c. . . 2 men.
10. Stake Nets, . . . 4 do.	14. Sweepers, . . . 6 do.
11. Head Weirs, . . . 1 man.	15. Coghills, . . 1 man.
12. Box, Crib, &c. (every 5), . 2 men.	16. Loop or Frame Nets, 1 do

Appendix, No. 18.

Table showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1894, inclusive.

---	Amount received for Licence Duty.	—	Amount received for Licence Duty.	—	Amount received for Licence Duty.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1863, . . .	5,659 7 6	1874, . . .	8,776 0 0	1885, . . .	10,746 15 0
1864, . . .	6,841 5 0	1875, . . .	8,894 5 0	1886, . . .	10,652 4 6
1865, . . .	6,537 6 8	1876, . . .	9,265 15 0	1887, . . .	9,802 10 0
1866, . . .	6,828 16 8	1877, . . .	9,241 15 0	1888, . . .	10,625 0 0
1867, . . .	6,947 0 0	1878, . . .	9,290 5 0	1889, . . .	10,020 10 0
1868, . . .	6,667 0 0	1879, . . .	9,250 15 0	1890, . . .	10,005 10 0
1869, . . .	6,444 8 4	1880, . . .	9,055 10 0	1891, . . .	10,550 10 0
1870, . . .	7,233 3 4	1881, . . .	9,362 0 0	1892, . . .	10,509 0 0
1871, . . .	8,364 5 0	1882, . . .	9,935 10 0	1893, . . .	1,0509 5 0
1872, . . .	8,369 5 0	1883, . . .	9,728 0 0	1894, . . .	11,138 2 6
1873, . . .	8,515 5 0	1884, . . .	9,976 0 0		

Appendix No. 19.

ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1894.

Dublin District.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		222	9	8
89 Salmon Rods,	89	0	0			
1 Cross Line,	2	0	0			
26 Draft Nets,	78	0	0			
3 Drift Nets,	9	0	0			
2 Trammel Nets,	3	0	0			
1 Pole Net,	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,		—		183	0	0
Fines received,		—		49	2	0
Sales of Forfeited Engines,		—		7	12	0
Rate on Valuations of Fisheries,		—		2	10	0
Total,		—		£464	13	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	80	0	0			
Salaries,	66	0	0			
Prosecutions,	4	15	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	39	2	4			
Printing and Stationery,	11	1	0			
Postage,	1	10	0			
Moiety of Penalty to Prosecutors,	20	11	4			
Total,		—		222	19	8
Balance,		—		241	14	0
				£464	13	8

Wexford District.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		319	12	6
99 Salmon Rods,	99	0	0			
86 Draft Nets,	258	0	0			
1 Drift Net,	1	10	0			
Total Licence Duties,		—		358	10	0
Fines and Costs received,		—		11	17	4
Interest on Bank Account,		—		2	3	4
Total,		—		£692	3	2

APPENDIX No. 91—*continued*

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	267	2	0			
Salaries,	45	4	9			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	15	0	7			
Printing and Stationery,	3	4	0			
Postage,	1	8	4			
Prosecutions,	6	13	6			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	10	0	0			
Total,	—			348	13	2
Balance,	—			343	10	0
				£692	3	2

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			676	10	3
211 Salmon Rods,	211	0	0			
4 Cross Lines,	8	0	0			
227 Snap Nets,	340	10	0			
53 Draft Nets,	159	0	0			
60 Drift Nets,	180	0	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
4 Stake Nets,	120	0	0			
1 Head Weir,	6	0	0			
4 Boxes or Cribs,	40	0	0			
28 Gaps or Eyes for Eels,	28	0	0			
Total for Licence Duties,	—			1,102	10	0
Fines received,	—			95	10	9
Miscellaneous receipts,	—			1	8	7
Lost Cheque (favour of Major Hamilton) payment stopped,	—			6	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			51	2	6
Bank Interest,	—			6	6	10
Total,	—			£1,939	8	11

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs. . . .	898	3	0			
Salaries, ...	125	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, .	143	11	5			
Rent of Office, . . .	12	10	0			
Printing and Stationery, . .	13	2	10			
Postage, ...	7	0	6			
Prosecutions, ...	50	2	9			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	55	2	6			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	61	12	6			
Interest on Overdrafts, . .	9	0	1			
Major Hamilton, for Bailiffs' wages paid by him in 1893, for which cheque was lost, . . .	6	0	0			
Auditor's fee, . . .	3	3	0			
Total, ...	—			1,384	8	7
Balance, ...	—			555	0	4
				£1,939	8	11

LISMORE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			337	3	0
274 Salmon Rods, ...	274	0	0			
8 Cross Lines, ...	16	0	0			
31 Snap Nets, ...	46	10	0			
22 Draft Nets, ...	66	0	0			
79 Drift Nets, ...	237	0	0			
1 Pole Net, ...	2	0	0			
2 Stake Nets, ...	60	0	0			
1 Box or Crib, ...	10	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, . .	—			711	10	0
Fines received, ...	—			26	2	8
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, .	—			304	8	0
Total, ...	—			£1,379	3	8

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

The expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	481	4	5			
Salaries,	100	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	112	14	9			
Printing and Stationery,	6	0	7			
Postage,	8	0	0			
Prosecutions,	114	15	9			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	5	6	0			
Commission on Sale of Rod Licences,	14	10	0			
Total,		—		842	11	6
Balance,		—		536	12	2
				£1,379	3	8

CORK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		18	1	9
187 Single Salmon Rods,	187	0	0			
1 Cross Line,	2	0	0			
59 Draft Nets,	177	0	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
1 Stake Net,	30	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,		—		£406	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,		—		18	6	0
Subscriptions,		—		45	0	0
Balance due to Bank,		—		86	2	0
Total,		—		£573	9	9

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due Bank in 1893,	145	2	2			
Water Bailiffs,	245	15	0			
Salaries,	59	19	11			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	27	12	7			
Printing and Stationery,	4	7	11			
Postage,	0	19	6			
Prosecutions,	3	15	6			
Bank Interest,	8	3	11			
Total,		—		495	16	6
Balance,		—		77	13	3
				£573	9	9

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

CORK DISTRICT (Bandon Division.)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			106	6	8
82 Salmon Rods,	82	0	0			
30 Draft Nets,	90	0	0			
Total for Licence Duty,	—			£172	0	0
Fines received,	—			28	8	2
Subscriptions,	—			2	3	0
Total,	—			£308	17	10

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	141	0	0			
Salaries,	25	4	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	12	2	2			
Printing and Stationery,	3	7	6			
Postage,	1	14	2			
Prosecutions,	18	6	4			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	15	4	2			
Commission on sale of Licences,	8	12	0			
Total,	—			225	10	4
Balance,	—			83	7	6
				£308	17	10

SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			58	19	0
10 Salmon Rods,	10	0	0			
21 Draft Nets,	63	0	0			
Total Licence Duties,	—			73	0	0
Fines received,	—			4	0	0
Total,	—			£135	19	0

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	31	0	0			
Salaries,	7	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	3	13	0			
Printing and Stationery,	0	8	7			
Prosecutions,	3	7	0			
Postage,	0	8	11			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	13	7	4			
Total,		—		59	4	10
Balance,		—		76	14	2
				£135	19	0

BANTRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		30	3	4
5 Salmon Rods,	5	0	0			
11 Draft Nets,	33	0	0			
1 Trammel Net,	0	15	0			
Total Licence Duties,		—		38	15	0
Fines received,		—		3	5	10
Interest,		—		0	7	6
Total,		—		£72	11	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	22	4	0			
Salaries,	9	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	0	16	6			
Commission on Licences,	1	18	9			
Printing and Stationery,	0	7	8			
Postage,	0	3	6			
Total,		—		34	10	5
Balance,		—		38	1	3
				£72	11	8

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

KENMARE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		41	19	4
40 Salmon Rods,	40	0	0			
9 Draft Nets,	13	10	0			
2 Bag Nets,	20	0	0			
4 Sweepers,	12	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,		—		85	10	0
Fines and Costs received,		—		35	12	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,		—		9	10	0
Total,		—		£172	11	4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	72	5	5			
Salaries,	26	2	5			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	10	0	3			
Printing and Stationery,	2	19	10			
Postage,	0	14	1			
Prosecutions,	7	4	9			
Moieties of Penalties to Prosecutors,	11	0	0			
Total,		—		130	6	9
Balance,		—		42	4	7
				£172	11	4

LIMERICK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		1,807	17	6
607 Salmon Rods,	607	0	0			
31 Cross Lines,	38	15	0			
27 Snap Nets,	40	10	0			
83 Draft Nets,	249	0	0			
82 Drift Nets,	246	0	0			
9 Pole Nets,	18	0	0			
41 Stake Weirs,	1,230	0	0			
12 Boxes or Cribs,	120	0	0			
319 Gaps for taking Eels,	319	0	0			
Licence Duties collected by late Clerk, particulars of which cannot be ascertained,	29	2	6			
Total Licence Duty,		—		2,897	7	6
Carried forward,				£4,705	5	0

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	—			4,705	5	0
Sale of forfeited Fish,	—			3	0	0
Fines received,	—			148	15	8
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			98	11	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—			15	14	6
Sale of Horse,	—			6	0	0
Amount borrowed from Bank on Launch,	—			408	11	2
Amount of Cheque on late Clerk (not cashed before close of year),	—			4	0	0
Total,	—			£5,389	17	4

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	1,599	0	7			
Salaries,	254	11	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	369	19	8			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	142	6	5			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	60	11	2			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	33	9	5			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	143	8	3			
Total,	—			2,603	7	0
Balance,	—			2,786	10	4
				£5,389	17	4

GALWAY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			181	5	8
80 Salmon Rod Licences,	80	0	0			
13 Cross Line „	26	0	0			
12 Draft Net „	36	0	0			
5 Boxes or Cribs „	50	0	0			
24 Gaps or Eyes „	24	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—			216	0	0
Amount of Fines received,	—			5	11	4
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			12	0	0
Total,	—			£414	17	0

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid to Water Bailiffs,	113	19	2			
Salaries,	37	10	0			
Miscellaneous Expenses,	9	0	0			
Prosecutions,	9	18	0			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	13	5	9			
Total,		—		£183	12	11
Balance,		—		231	4	1
				£414	17	0

CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year,		—		56	12	9
143 Salmon Rod Licences,	143	0	0			
2 Draft Net, „	6	0	0			
Total for Licence Duties,		—		149	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuations,		—		49	4	0
Total,		—		£254	16	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid to Water Bailiffs,	146	0	0			
Salaries,	30	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	7	8	6			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	5	15	6			
Prosecutions,	7	11	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	8	17	0			
Total,		—		205	12	0
Balance,		—		49	4	9
				£254	16	9

BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		152	17	8
51 Salmon Rod Licences,	51	0	0			
24 Draft Net „	72	0	0			
Total for Licences,		—		123	0	0
Fines Received,		—		1	16	8
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,		—		4	10	0
Total,		—		£282	4	4

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	106	0	0			
Salaries,	21	10	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	3	16	6			
Expenses of Prosecution,	8	16	6			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	2	13	0			
Total,		—		142	16	4
Balance,		—		139	8	0
				£282	4	4

BANGOR DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		206	6	3
46 Salmon Rod Licences,	46	0	0			
33 Draft Net do.,	99	0	0			
14 Bag Net do.,	140	0	0			
Total for Licences,		—		285	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,		—		13	0	0
Fines,		—		1	15	2
Subscriptions,		—		1	0	0
Interest on Bank Account,		—		0	18	6
Total,		—		£507	19	11

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d
Water Bailiffs,	214	0	0			
Salaries,	49	18	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	3	10	0			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	4	9	9			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	4	1	6			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	1	10	8			
Total,		—		277	9	11
Balance,		—		230	10	0
				£507	19	11

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

BALLINA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			389	14	9
134 Salmon Rod Licences,	134	0	0			
40 Draft Net „	120	0	0			
38 Drift Net „	114	0	0			
5 Bag Net „	50	0	0			
7 Box „	70	0	0			
28 Gaps for taking Eels Licences,	28	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—			516	0	0
Fines, &c., received,	—			10	5	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			105	0	0
Total,	—			£1,020	19	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	429	10	0			
Salaries,	40	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	4	10	0			
Printing, &c.,	11	6	10			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	3	8	4			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	7	1	0			
Total,	—			495	16	2
Balance,	—			525	3	7
				£1,020	19	9

SLIGO DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			265	3	1
38 Salmon Rod Licences,	38	0	0			
29 Draft Net do.,	87	0	0			
2 Bag Net do.,	20	0	0			
9 Gaps or Eyes do.,	9	0	0			
Total Licences,				154	0	0
Fines,				3	5	8
Rates on Valuation of Fisheries,				13	0	0
Subscriptions,				132	0	0
Total,	—			£597	8	9

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	281	2	6			
Salaries,	25	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	0	16	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	3	5	8			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	5	6	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	0	10	6			
Total,		—		316	0	8
Balance,		—		281	8	1
				£597	8	9

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		535	19	5
133 Salmon Rod Licences,	133	0	0			
6 Cross Line „	12	0	0			
43 Draft Net „	129	0	0			
4 Drift Net „	12	0	0			
4 Pole Net „	8	0	0			
1 Stake Net „	30	0	0			
5 Boxes, Cribs „	50	0	0			
40 Gaps, Eyes, &c. „	40	0	0			
Total Licences,		—		414	0	0
Fines received,		—		13	6	2
Interest on Bank Account,		—		1	3	6
Subscriptions,		—		237	0	9
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,		—		1	0	0
Total,		—		£1,202	9	10

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	577	4	7			
Salaries,	60	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	11	0	0			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	6	3	9			
Prosecutions,	2	15	0			
Total,		—		657	3	4
Balance,		—		545	6	6
				£1,202	9	10

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		46	9	3
157 Salmon Rod Licences,	157	0	0			
20 Draft Net „	60	0	0			
27 Drift Net „	81	0	0			
3 Bag Net „	30	0	0			
3 Boxes, Cribs „	30	0	0			
6 Gaps or Eyes „	3	0	0			
23 Loop Net „	11	10	0			
Total Licences,		—		372	10	0
Fines received,		—		4	16	8
Sale of forfeited Engines,		—		0	7	4
Rate on Poor Law Valuation,		—		3	0	0
Interest on Bank Account,		—		1	12	11
Total,		—		£428	16	2

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	212	0	0			
Salaries,	70	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	77	17	8½			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	14	8	6½			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	8	0	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	5	0	4			
Total,		—		387	6	7
Balance,		—		41	9	7
				£428	16	2

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		172	0	10
198 Salmon Rod Licences,	198	0	0			
1 Cross Line „	2	0	0			
43 Draft Net „	129	0	0			
71 Drift Net „	213	0	0			
3 Pole Net „	6	0	0			
4 Bag Net „	40	0	0			
3 Stake Net „	90	0	0			
Total for Licences,		—		678	0	0
Fines received,		—		53	16	7
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,		—		95	0	0
Subscriptions,		—		634	0	0
Total,		—		£1,632	17	5

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	1,182	7	8			
Salaries,	105	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	0	14	2			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	40	2	4			
Total,	—			1,328	4	2
Balance,	—			304	13	3
				£1,632	17	5

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
119 Salmon Rod Licences,	119	0	0			
87 Draft Net „	261	0	0			
10 Drift Net „	30	0	0			
93 Trammel Nets,	93	0	0			
2 Bag Nets,	20	0	0			
4 Boxes or Cribs,	40	0	0			
45 Coghills,	135	0	0			
Total Licences,	—			698	0	0
Fines received,	—			57	11	1
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			190	0	0
Balance due Bank,	—			280	8	10
Total,	—			£1,225	19	11

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Bank on foot of 1893 account,	31	3	4			
Water Bailiffs,	658	17	1			
Salaries,	272	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	57	7	8			
Printing and Postage, &c.,	23	0	11			
Commission on sale of Licences,	45	12	6			
Interest paid to Bank,	6	6	3			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	41	11	9			
Boats, Repairs, and Hire of Boats and Steam Launch,	90	0	5			
Total,	—			1,225	19	11
				£1,225	19	11

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued*

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			12	0	0
26 Salmon Rod Licences,	26	0	0			
15 Draft Net ,,	45	0	0			
3 Drift Net ,,	9	0	0			
14 Bag Net ,,	140	0	0			
1 Coghill ,,	0	10	0			
Total Licences,	—			220	10	0
Fines received,	—			3	13	4
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			30	0	0
Total,	—			£266	3	4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	238	4	4			
Salaries,	11	12	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	0	11	0			
Printing and Postage,	5	4	0			
Expense of Prosecutions,	0	4	0			
Total,	—			255	15	4
Balance,	—			10	8	0
				£266	3	4

DUNDALK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			233	7	1
70 Salmon Rod Licences,	70	0	0			
30 Draft Net ,,	90	0	0			
2 Bag Net ,,	20	0	0			
1 Head Weir ,,	6	0	0			
14 Gaps or Eyes for Eels Licences,	14	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—			£200	0	0
Fines received,	—			8	19	4
Sale of forfeited Engines,	—			2	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			8	10	0
Subscriptions,	—			2	0	0
Total,	—			£454	16	5

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	105	0	0			
Salaries,	60	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	32	4	11			
Postage,	1	17	9			
Expenses of Prosecution,	2	8	7			
Printing and Stationery,	14	2	5			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	0	10	0			
Total,	—			216	3	8
Balance,	—			238	12	9
				£454	16	5

DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			317	5	6
88 Salmon Rod Licences,	88	0	0			
4 Cross Line ,,	8	0	0			
2 Snap Net ,,	3	0	0			
110 Draft Net ,,	330	0	0			
5 Box or Crib ,,	50	0	0			
25 Gaps or Eyes for Eels ,,	25	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—			£504	0	0
Fines received,	—			8	6	8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			18	15	6
Total,	—			£848	7	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	463	4	0			
Salaries,	60	10	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous (including £40 to Blackcastle Hatchery),	79	19	3			
Printing, Postage, Advertising, Stationery, and Commission on Rates,	15	18	7			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	8	10	0			
Total,	—			628	1	10
Balance,	—			220	5	10
				£848	7	8

Appendix No. 20.

Abstract of By-Laws, Orders, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	SALMON AND TROUT.
	Dublin District.
River Liffey, . . . (19th Jan., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 350 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the Weir known as the Island Bridge Weir and a line drawn due North from Poolbeg Lighthouse.
Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head. . (15th Oct., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of Salmon or Trout between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head.
Broad Meadow Water and Swords River. (28th Aug., 1884.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Broad Meadow Water and Ward or Swords River, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).
Whole District, . . . (28th Aug., 1893.)	Prohibiting to beat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the Banks of any River within the District.
	Wexford District.
River Slaney, . . . (25th March, 1854.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.
River Slaney, . . . (12th Aug., 1881.)	Prohibiting the practice of keeping Nets on board Boats between Sunset and Sunrise, during the Annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout, in that part of the River Slaney situated between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.
River Slaney, . . . (12th Oct., 1882.)	Repealing By-law dated 4th March, 1862, which prohibited the use of nets with meshes of less size than one-and-three-quarter inches from knot to knot, during the open season, in that part of the River Slaney between Ferrycarrig Bridge and Enniscorthy.
River Slaney, . . . (28th Dec., 1893.)	Repealing so much of the By-Law dated 12th October, 1882, as permitted the use Nets with meshes of one-and-a-quarter inches from knot to knot, in the Tidal Waters of the said River Slaney, and in lieu thereof permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one-and-a-half inches from knot to knot (or Six inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the said River Slaney, and its Tributaries, during the Open Season for the capture of Salmon and Trout.
River Slaney and Tributaries, (30th April, 1894.)	Prohibiting the use of any Net for the capture of Salmon and Trout, save a Net duly licensed in that behalf, in that part of the River Slaney, situate between Wexford Bridge and Ferrycarrig Bridge, and the Tributaries falling into that portion of the said River Slaney.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Wexford District—*continued.*
River Slaney and Tributaries, from Enniscorthy Bridge to Sources. (13th Dec., 1888.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or throw stones or other missiles in that portion of the River Slaney and its tributaries, extending from Enniscorthy Bridge to the sources of the River Slaney and its tributaries, for the purpose of driving fish close in to the banks of the said River and said tributaries.
Derry Water and River Derry, (26th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the rivers and streams following, that is to say, in the Derry Water, from its source near Killaveney to Annacurragh Bridge, with the stream flowing into same from Moyne Church through Ballinglen, and the Tomnaskela River; and in the Greenisland, Shillelagh, and Derry River, from the bounds of the County Carlow, flowing past Tinnahely by Shillelagh to the bounds of the County Wexford, with the small streams flowing into that portion of the said river, all said rivers and streams being in the County Wicklow, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.
Potter River, . . . (26th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), in the tidal portion of the Potter River, situated below Brittas Bridge in the County of Wicklow.
Owenavorragh River, . . (15th Feb., 1875.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.
Inch River, ... (31st Oct., 1879.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.
	Waterford District.
Bessborough Demesne, Co. Kilkenny. (5th June, 1865.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), within the Waters in, and Rivers running through the Demesne of Bessborough, in the County of Kilkenny: Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Rivers during the Months of April, May, and June.
Corrock River. . . . (7th July, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet).
River Suir, ... (17th Aug., 1875.)	Prohibiting use of all Engines (save single Rods and Lines) for capture of Fish, between the Bridges at Suir Island and a line drawn due south across the River, and intersecting said Island at Clonmel.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Waterford District—*continued.*
River Suir, Nore, and Barrow, conjoined. (15th July, 1884.)	Repealing By-Law dated 13th July, 1881, and, in lieu thereof, prohibiting to use for capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the tidal portions of the River Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, above a line drawn due West across said River from Kilmokea Point, County Wexford, to Drumdowney Point, in the County of Kilkenny, and by a line drawn due South from said Drumdowney Point, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite shore in the County of Waterford.
Whole District, . . . (24th Feb., 1885.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon and Trout fishing in the Waterford District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
Whole District, . . . (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the banks of any Rivers within the Waterford District.
Tidal Waters, . . . (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal Waters of the Waterford District, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, A.M. on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Waters, . (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any Season of the year, on or near the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs, within the Waterford District, any Spear, Lyster, Stroke haul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Rivers Barrow, Burren, and Anner. (18th Jan., 1890.)	Prohibiting, 1stly. To use for the capture of any kind of fish in the River Barrow between Athy Bridge and the Weir at Bagenalstown, in the Counties of Kildare and Carlow, or in the River Burren or its Tributaries, in the County of Carlow, any night line for the capture of fish of any kind. 2ndly. To shoot, or snare, or grope for, fish in that part of the River Barrow aforesaid, or in the said River Burren. 3rdly. To grope for, or snare, fish in the River Anner, in the County of Tipperary.
River Suir (part of Tidal Waters.) (6th Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any draft or seine net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Suir, situated above an imaginary line drawn at right angles across said river from the mouth of the stream forming the boundaries of the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary to the opposite bank.

Appendix No. 20—*continued.*

Abstract of By-Laws, Orders, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Waterford District—*continued.*
River Suir (part of Tidal Waters.) (30th Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Suir situated between a line drawn across said river at the Head or Upstream end of the Piers or Walls of the Canal or Navigation Basin at Carrickbeg, in the County of Waterford, and a line drawn across said river about two hundred yards below the Tail or down Stream end of said Piers or Walls.
Tidal Waters of Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined (part of) (30th Oct., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any drift net for the capture of Salmon or Trout of greater length than 120 fathoms extending from or fished by one boat, no matter of how many nets, or pieces of nets, that length of 120 fathoms may be composed or made up, in that part of the Tidal Waters of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, situated between lines drawn across the rivers from Kilmokea Point, County Wexford, to Drumdowney Point, County Kilkenny, and from said Drumdowney Point drawn due South to a point on the opposite shore in the County Waterford, and the Spit of Passage.
Fresh Waters of the entire District. (2nd Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, save landing Nets used as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, in or on Board any Boat, Cot, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River in said District, between the hours of eight of the clock in the evening and six of the clock in the following morning, and between the hours of nine of the clock on Friday evening, and six of the clock on Monday morning following.
River Barrow, . . . (28th Oct., 1891).	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Barrow situated between the Navigation Weir known as St. Mullin's Weir, and an imaginary line drawn across said River at the Mill known as St. Mullin's Mill, about one mile below St. Mullin's Weir, in the Counties of Carlow and Kilkenny.
Rivers Barrow and Nore (part of Tidal waters). (31st Oct., 1891)	Prohibiting to use any Draft or Seine Net, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the Rivers Barrow and Barrow and Nore conjoined, situated between a line drawn across the River at St. Mullin's Mill and an imaginary line drawn across said River at right angles from the Northern boundary of the Townland of Carrickloney in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank in the Townland of Dunganstown in the County of Wexford, and also below or Seaward of an imaginary line drawn across said Rivers at right angles from a point called Garraunbaun Rock in the Townland of Drumdowney Upper, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank near Loughtown, in the Townland of Great Island, in the County of Wexford.
Rivers Barrow and Nore (part of Tidal waters). (3rd Nov 1891).	Prohibiting to use any Draft or Seine Net, of greater length than 120 yards, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the Rivers Barrow and Nore conjoined, situated between an imaginary line drawn across said River at right angles from the Northern boundary of the Townland of Carrickloney in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank in the Townland of Dunganstown, in the County of Wexford, and an imaginary line drawn across the River at right angles from a point called Garraunbaun Rock in the Townland of Drumdowney Upper, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank near Loughtown, in the Townland of Great Island, in the County of Wexford.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Lismore District.
Between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, River Blackwater, &c. (6th Nov., 1874.)	Repealing By-law of 2nd November, 1870, regulating Drift Net Fishing, and in lieu thereof providing as follows:— First.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon and Trout in the Rivers or Estuaries flowing into the sea between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, or in the sea between those points. Second.—No two or more Drift Nets when fishing shall be attached together in any way. Third.—Drift Nets shall not be used at a less distance from each other than fifty yards in that portion of the River Blackwater situated within one mile of the mouth of the River as at present defined, each Drift Net shot and drifting to be kept at a distanec of not less than fifty yards from the one preceding it on the tide and already drifting.
Between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, River Blackwater, &c. (31st Aug., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal waters of said District, which comprises the whole of the Sea along the Coast between Helvick Head, in the County of Waterford, to Ballycotton, in the County of Cork, with the whole of the Tideway along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the Tidal portion of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast between said points, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, A.M. on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.
River Blackwater, . . (14th March, 1878.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the Tidal portion of the River Blackwater, or its Tributaries, above or to the Northward of a line drawn across said River from the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Strancally and Newport East on the West, to the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Coolbagh and Ballynaclash on the East, all in the County of Waterford.
Whole District, . . . (14th Dec., 1881.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing in the Lismore District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
Whole District, . . . (8th January, 1885.)	Prohibiting the possession, between Sunrise and Sunset at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs, within the District, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Lismore District—*continued*.
River Blackwater, . . (7th January, 1886.)	Prohibiting fishing for Salmon or Trout, by any means whatsoever, from or off the Mill-dam at Clondulane, on said River Blackwater, in the County of Cork, or from any place within a space of thirty yards below said Mill-dam.
River Blackwater and Tributaries. (30th June, 1888.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any portion of the River Blackwater or its tributaries, of greater length than 170 yards.
	Cork District.
Tidal Waters, . . . (31st May, 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
Tidal Waters, . . . (1st June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
Tidal Waters, . . . 17th January, 1883.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing on the Sea Coast, Sea and Tidal Waters, or in or from the Tidal Waters of any Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the Sea within that part of the Cork District situated between Ballycotton on the East, and Barry's Head, East of Oyster Haven, on the West, all in the county of Cork, shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length, and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork. (7th January, 1863.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Lee, situate between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackrock Castle, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Dunkettle, on the North.
River Lee, ... (21st April, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rods and lines in part of South Channel between George IV. Bridge and Friar's Weir.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Cork District—*continued.*
River Lee, ... (31st March, 1876.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Fish of any kind in that part of the River Lee situated between the Cork Waterworks Weir and St. Vincent's Bridge in the North Channel, and Clarke's Bridge in the South Channel, and in the millrac.s and inlets from such channels with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.
River Lee and Rivers running into Cork Harbour. (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Waters inside or to north of a line from Lighthouse at Roche's Point to mainland on the West.
Ditto, ... (26th Sept., 1878.)	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water inside or to North of a line from Lighthouse at Roche's Point to Mainland on the West having Meshes of greater dimensions than two and one half inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or ten inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.
Ditto, ... (17th Jan., 1883.)	Prohibiting having any Drift Net or any Net having Meshes of greater dimensions than two and one-half inches from knot to knot, or ten inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh or other Vessel in any part of the Tidal Waters inside or to North of a line drawn in the direction of Templebreedy Church, from the Lighthouse at Roche's Point on the East to the Mainland on the West.
River Lee, ... (29th Sept., 1877.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Boat, Cot, or Curragh in that part of River seaward of a line drawn due south from the Western end of Myrtle Hill-terrace on the north, near a place known as the Brick Fields, to the opposite shore, or in the tidal part of any river flowing into River Lee, between 8 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning; or in that part of said River between the line mentioned above and the point of the Custom House in the City of Cork, between 8 o'clock on Saturday morning and half-past 5 o'clock on Monday morning; or in the North Channel of said River between Northgate Bridge and Wellington Bridge, or in the South Channels between the slip at Danzey Bridge opposite Keyser's Hill, leading to Crosse's Green and St. Fin Barr's Quay, and the Bridge where the Western Road crosses South Channel, between 6 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning.
Argideen River, . . . (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Argideen River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Owenkeagh or Blind River with the said Argideen River and the Bridge of Timoleague, all in the Barony of the East Division of East Carbery, and County of Cork.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Cork District—*continued.*
Argideen River, . . . (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Argideen River inside a line from Land Point in an easterly direction to the opposite shore.
Bandon River, . . . (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Bandon River inside a line from Stookeen Point in an easterly direction to Preghane Point.
Bandon River, . . . (14th Feb., 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets during the annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Bandon situated between the Bridge of Inishannon and a line drawn across said River at right angles from Rock Castle, in the Townland of Rockhouse, on the west, to a point on the opposite shore, in the Townland of Shippool, on the east.
Bandon River, . . . (12th May, 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of any Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff (except when the latter instrument is used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) in that part of the Tidal Water of the River Bandon situated between the Bridge of Inishannon and a straight line drawn across said River from the Bridge of Frankford on the east to Cliffort on the west.
Bandon and Argideen Rivers, . (12th Feb., 1886.)	Prohibiting having in possession between Sunrise and Sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of the Bandon and Argideen Rivers, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).
Bandon River, . . . (1st Feb., 1892.)	Repealing the By-Law of the 9th day of July, 1885, and prohibiting to use any Net (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Bandon, or its Tributaries, above a line drawn across the said River, at right angles with the River's Course, from the Stream on the East side of said River dividing the Townlands of Coolmoreen and Skanagore, to the Stream on the opposite Shore dividing the Townlands of Dromkeen and Knockrae.
Bandon Division of the Cork District (Fresh Waters.) (25th July, 1893).	1. Prohibiting to wade the waters (having a pole or gaff) of any River in the Upper or Fresh Water portion of the Bandon Division of the Cork Fishery District, for the purpose of driving or scaring, or with the intent to drive or scare, fish in such river. 2. Prohibiting to throw stones or other missiles, or substances, into any river in the Upper or Fresh Water portion of the Bandon Division of the Cork Fishery District, for the purpose of driving or scaring, or with the intent to drive or scare, fish close into the banks of such river. 3. Prohibiting in any other similar manner to wilfully drive or scare fish in the Upper or Fresh Waters of any river in the said Bandon Division.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law
	Skibbereen District.
River Ilen and Baltimore Bay, (27th Sept., 1878.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in that part of Baltimore Bay, and the Tidal waters of the River Ilen in the County of Cork, situated inside or to the Norta and North East of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Cunnamore (on the mainland), to a point on the Townland of Farranacoush (Sherkin Island), and inside or to the North of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Kilmoon (Sherkin Island) to a point on the Townland of Baltimore (on the mainland).
River Ilen, . . . (13th June, 1879.)	Repealing Bye-Law, dated the Twenty-eighth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, which permitted the use of Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one-and-a-quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the River Ilen, in the County of Cork.
River Ilen, . . . (29th June, 1893.)	Prohibiting to use any Net (save a Landing Net as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) in that part of the River Ilen situate between an imaginary line drawn across said River from the townland boundary of the Townlands of Lurriga and Coolnagar, due west to the opposite bank and the Mill Weir, across the said River first to the northwards of said imaginary line, and extending from the Townland of Maulbrack to the Townland of Curragh.
	Bantry District.
Tidal Waters, . . (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal waters of the Bantry District, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Mizen Head in the County Cork and Crow Head in the same County, and around any Islands or Rocks situate off same, with the whole of the Tideways along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast.
Snave or Coomhola, Mealagh, or Dunnamark, Owvane, and Carrigboy Rivers. (21st June, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets (save Landing-Nets, as auxiliary to rods and lines) in fresh-water portions of Rivers Snave or Coomhola, Mealagh or Dunnamark, Owvane, and Carrigboy.
	Kenmare District.
Kenmare River or Bay, (2nd Dec., 1876.)	First.—Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Kenmare River or Bay of greater length than One Hundred and Thirty Yards. Second.—Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein during the time of shooting or drafting Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Kenmare River or Bay.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &C., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND,

Place affected by By-Law, nd Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Killarney District.
Castlemaine Estuary, (27th Oct., 1858.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Draft Nets having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in the Estuary of Castlemaine inside the Bar of Inch.
Whole District, Tidal Waters. (8th Feb., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon in any tidal water in the Killarney District with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Stroke-haul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.
Currane or Waterville River —Waterville Weir. (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting the space between the Bars or Rails of the Inscales, and of the Heck or upstream side of the Boxes or Cribs of the Waterville Weir to be one and a quarter inches apart.
Waterville River. (18th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting use of Nets between Waterville Weir and mouth of River as defined, between twelve o'clock noon on Friday and six o'clock on Saturday morning, and between six o'clock Monday morning and twelve o'clock noon same day in each week during Open Season.
Castlemaine Harbour (to E. or N.E of a line from Rosbehy Point to Inch Point), and tidal waters of Rivers Laune, Maine, and Carragh. (20th Sept., 1889.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in or on board any boat, cot, curragh, or other vessel in Castlemaine Harbour in side or to the East or North--east of a line drawn from Rosbehy Point to Inch Point, and in the Tidal Waters or Estuaries of the Rivers Laune, Maine, or Carragh, at any time between the hours of Ten of the clock, a.m., on Saturday, and Three of the clock on Monday morning following.
Castlemaine Harbour, (18th Sept., 1889.)	Providing, 1stly. —That each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout fishing in Castlemaine Harbour shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the net used with said boat. 2ndly.—That the said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rdly.—That the numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered or concealed, in any manner whatsoever.
Waterville or Currane River Estuary, and within half a mile of mouth of Waterville River. (5th April, 1890.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein during the time of shooting or drafting Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Waterville or Currane River, the Estuary thereof, or within half a mile of the mouth of said River, in the county of Kerry.
	Limerick District.
River Shannon, Island Point. 5th Feb., 1856.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wellesley Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 11th February, both inclusive.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Limerick District—*continued.*
River Shannon, . . . (22nd Nov., 1862.)	Prohibiting Draft Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet) in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the River Shannon.
River Shannon, . . . (5th June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Tarmonbarry, on the River Shannon.
Rivers Shannon and Maigue, (5th June, 1867.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Portumna Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Maigue.
River Shannon, . . . (1st March, 1872.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Cot or Curragh between mouth of Shannon and Wellesley Bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any rivers flowing into the said River Shannon between said points between the hours of Nine o'clock on Saturday morning and Three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Wellesley Bridge and the Navigation Weir at Killaloe, in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.
River Deel, ... (6th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in that part of River Deel situate between Broken Bridge and the mouth of River as defined.
Lough Derg, . . (19th June, 1877.)	Permitting the use of Nets not exceeding 12 yards in length, with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for the capture of fish other than Salmon or Trout in Lough Derg.
Ditto, ... (19th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Fish other than Eels, between 8 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning in Lough Derg.
River Shannon, . . . (23rd June, 1877.)	Repealing the first clause of By-law dated 22nd November, 1862, which prohibited the use of similar nets, as hereinafter mentioned, between 20th July and 1st November; and in lieu thereof prohibiting between the 1st day of August, or such other day as at any time may be the first day of the Close Season in which no Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any person or by any means whatsoever (save by single rod and line only), and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of Draft Nets or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing Weir known as the Lax Weir and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Graigue Island.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Limerick District—*continued.*
River Shannon, . . . (2nd Sept., 1866.)	Prohibiting the extension of any cord, rope, wire, or line of any kind whatsoever, attached to any door of any stake, flood, ebb, or head weir or stake net in River Shannon further inland or shorewards than the pouches, traps, chambers, or eyes to which said doors belong, or to adopt any contrivances by means of which said doors may be opened or shut from the shores or banks of said river.
Lough Ree, River Shannon, . (27th August, 1858.)	Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Ree, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the Net is wet.
River Fergus, . . . (26th June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Ennis, on the River Fergus.
River Fergus, . . . (16th Dec., 1870.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clare.
Maigue River, . . . (1st March, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rod and line in River Maigue, above Railway-bridge below Adare.
Ditto., . . . (22nd Nov., 1893).	Prohibiting to use, in the Fresh water portions of the River Maigue and its Tributaries, any "Night Line" for the capture of fish of any kind.
River Mulcaire, . . . (29th June, 1885.)	Prohibiting to fish for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Fifty Yards below the Mill Weir at Ballyclough, on the River Mulcaire.
Maigue River, . . . (12th Sept. 1885.)	Repealing By-Law dated the 17th October, 1864, prohibiting Draft Nets between Ferry Draw Bridge and Bridge of Adare; and in lieu thereof prohibiting the use of Draft Nets in that part of the Maigue River, between a line drawn across said River at the southern boundary of the Townland of Ballycasey on the West, in an easterly direction, to the opposite shore on the Townland of Clonanna and the Old Bridge of Adare, all in the County of Limerick.
Cashen River, . . . (12th Feb., 1886.)	Permitting the use of nets for capture of salmon and trout, with meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot in the River Cashen, in the county of Kerry.
Westmeath and Cavan Lakes, (4th Jan., 1890.)	Prohibiting, 1stly.—To use for the capture of fish of any kind in any of the Lakes situated in the Counties of Westmeath and Cavan, lines commonly called and known as "Tram Lines," baited with the fry or young of fish. Provided always that nothing in this By-law shall be construed to prohibit the use of lines used in trolling with Single Rods. 2ndly.—To use in any of said Lakes any engine, means, or device whatsoever for the capture of fry or young of fish, for the purpose of baiting such Tram Lines as aforesaid.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Limerick District—*continued.*
River Feale, ... (2nd August, 1890.)	Prohibiting to beat the water in the River Feale in the County Kerry, or to throw stones or other missiles therein.
River Shannon, between Athlone and Portumna. (8th July, 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any net of greater length than Forty yards in that portion of the River Shannon situated between Athlone and Portumna.
Rivers Shannon, Maigue, and Askeaton, and Clonderlaw Bay. (10th Nov., 1892, and 30th Nov., 1893.)	First.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 130 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the River below Askeaton from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare. Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 230 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any other Tidal Waters of the River Shannon or in Clonderlaw Bay. Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay. Fourth.—No Drift Nets below or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare, shall be used within the line of low water mark of ordinary Spring Tides. Fifth.—No Drift Nets shall be used in Clonderlaw Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Lacknabahee, in the County of Clare. Sixth.—No Drift Nets shall be used in the Rivers Maigue or Askeaton. Seventh.—No Drift Net of a greater length than 130 yards shall be in, or on board of any boat, cot, curragh, or other vessel in the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across said River below Askeaton, from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare.
River Shannon, ... (3rd September, 1894.)	Prohibiting to fish for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever in that part of the River Shannon, comprised between the sluice gates at Killaloe and a line across the River Shannon from a point fifty yards below the said sluices on the County Tipperary side, to a point on the Weir on the County Clare side about twenty-five yards below said sluices, measured along said Weir, the ends of which line are marked by Concrete Pillars.
	Galway District.
Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c. (24th July, 1846.)	Prohibiting the use of the Instrument, commonly called Stroke-haul or Snatch, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Loughs Corrib or Mask, or their Tributaries.
Whole District, ... (3rd March, 1865.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Galway District—*continued.*
Clare and Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, Co. Galway. (22nd Dec., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.
Kilcolgan River, Tidal portion. (21st Jan., 1869.)	First.—Two Nets not to be in the water at same time within Forty Yards of each other, whether on same or opposite sides. Second.—Until the Net first shot has been beached, a second or other Net not to be shot on either side of River within Forty Yards of such first Net. Third.—A Net not to remain in the water more than one hour, that is, that the hauling shall not be allowed to occupy more than one hour, but hauling is not to be unnecessarily delayed to disadvantage or injury of a person wanting to use another Net. Fourth.—All Nets to be shot against the current of the tide.
	Connemara District.
Whole District,* (3rd March, 1865.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
	Bangor District.
Owenmore River, Co. Mayo. (5th May, 1866.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Owenmore River in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.
Owenduff or Ballycroy, Owenmore and Munhim Rivers. (10th Feb., 1866.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet,) within so much of the said Rivers Owenduff or Ballycroy, Owenmore and Munhim, as lies above the mouth as defined, during so much of the Months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.
	Ballina District.
Whole District, (21st May, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet).
Moy River and Tributaries, (11th Feb, 1871.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout in River Moy and tributaries during April and May in each year—Loughs Conn and Cullen excepted.

* Made before the division of the Galway District into the "Galway" and "Connemara" Districts.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Ballina District—*continued.*
Killala Bay, . . . (8th June, 1893).	First.—Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout in Killala Bay by means of Drift Nets inside or to the southward of a line drawn from the Boat Port at Enniscrone in the County of Sligo to Ross Point in the County of Mayo.
	Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 400 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the Bay of Killala outside or to the northward of said line.
	Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way in the Bay of Killala or to the same boat while fishing in said Bay.
	Fourth.—Whenever a Drift Net shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Bay of Killala it shall be attached to a boat which shall remain over said Net while fishing and the fishermen engaged in fishing with said Drift Net shall remain on board such boat whilst said Drift Net shall be in the water; provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to render liable to any penalty any person who shall be prevented by storm or stress of weather from remaining on board such boat whilst such Drift Net shall be in the water.
	Sligo District.
Sligo River, . . . (1st March, 1870.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch, Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fish-hook covered in part or in whole, or uncovered.
Lough Doon, . (24th March, 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of Fish.
	Ballyshannon District.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of District (20th Oct., 1886.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for purpose of taking fish or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of lakes and upper or fresh water portions of rivers, or in or near mill-dams or weirs in the Ballyshannon District, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, or gaff (except a gaff to be used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally with rod and line).
Erne River, . . . (13th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in tideway of River Erne.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Ballyshannon District—*continued.*
Erne River, . . . (1st June, 1872.)	Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Spoonbait, or any other instrument of the like nature or device during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in that part of the River Erne situated between the Falls of Belleek and a line drawn due south across the River from the point of Castlecaldwell demesne, by the Eastern point of the Muckinish, or White Island, to the opposite Bank, all in the County of Fermanagh.
Lower Lough Erne, . . (30th June, 1874.)	Permitting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of fish by persons having right to use nets in said lough, between Enniskillen and Belleek, between 1st May and first day of close season in each year.
Eany Water, or Inver River, (25th June, 1872.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), within so much of the River Eany Water, or Inver, in the County of Donegal, as lies above the mouth of said river as defined.
	Letterkenny District.
Crana or Buncrana River, . (5th Nov., 1877.)	Permitting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot in the Crana or Buncrana River, and within one mile seawards and coastwards thereof.
Crana or Buncrana River, . (30th Nov., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish at any season of the year on the banks of the Buncrana River and its tributaries, within the said district, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
	Londonderry District.
River Foyle, . . . (28th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Foyle and tidal parts of River.
Baronscourt Lakes and Streams. (22nd April, 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of fish other than Salmon and Trout, with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Londonderry District—*continued.*
Tidal Waters, . . . (5th June, 1878.)	Prohibiting having nets for capture of Salmon or Trout in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh in the Tidal Waters of said district, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Malin Head, in the County of Donegal, and the townland boundary between the townlands of Drumagully and Downhill, in the County of Londonderry, with the whole of the tideway along said coast and rivers, and the whole of the tidal portion of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into said coast between said points, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District. (3rd Dec., 1879.	Prohibiting having in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between Malinhead in the County of Donegal, and the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Drumagully and Downhill in the County of Londonderry, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Whole District, . . . (21st Sept., 1889.)	Prohibiting to snatch or attempt to snatch or foul hook Salmon in any tidal or fresh water in the said Londonderry District, with any kind of fish hook or combination of fish hooks, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered, and whether used with a rod and line or otherwise.
	Coleraine District.
Lough Neagh, . . . (28th Feb., 1867.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for the capture of Pollen.
Lough Neagh, . . . (27th April, 1880.)	Permitting Pollen to be taken by Trammel or Set Nets composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten hanks to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot, and not greater than one and one quarter inches from knot to knot.
Whole District, . . . (17th Oct., 1870.)	Prohibiting snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Coleraine District—*continued.*
Tidal Waters, and Loughs Neagh and Beg. (16th Dec., 1878.)	First.—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in the Tidal Waters of said District, which comprises the tidal portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Downhill and Drumagully in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
	Second.—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollen in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in Lough Neagh or Lough Beg, situated within the aforesaid District, at any time between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District. (3rd Nov., 1879.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Downhill and Drumagully in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Lough Neagh, . . . (30th Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting having any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollen, in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in Lough Neagh, in said District, during the annual Close Season for Salmon, Trout, and Pollen, in said Lough Neagh.
	Ballycastle District.
Bush River, ... (28th Feb., 1870.)	Repealing Definition of Bush River Estuary as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 8th Feb., 1864.
	Dundalk District.
Between Clogher Head and Ballagan Point. (29th April, 1872.)	Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout with any Net of greater length than 500 Yards on that part of the Sea Coast situated between Clogher Head and Ballagan Point, in the County of Louth.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Dundalk District—*continued.*
Tidal Waters, (30th June, 1873.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water of District between Dunany Point and Soldier's Point, in the County Louth, with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
Tidal Waters, (17th April, 1888.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water in that part of the Dundalk District situated between Soldier's Point and Ballagan Point, both in the County of Louth, with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff. except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
	Drogheda District.
River Boyne Tidal Waters. (12th Jan., 1889.)	First.—Prohibiting use of Draft Nets of greater length than ninety-five yards. Second.—Prohibiting use of Draft Nets at a less distance from each other than one hundred yards. Third.—Prohibiting shooting of Nets simultaneously from points on both banks which are opposite each other, so as to have the Nets in the water at the same time, but ordering that the Net first shot from one bank shall be beached before that from the opposite point is shot.
River Boyne Fresh Waters, (29th Oct., 1890.)	Prohibiting the use of any Net of a greater length than forty yards in that portion of the River Boyne situated between Navan and the boundary between the Tidal and Fresh Waters of said River, which boundary has heretofore been defined to be a straight line drawn across the River, at right angles with its course at the most eastern point of Grove Island, at Oldbridge.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
1. Dublin, . .	Skerries to Wicklow.	Between Howth and Dalkey Island, between 15th August and 1st February. Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, between 30th September and 1st April. For remainder of District, between 15th September and 4th March.	Same as Tidal, save between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, which is between 15th August and 1st April, with the exception of the Bray River, which is between the 30th September and the 1st April following.
2. Wexford,	Wicklow to Kiln Bay, East of Bannow Bay.	Between 15th September and 20th April, save in River Slaney, which is between 15th September and 11th April.	Between 15th Sept. and 20th April, save the River Slaney and Tributaries, which is between 15th Sept. and 11th April.
3. Waterford, .	Kiln Bay to Helvick Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.	Same as Tidal.
4 Lismore, .	Helvick Head to Ballycotton.	Between 31st July and 1st February.	Same as Tidal.
5. Cork, . .	Ballycotton Head to Galley Head.	From Ballycotton to Barry's Head, between 15th August and 1st February; and from Barry's Head to Galley Head (save in Bandon and Argideen Rivers), between 15th August and 15th February; for Bandon, between 15th August and 1st March; and for Argideen, between 31st August and 1st March.	Same as Tidal.
6[1]. Skibbereen, .	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	Between 30th September and 1st May.	Same as Tidal.
6[2]. Bantry, .	Mizen Head to Crow Head.	Between 30th September and 1st May.	Same as Tidal.
6[3]. Kenmare, .	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	Between 15th September and 1st April.	Same as Tidal.

NOTE.—The 21st section of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, requires there shall not be fewer than 168 days Close Season in each Fishery.

No. 21.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned *not* inclusive).

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District. No.
1	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st day of Feb., save Broadmeadow Water and Ward Rivers, between 14th Oct. and 1st Feb.	15th Oct., 1874. 21st July, 1882. 27th Jan., 1883. 4th Sept., 1893.	1. Liffey, Bray, Vartry
2	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 15th Mar., save River Slaney and Tributaries, between 31st August and 26th February.	26th Dec., 1873. 2nd Oct., 1882. 24th Dec., 1885. 9th Feb., 1894.	2. Slaney, Courtown, Inch, Urrin, Boro.
3	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save River Suir and Tributaries, between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb.	12th Nov., 1874. 17th Feb., 1883.	3. Suir, Nore, and Barrow.
4	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.	8th Dec., 1891.	4. Blackwater
5	do.	From Ballycotton to Barry's Head, between 12th Oct. and 1st Feb., and from Barry's Head to Galley Head, between 12th Oct. and 15th Feb., save in the Argideen River, which is between the 31st Oct. and 15th Feb.	20th Dec., 1875. 14th Dec., 1881. 6th April, 1889.	5. Lee, Bandon, Argideen.
6[1]	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	17th June, 1891.	6[1]. Ilen.
6[2]	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 17th Mar.	29th Jan., 1873.	6[2]. Glengariffe, Snave, &c.
6[3]	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb., 1856. 14th Nov., 1882.	6[3]. Blackwater, Roughty, Cloonee, Sneem.

WEEKLY CLOSE SEASON.—By the 20th section of the 26th & 27th Vic. c. 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be fished for or taken in any way, except by Single Rod and Line, between six of the clock on Saturday morning and six of the clock on the succeeding Monday morning.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
7. Killarney,	Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, including Blaskets.	Between Dunmore Head and Canglass Point, embracing the Blasket Islands, the sea and sea coasts between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, save the Rivers Maine, Laune, Carragh, and Rosbehy or Behy, and their Lakes and Tributaries, and the common Estuary thereof between 31st August and 1st May. In Rivers Maine, Laune, Carragh, and Rosbehy or Behy, and their Lakes and Tributaries, and the common Estuary thereof, between 31st July and 17th January. Between Canglass Point and Bolus Head, embracing the Islands and sea and coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea betweensaid points between 15th September and 1st June. Between Bolus Head and Lamb Head, embacing the Islands and sea and coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between those two points, save the River Inny and the Waterville or Currane River and their Tributaries, between 31st July and 1st May, In the River Inny and its Tributaries, between 30th September and 1st May. In Waterville or Currane River and its Tributaries, and all Lakes running into said river, between 15th July and 1st January.	Same as Tidal.
8. Limerick,	Dunmore to Hags Head	Between 31st July and 12th February, save Rivers Cashen and Maigue, and Tributaries, and save between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, and between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between those points. For River Cashen (down to its mouth) and Tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June. For Maigue River, between 16th July and 1st February. Between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and all Rivers flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st May.	Same as Tidal.*

* Close Season for the capture of Eels by means of any Cruibill, Eel, or other Net or Basketwork in the eye, gap, between the 31st January and 1st July, and in all other Rivers in the Limerick District between 31st December and in the Coleraine District, which is between 10th January and 1st June, in each year, and save also in Corrib or Galway

No. 21—*continued.*

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned *not* inclusive)—*con.*

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District. No.
		Between Dunmore Head and Inch Point, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between those points, between 31st October and 1st April. Between Inch Point and Cangiass Point, and including all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, save the Rivers Maine and Laune and Lakes and Tributaries, between 15th October and 1st February. In Rivers Maine and Laune and Lakes and Tributaries, between 31st October and 1st February. Between Cangiass Point and Bolus Head, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st June. Between Bolus Head and Lamb Head, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th October and 1st February.	27th Sept. 1889. 29th Nov., 1893. 3rd Jan., 1894.	7. Inny, Rosbehy, Currane, Valencia, Maine, Laune, Carragh.
8	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in that part situated in the County Westmeath the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the River Shannon, and save in Lough Sheelin; save Shannon, Feale, Geale, and Cashen, save in Mulcair River, and save in all rivers running into the sea, between Loop Head and Hags Head, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and save also in the Rivers Owenmore and Feohanagh, in the County of Kerry, which are situated between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head. For Rivers Shannon and Mulcair between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb. following. For Feale, Geale, and Cashen and Tributaries, between 31st Oct. and 1st May; between Loop Head and Hags Head, between 30th September and 1st March; and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head (save in the Rivers Owenmore and Feohanagh) between 30th Sept. and 1st April. For Owenmore and Feohanagh, situated between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, between 31st October and 1st May. For that part of the Limerick District situated in the County Westmeath, the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the River Shannon, and for Lough Sheelin, between the 30th September and 1st March.	13th Oct., 1874. 17th Sept., 1878. 27th Aug., 1879. 19th Aug., 1882. 8th Sept., 1885. 27th Aug., 1889. 14th Sept., 1889. 18th Jan., 1893.	8. Shannon, Feal, Fergus, Doonbeg, Cashen, Maigue, &c.

or sluice of any Eel or other weir, between the 10th January and 1st July, save in the River Shannon, which is 1st June to year following, and save in Douglas District, which is between 3rd November and 1st June, and save River which is between the 15th February and 1st June in each year.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
9¹. Galway,	Hags Head to Sea Point of Boundary between Townlands of Keeraunnagark South and Banraghbaun South, S.E. of Cashla Coast Guard Station.	Between 15th August and 1st February, save in Corrib or Galway, which is between 31st August and 16th February.	Same as Tidal.
9². Connemara,	Sea Point of Boundary between Townlands of Keeraunnagark South, and Banraghbaun South, S E. of Cashla Coast Guard Station to Slyne Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.	Same as Tidal.
10¹. Ballinakill,	Slyne Head to Pigeon Point	Between the 31st August and 16th February, save in Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers and Estuaries. For Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers and Estuaries, between 15th of September and 1st July.	Same as Tidal.
10². Bangor,	Pigeon Point to Benwee Head,	Between 31st August and 16th February, save in Newport and Glenamoy, Burrishoole and Owengarve Rivers and Estuaries. For Newport River and Estuary, 31st August and 20th March; Glenamoy River and Estuary, 15th September and 1st May; Burrishoole and Owengarve Rivers and Estuaries, 31st August and 16th February.	Same as Tidal.
11. Ballina,	Benwee to Coonamore,	Between 12th August and 16th March, save Palmerstown and Easkey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.	Between 31st July and 1st Feb., save Palmerstown and Easkey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.
12. Sligo,	Coonamore to Mullaghmore.	Between 19th August and 4th February, save in the Tidal Waters, Sligo River and its Estuary, which is between 15th July and 1st January, and save in the Ballisodare River and its Estuary, which is between 13th September and 4th March, following.	Between 19th August and 4th February, save Sligo River, which is between 31st July and 16th January, and save in Ballisodare River, which is between 13th September and 4th March following.
13. Ballyshannon,	Mullaghmore to Rossan	Between 19th August and 1st March, save River Esko and Tributaries, and Estuary, which is between 17th September and 1st April.	Same as Tidal, save Bundrowes, which is between 31st July and 1st February.

No. 21—*continued.*

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned *not* inclusive)—*con.*

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District. No.
9¹	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb., save Spiddle and Crumlin, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.; and save Oughterard and Tributaries, which is between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.	26th Dec., 1871. 23rd Oct., 1876. 20th Aug., 1878. 10th July, 1879. 27th Jan., 1887	9¹. Corrib, Spiddle, Crumlin, Oughterard, &c.
9²	do.	Between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb., save Doohulla, Cashla, Ballinahinch, Screeb, and Inver, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	26th Dec., 1871. 17th Sept., 1877. 20th Aug., 1878.	9². Cashla, Doohulla, Inver, Screeb, Ballinahinch, Gowla, &c.
10¹	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., save in Carrownisky River—between 31st Oct. and 1st July, and save Louisburgh River and Tributaries, between 31st Oct. and 1st June.	1st June, 1872. 20th Dec., 1880.	10¹ Erriff, Dauross, Louisburgh, Carrownisky.
10²	do.	Between 30th Sept and 1st May, save in Owenmore and Munhim, which is between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.; and save in Burrishoole, between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.; and save Owengarve and Glenamoy, between 31st Oct. and 1st May; and save Owenduff or Ballycroy, and Ballyveeny and Owenduff, and all rivers in Achill Island, between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	1st June, 1872. 7th Oct., 1875. 5th Dec., 1876. Do.	10². Newport, Owenmore, Burrishoole, Owengarve, Glenamoy, Ballycroy.
11	do.	Between 15th Sept. and 1st Feb., save Cloonaghmore or Palmerston River and Tributaries which is (in tidal) between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., (upper) between 31st Oct. and 1st June; and save Easkey River and Tributaries, which is between 31st Oct and 1st Feb.	19th Dec., 1870. 10th July, 1877. 25th Jan., 1881.	11. Moy, Easkey, Cloonaghmore.
12	do.	30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in Drumcliffe River and Glencar Lake between 19th Oct. and 1st Feb., and in Grange River between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., and save also in the tidal parts of the Sligo or Garvogue River, which is between 15th July and 1st January.	24th April, 1871. 27th Sept., 1877. 30th Jan., 1886. 11th Oct., 1886. 9th June, 1893.	12. Sligo, Ballisodare, Drumcliffe.
13	do.	Between 9th October and 1st March, save Bunduff, Bundrowes, and Erne Rivers and Tributaries; Bunduff River, 30th September and 1st February; Bundrowes, 30th September and 1st February, and Erne River, 30th September and 1st March.	24th Nov., 1871. 26th June, 1875. 3rd Dec., 1884. 31st Oct., 1891.	13. Glen, Inver, Eske, Bunduff, Bundrowes, Erne.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
14. Letterkenny,	Rossan to Malin Head.	Between 19th August and 4th February, for Tidal, save Crana or Buncrana, and Gweebara Rivers, Trawbreaga Bay, and Owenea and Owentocker Rivers. For Crana or Buncrana River, between 14th September and 15th April. For Gweebarra, between 30th September and 1st April. For Trawbreaga Bay, between 30th September and 1st July. For Owenea and Owentocker Rivers, between 31st August and 1st June.	Crana or Buncrana River, Lennan and Gweebarra Rivers, same as Tidal for these Rivers. Owenea and Owentocker Rivers, between 19th Aug. and 1st June. Remainder of District, save one mile above the tideway in such remainder, between 19th August and 1st March. One mile above the tideway within such remainder, between 19th August and 4th February.
15[1]. Londonderry,	Malin to Downhill Boundary.	Between 31st August and 15th April.	Same as Tidal.
15[2]. Coleraine,	Downhill Boundary to Portrush.	Between 19th August and 4th February.	Between 19th August and 1st March.
16. Ballycastle,	Portrush to Donaghadee.	Between 19th August and 17th March, save the Rivers Glendun, Cushendall, and Glenariff. For Glendun, Cushendall, and Glenariff, between 19th September and 17th March following.	Same as Tidal. Between Ballaghan Point, in County Louth, and Donaghadee, in County Down, embracing all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st April.
17[2] Dundalk,	Donaghadee to Clogher Head.	Between Ballaghan Point in County Louth, and Donaghadee in County Down, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Clogher Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 19th August and 12th February. From the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan to Ballaghan Point, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th September and 1st May following.	Between Clogher Head and the Southern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 19th August and 1st April. From the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan to Ballaghan Point, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th September and 1st May. In the Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee Rivers and their Tributaries, 19th August and 12th February.
17 Drogheda,	Clogher Head to Skerries.	Between 4th August and 12th February.	Same as Tidal.

NOTE.—Pollen Fishing by Trammel Nets in Lough Neagh

No 21—*continued.*

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned *not* inclusive)—*con.*

No	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District. No.
14	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 1st November and 1st February, save in Crana or Buncrana, between 31st October and 1st March, and Owenea and Owentocker Rivers, between 30th September and 1st April	2nd Sept., 1857. 28th Feb., 1874. 25th Nov., 1874. 21st March, 1876. 3rd Aug., 1885. 26th Aug., 1885.	14. Lennan, Gweedore, Gweebarra, Buncrana.
15[1]	do.	Between 10th October and 1st April, save in the Culduff, which is between 15th October and 1st March.	27th Jan., 1862. 19th July, 1877. 30th Dec., 1880. 18th April, 1890.	15[1]. Foyle, Roe
15[2]	do.	Between 30th September and 1st March, save Rivers Maine and Blackwater, between 31st October and 1st March.	15th Dec., 1856. 31st Mar., 1871. 23rd Aug., 1875. 15th Jan., 1876. 12th Sept., 1894.	15[2]. Bann.
16	do.	Between 31st October and 1st February, save in the Bush River, which is between 30th September and 1st February.	23rd July, 1890. 9th July, 1894.	16. Ballycastle, Glenarm, Bush, Glendun.
17[2]	do.	In the Upper or Fresh Waters between Clogher Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, 30th Sept. and 1st Feb. In the Upper or Fresh Waters between the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan and Ballaghan Point, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th Sept. and 1st May. In the Upper or Fresh Waters between Ballaghan Point and Donaghadee, between 31st October and 1st March In any Tidal Waters between Clogher Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the Annagassan River, between 19th August and 12th Feb. In any Tidal Waters between the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the Annagassan and Ballaghan Point, between 30th Sept and 1st May. In any Tidal Waters between Ballaghan Point and Donaghadee, between 31st October and 1st March.	30th Oct., 1880. 13th Dec., 1888. 18th Nov., 1892.	17[2]. Fane, Annagassan, Glyde, Dee.
17[1]	do.	Between 15th September and 12th February.	1st Oct., 1888. 6th Dec., 1892.	17[1]. Boyne.

between 1st November and 31st January, both days inclusive.

Appendix No. 22.

Certificates granted up to Date of this Report for Fixed Engines for fishing for Salmon or Trout, (arranged in Districts.)

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	Name of Person to whom Certificate transferred.	Date of Transfer.	District in which Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations.
65	River Moy,	Mary Anne Little and Andrew Clarke,	2 May, 1870,	Thomasina Little, Reverend Thomas Armstrong, Robt. Alexander Taylor, Robert M'Crea (junior), John Clarke.	12 March, 1891,	Ballina,	6 Fixed draft nets,	6 nets, from 150 to 250 yards in length,	Tideway nets, River Moy.
67	Ditto,	J. W. Stratford,	18 May, 1870,	John Malcolm, John Wingfield Malcolm, and Francis Edward Guise.	30 April, 1891,	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	3 nets, not exceeding 80 yards in length,	Scurmore fixed nets.
85	Sea off coast, co. Mayo,	William Little,	8 June, 1870,	Thomasina Little,	28 April, 1891,	Ditto,	2 Bag nets,	Leaders, 50 fathoms long each ; and each bag about 7 feet wide,	Kilcummin bag nets.
109	Sea off coast, co. Sligo,	Ditto,	16 May, 1872,	Ditto,	24 April, 1891,	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	Leaders, each 50 fathoms long ; heads, 6 fathoms each,	Enniscrone nets.
2	Sea off co. Antrim,	A. G. Fullerton,	5 September, 1865,	—	—	Ballycastle,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 72 yards ; net, 20 yards,	Larrybane net.
3	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 50 yards ; net, 20 yards,	Carrick-a-raido net.
7	Ditto,	Sir E. Macnaghten,	Ditto,	R. M. Douglas,	16th June, 1890,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 246 feet ; net, 84 feet,	Portbradden net.
9	Ditto,	Earl of Antrim,	22 November, 1865,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 150 feet ; net, 48 feet,	Torr net.
14	Ditto,	J. C. Anderson,	28 October, 1865,	Margaret H. Mill,	8 June, 1891,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Net, 316 feet : head, 63 feet,	Portfad net.
15	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	Portmoon net.
50	Carnlough Bay,	Earl of Antrim,	8 February, 1870,	—	—	Ditto.	1 Ditto,	Leader, 115 yards long : head, 43 feet long,	Carnlough net.
59	Off coast, co. Antrim,	Sir E. W. Macnaghten, bart.,	2 May, 1870,	Sir Francis Macnaghten,	26 January, 1891,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 95 yards long ; head, 21 yards long,	Blackrock bag net.
60	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 74 yards long ; head, 21 yards long	Glashan Island bag net.
61	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Fixed draft net,	Length, 100 yards,	Cregganeagh net.
66	Ballycastle Bay,	Sir H. H. Boyd, bart.,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 100 yards,	Ballycastle net.
71	Sea off Coast, co. Antrim,	John Finlay,	11 May, 1870,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 80 yards,	Ballyteerim fixed net.
72	Ditto,	John M'Gildowney,	Ditto,	Hugh M'Calmont M'Gildowney.	15 January, 1891,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 104 yards,	Clarepark fixed net.
73	Ditto,	Edmund M'Neill,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 90 yards,	Curryshesken fixed net.
74	Red Bay,	H. H. M'Neill,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 116 yards,	Red Bay fixed draft net.
75	Sea off coast, co. Antrim,	Earl of Antrim,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 100 yards,	Layd fixed draft net.
84	Ditto,	J. E. Leslie,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 75 yards,	Templastragh net.
97	Ditto,	Earl of Antrim,	29 April, 1871,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	120 yards long,	Pier net.
100	Ditto,	Denis Black,	19 July, 1871,	Elizabeth Penelope M'Donnell,	18th June, 1891,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 100 yards,	Moneyvart, otherwise Port Vinegar draft net.
116	Ditto,	John Finlay,	9 July, 1872,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	43 fathoms long,	Sleans net.
117	Ditto,	Robert Woodside,	10 July, 1872,	James Francis Mackinnon,	15 May, 1893,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 74 yards long ; head, 26 yards long,	Cregganboy net.
131	Ditto,	Robert Gregg,	15 March, 1881,	—	—	Ditto,*	6 Bag nets,	Leaders, A net, 330 feet ; B net, 240 feet ; C and D nets, 330 feet ; E net, 288 feet ; and F net, 600 feet. Bags, 66 feet each.	Curran, Big Duncan, Skerryvan, Little Duncan, and Portnoon nets (A, or Flag Staff net in Coleraine District).
133	Ditto,	Robert A. Taylor and William Woodside, in lieu of No. 82.	21 July, 1881,	J. F. Mackinnon,	15 May, 1893,	Ditto,	1 Draft net,	90 yards long,	Kinbane net.
23	River Erne,	Alicia Sheil,	20 January, 1866,	R. L. Moore and others,	20 October, 1879,	Ballyshannon,	1 Stake net,	Land arm, 210 yards flood,	Erne weir.
64	Sea off coast of Sligo,	William Cowper Temple,	2 May, 1870.	Hon. A. E. M. Ashley,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Fixed draft net,	Length, 120 yards,	Mullaghmore net.
78	Sea off coast, co. Donegal,	H. G. Murray Stewart,	13 May, 1870,	—	—	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	2 nets, not exceeding 250 yards in length,	Muckross and Gortalia nets.
79	Inver Bay,	William Sinclair,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	2 nets, 140 yards long,	Inver nets.
80	Sea off coast, co. Donegal,	Marquis Conyngham,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 130 yards,	Ballyederlane net.
83	Ditto,	Ebenezer Bustard,	Ditto,	John Bustard,	2 November, 1887,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 90 yards,	Drumbanan net.
90	River Erne,	R. L. Moore and others,	7 February, 1871,	—	—	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	Each 200 yards long,	Tideway nets, River Erne.
62	Island of Achill,	Alexander Hector,	2 May, 1870,	—	—	Bangor,	1 Bag net,	Leader, 150 yards long ; head, 18 yards long,	Keel net.
68	Owenmore River,	William Petrie,	18 May, 1870,	Charles Gallagher,	6 July, 1887,	Ditto,	3 Fixed draft nets,	3 nets, not exceeding 120 yards in length,	Owenmore nets.
69	Owenmore and Ballycroy Rivers,	Helen Little,	19 May, 1870,	—	—	Ditto,	7 Ditto,	7 Ditto, 300 ditto,	Tullaghan nets.
110	Sea off coast, co. Mayo,	Sir F. A. Knox Gore,	25 May, 1872,	Alexander Hector,	16 April, 1888,	Ditto,	2 Bag nets,	Leaders, 40 fathoms long ; heads, 5 fathoms long,	Cushlecka and Dooghbeg nets.
111	Ditto,	William Pike,	1 July, 1872,	Ditto,	24 October, 1887,	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	Leaders, 40 fathoms long, and heads, 5 fathoms long,	Dooega nets.
112	Ditto.	Trustees Achil Mission,	Ditto.,	Ditto,	11 May, 1888,	Ditto,	4 Ditto,	Leaders, 40 fathoms ; heads, 5 fathoms long,	Slievemore nets.
136	Owenmore and Ballycroy Rivers,	J. J. F. A. and D. Miller.	21 August, 1882,	Charles and Peter L. Petrie,	27 January, 1890,	Ditto,	6 Fixed Draft nets,	Not to exceed 300 yards in length,	Gweesalia, Tristria, Tullaghanduff, Tullaghanbaun, and Doobooma nets.
113	Sea off coast, co. Mayo,	Trustees Achill Mission,	1 July, 1872,	Alexander Hector,	16 April, 1888,	Ditto,	5 Bag nets,	Leaders, 40 fathoms long ; head, 5 fathoms long,	Doogort nets.
114	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	11 May, 1888,	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	Keel nets.
126	Ditto.	C. S. S. Dickins,	13 December, 1879,	—	—	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	Leaders of each not exceeding 40 fathoms long ; heads, 3 fathoms long ; bags, 8½ fathoms long,	Benderg and Gubanalt nets.
1	Sea off co. Londonderry,	Henry O'Neill,	31 August, 1865,	—	—	Coleraine,	1 Bag net,	Net, 138 yards—first pole from shore, 12 yards ; last do., 150 yards,	Ballygelagh net.
93	Bann River,	The Irish Society,	15 February, 1871,	—	—	Ditto,	4 Fixed draft nets,	Not exceeding 240 yards length,	Crannagh and Ballyaghran strand nets.
131	See above, No. 131 in Ballycastle District.								
134	Sea off coast, co. Londonderry,	Henry O'Neill,	22 July, 1881,	—	—	Ditto,	4 Fixed draft nets,	Two nets 140 yards, and two 320 yards long,	East and West Tullaghmurry and Crossreagh nets.
26	Ringabella Bay,	Samuel Hodder,	6 March, 1867,	W. M. Hodder,	30 April, 1889,	Cork,	1 Bag net,	Leader, 240 feet ; length of net, 22 feet,	Ringabella net.
86	Cork Harbour,	Sampson French,	22 September, 1870,	Savage French,	27 January, 1891,	Ditto,	1 Stake net,	Length, 60 yards,	Cuskinny net.
19	Ditto,	John Charles Bennett,	28 December, 1876,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 158 feet,	Bennett's Court stake net.
138	Ditto,	Ditto,	28 March, 1886,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 150 feet,	Barrymore net.
13	Sea off co. Louth,	Sir Alan E. Bellingham,	28 October, 1865,	Sir Henry Bellingham,	16 January, 1891.	Dundalk,	1 Head weir,	South side, 627 feet ; east side, 204½ feet Fish Pass south side, 3⅛ feet ; open at end in river, 4½ feet,	Castlebellingham weir.
18	Ditto,	John F. Jones,	16 November, 1865,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Bag net,	Leader, 360 feet ; bag, 42 feet : first pole, 300 feet from fixed point on shore,	Draghenstown net.
115	Ditto,	Arthur Newcomen,	10 July, 1872,	Jane Sophia Newcomen,	23 January, 1891,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 50 fathoms long ; head, 9 fathoms,	St. Dennis's Well net.
4	Kenmare River,	E. B. Hartopp,	16 January, 1866,	—	—	Kenmare,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 240 feet ; net, 54 feet,	Rath net.
127	Kenmare Bay,	F. C. Bland,	10 January, 1880,	James Franklin Bland,	10 October, 1889,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, not exceeding 50 fathoms, and head, 2 fathoms long,	Illaunslea net.
81	River Leenane (Estuary),	Sir J. Stewart, bart.,	13 May, 1870,	James Augustus Stewart (Receiver over Estate).	15 January, 1891,	Letterkenny,	1 Fixed draft net,	Length, 120 yards,	Leenane net.
118	Sea off coast, co. Donegal,	Charles F. Stewart,	19 June, 1873,	—	—	Ditto,	3 Bag nets,	Leaders not exceeding 80 yards each in length, and the heads 24 yards in length and 10 yards in width,	Horn Head nets.
121	Estuary of Crana or Castle River,	Alexander A. Richardson,	3 October, 1877,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Fixed draft net,	Length not exceeding 95 yards,	Crana fixed net.

24	Ditto,											
25	River Bunratty,	Thomas Studdert,	16 March, 1866,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Fly net,	Wing, 42 yards; ebb wing, 44 yards,				Shannon Lower weir.
31	Doonmore Strand,	John Scott,	11 February, 1867,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Stake net,	138 feet; 18 feet eye,				Ayleroebeg weir.
32	Doonbeg Strand,	W. Stackpoole,	19 May, 1868,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Head weir,	660 feet,				Bunratty weir.
35	Shannon,	William Creagh Hickie,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Salmon weir or wall,	1,254 feet,				Doonmore weir.
36	Ditto,	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur,	8 February, 1870,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	306 yards long,				Doonbeg weir.
37	Clonderalaw Bay,	Lord Annaly,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Stake net,	The leader, 274 feet long; and head, 50 feet long and 19 feet wide,				Cloonaman weir.
38	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The first or shore leader 167 yards long; the head 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide. The second leader 136 yards long; and the second head 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide.				Mount Shannon weir.
39	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The first or shore leader, 154 yards long; first head, 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide. The second leader, 130 yards long; second head, 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide.				Millpark weir.
40	Ditto,	R. W. C. Reeves,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The leader 120 yards long, and the head 20 yards long by 14½ yards wide,				Lacknabzhee weir.
41	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The leader 60 yards long, and the head 26 yards long and 7 yards wide,				Lakyle weir.
42	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The leader 115 yards long, and the head 28 yards long and 12 yards wide,				Lynch's Point weir.
43	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The leader 78 yards long, and the head 28 yards long and 9 yards wide,				Park Ruagh weir.
44	Shannon,	Knight of Glin,	8 February, 1870,	D. F. Fitzgerald,	12 August, 1887,	Limerick,	1 Ditto,	The leader 80 yards long, and the head 28 yards long and 11 yards wide,				Poulnagulky weir.
45	Ditto,	Charles H. Minchin,	Ditto,	W. O. L. Browne,	25 February, 1888,	Ditto,	1 Stake net,	The first leader 492 feet long; first head 45½ feet. Second leader, 224 feet long; second head, 73½ feet: Third leader, 242 feet long; third head, 72 feet; and the fourth leader, 272½ feet long; fourth head, 73 feet.				Woodpoint weir,
48	Clonderalaw Bay,	Henry Hickman,	Ditto,	Elizabeth Hodnett,	1 April, 1889,	Ditto,	1 Ditto	Leader, 49½ yards long; and head, 32 yards long,				Long Rock weir.
49	Shannon,	John Griffin,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto	The first leader, 169 yards long; first head, 14 yards long. Second leader, 111 yards long; second head, 3½ yards long.				Killacolla weir.
52	Ditto,	Leslie Wren,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The first leader, 332 feet long; first head, 30 feet long and 15 feet wide. Second leader, 233 feet long; second head, 73 feet long and 16½ feet wide. Third leader, 185 feet long; head, 97 feet long and 17 feet wide.				Kilmore Point weir.
53	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Entire length, 324 yards,				Carrowbanebeg weir.
54	Ditto,	Baron Monteagle,	11 February, 1870,	Aubrey O'Brien, Stephen Edward Spring Rice, Peter Fitzgerald.	26 January, 1891,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Entire length, 167 yards,				Carrigane weir.
55	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 200 feet long; head, 84 feet long,				Kylatallin weir.
56	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 187 feet long; head, 80 feet long, and 18 feet 6 inches wide.				Foyne's Island (south) weir.
57	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The first leader, 398 feet long; first head 103 feet long and 14 feet wide. Second leader, 235 feet long; second head, 95 feet long and 19 feet wide.				Foyne's Island (north) weir.
58	Ditto,	Thomas Sandes,	12 March, 1870.	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The first leader, 300 feet long; first head 10 feet long and 33 feet wide. Second leader, 210 feet long; second head, 93 feet long, 15 feet wide.				Durnish weir.
87	Ditto,	Robert Leslie,	16 January, 1871,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Size - 327 feet from high-water mark.				Mount Trenchard weir.
88	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 117 yards,				Coolnanoonagh weir.
89	Ditto,	Thomas Sandes,	16 January, 1871,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 67 yards,				Tarbert net.
101	Ditto,	Lord Annaly,	10 November, 1871,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 32 yards 2 feet,				Kilpadoge net.
102	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 110 yards long,				Ralapane net.
103	Ditto,	R. W. C. Reeves,	11 November, 1871,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 70 yards long,				River weir.
104	Ditto,	Colonel Vandeleur,	10 November, 1871,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader. 103 yards long: head, 26 yards long, and 8 yards wide,				Battery weir.
105	† Ditto,	Ditto,	11 November, 1871,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 69 yards long: head, 7 yards long,				Poulnadarree weir.
106	Ditto,	Ditto,	10 November, 1871,	—	—	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	E. Weir, leader, 78 yards long: head, 17 yards,				Ayelvarroo or Ballynote west weir.
107	Ditto,	Benjamin Cox,	11 November, 1871,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 90 yards long: head, 17 yards long,				Carrowdotia eastern weir.
120	Ditto,	Randal Borough,	12 May, 1877,	Stephen Pegum,	6 August, 1887,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	5 leaders, each 120 yards, and 5 heads, each 17 yards long,				Colmanstown weir.
122	Ditto,	Robert Leslie,	24 April, 1878,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	4 heads, whole length not to exceed 550 yards,				Clarefield weir.
123	Ditto,	William Creagh Hickie,	31 January, 1879,	—	—	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	No. 1, 112 yards in length, and No. 2, 90 yards in length,				Shangannagh weir.
124	Ditto, Scattery Island,	Marcus Keane,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Three heads; the whole length not exceeding 550 yards,				Kilpadoge nets.
125	Ditto, Carrig Island,	Charles Sandes,	7 March, 1879,	—	—	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	C net, 300 yards long; D net, 138 yards long; and E net, 525 yards long.				Cloonaman weir, No. 2.
129	Ditto,	Robert Leslie,	12 November, 1880,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	300 yards long,				Scattery Island weirs.
130	Ditto,	Thomas W. Sandes,	26 November, 1880.	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	103 yards in length from high-water mark,				Carrig Island weir.
132	Ditto,	Margaret Borough,	3 February, 1881,	—	—	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	No. 1, 145 yards in length, and No. 2, 130 yards in length,				Tarbert net.
135	Ditto,	Thomas Rice Henn,	10 November, 1881,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	200 yards from high-water mark,				Ralapane nets.
137	Ditto, Ballylongford Bay.	Stephen E. Colles,	17 March, 1884,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	3 heads of 17 yards each; 3 leaders of 95 yards, 3 back rails of 50 yards, and 6 wings of 40 yards each.				Querrin net.
139	Ditto,	Francis W. Hickman,	23 April, 1886.	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 150 yards, including head,				Sleivedooly net.
140	Ditto, Clonderalaw,	Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department.	15 March, 1887,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 150 yards, with floating leader at shore end.				Kilcolgan, Lower, net.
141	Ditto, do.,	R. W. C. Reeves,	4 February, 1888,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 75 yards,				Knock net.
142	Ditto,	H. S. Vandeleur,	23 February, 1888,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	400 yards, 4 heads, 4 leaders,				Kilkerrin Battery net.
143	Ditto,	Ditto,	23 May, 1889,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	2 leaders of 93 and 50 yards respectively, 2 heads of 17 yards 2 wings of 20 yards each,				Rusheen Point weir.
144	Shannon,	Hector S. Vandeleur,	14 October, 1892.	—	—	Ditto.	1 Stake Net,	500 yards long,				Colemanstown weir.
16	Ballycotton Bay,	John A. Litton, Q.C.,	31 October, 1863,	E. Falconer Litton,	2 November, 1887,	Lismore,	1 Bag net,	90 yards long, including the head,				Baurnahard Point Weir.
28	River Blackwater,	John Neil and William Hennessy,	14 January, 1868,	Edward de l'Establere Litton,	26 August, 1892,	Ditto,	1 Stake net,	271 feet,				Carrowdotia western weir.
98	Ditto,	Trustees, Provincial Bank,	15 February, 1872,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Stake weir,	185 feet, leader,				Ballycotton net.
99	Ditto,	Hon. C. W. Moore Smyth,	21 June, 1871,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto.	Length of Shore-arm, 70 feet: body of Weir, 83 feet; Flood-arm 15 feet; large yard, width, 18 feet; Fish pocket, width, 17 feet.				Scart weir.
20	Lough Foyle,	The Irish Society,	2 January, 1866,	—	—	Londonderry,	1 Stake net,	Leader, 94 feet long; head, 108 feet,				Stael weir.
21	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	In-pole of Shore Leader to out-er pole of same, 153 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Ebb Leader, 82 feet; out-pole of chambers of net channelwards, 17 feet.				Ballynatray weir.
22	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 196 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 112 feet; out-pole of chambers of net channelwards, 22 feet.				The Crook weir.
30	Sea off co. Donegal,	George Young,	27 April, 1888,	Richard Murray Fleming,	23 May, 1891,	Ditto,	1 Bag net,	In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 262 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 152 feet.				The Shell Rock weir.
33	Ditto,	Ditto,	6 October, 1868,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	343 feet, inner to outer pole,				The Chapel Brook weir.
34	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	1 Ditto,	Leader, 270 feet; bag, 78 feet,				Claggan net.
63	Magilligan Strand,	Sir H. H. Bruce, bart.,	2 May, 1870.	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,				Bannagee net.
77	Sea off coast, co. Londonderry,	John Cromie,	11 May, 1870.	Emily Cromie,	14 January, 1891.	Ditto,	3 Fixed draft nets.	Leader, 315 yards long: head, 17 yards long,				Carrickaftul net.
92	Magilligan Strand,	Sir H. H. Bruce, bart.,	22 April, 1871,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	2 nets, 150 yards long; and 1, 122 yards long,				Ballymaclary net.
94	Ditto,	James M'Gowery,	15 February, 1871,	John M'Feeley and others,	23 March, 1888,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Not exceeding 240 yards length,				Mullaghacull nets.
95	Ditto,	William Lorton,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	160 yards long,				Ballymaclary.
96	River Foyle,	The Irish Society,	Ditto,	—	—	Ditto,	8 Ditto,	150 yards long,				Lower Middle Doaghs.
27	Sea off co. Sligo,	Ormsby Jones,	4 November, 1867,	Richard Wright-Jones,	19 May, 1894,	Sligo,	1 Bag Net,	From 100 to 200 yards long,				Lower Doaghs.
29	Ditto,	Lady Palmerston,	20 January, 1868,	Hon. A. E. M. Ashley,	20 October, 1879,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 110 yards: length of net, 20 yards,				Tidal nets, River Foyle.
91	Sligo River,	William Petrie, as Lessee of A. Martin,	20 February, 1871,	James M'Gloin,	17 January, 1887,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	66 feet, inner to outer pole,				Streedagh net.
108	Drumcliffe River,	William Petrie,	12 April, 1872,	—	—	Ditto,	2 Fixed draft nets,	Each not exceeding 135 yards length,				Mullaghmore net.
19	Barrow, otherwise Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined.	Lord Templemore,	4 December, 1865,	A. Neale O'Neill,	13 January, 1886,	Waterford,	1 Ditto,	150 yards in length,				Tidal water, Sligo, or Garvogue River.
46	Watertord Harbour,	Arthur Neale O'Neill,	8 February, 1870,	Edward Power,	7 Sept., 1887,	Ditto,	1 Head Weir,	Shore wing, 225 feet; channel wing, 94 feet; space between shore wing and rock, 45 feet,				Drumcliffe net.
47	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Mary Angela O'Neill,	16 September, 1887,	Ditto,	1 Stake Net,	The first leader, 383 yards long: and the second leader, 436 yards 1 foot long,				Buttermilk Castle weir.
51	King's Channel,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The first leader, 552 yards long; second leader, 398 yards 1 foot long,				Knockaveelish weir.
128	Sea off co. Wexford,	Marquis of Ely,	30 December, 1880,	—	—	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	Lower weir—leader, 88 yards long; upper weir—leader, 33 yards long. The head or pocket of the former extending from west to east 34 yards in breadth, and the latter extending from west to east 52 yards.				Woodstown weir.
							1 Bag Net,	Leader, 92 yards; head, 24 yards long,				King's Channel weirs (2).
												Ramstown net.

• No. 131—One of these Bag Nets is in the Coleraine District.

No. 70 cancelled and No. 100 issued in lieu thereof. Nos. 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12 cancelled, and No. 131 issued in lieu thereof. No. 76 cancelled, and No. 134 issued in lieu thereof. No. 82 cancelled, and No. 133 issued in lieu thereof.

† Certificate No. 105.—A new Certificate, No. 144, issued for Carrowdotia Western Weir mentioned in Certificate, No. 105. Total number of certificates, 136.

Appendix No. 13.

Rivers, the Tidal and Fresh Water Boundaries of which have been defined to 31st December, 1894.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Adrigole,	Adrigole Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Annagh, Clare,	Bealaclugga Bridge, between the townlands of Dough and Annagh.	27th November, 1878.
Annageeragh, Clare,	The barrier of stones at seaward side of Lough Donnell, between the townlands of Cloghmuninchy and Cloonnagarnaun.	27th November, 1878.
Bandon,	The Bridge at Innoshannon, known as the Innoshannon Bridge.	19th January, 1865.
Bann,	The Down Stream end of Fishing Weir, known as the Cutts.	12th November, 1875.
Barrow,	The lowest Weir or Dam used for Navigation purposes, near St. Mullin's, in county Carlow.	16th March, 1864.
Blackwater,	A straight line drawn due north across river at townland boundary between townlands of Ballynelligan Glebe and Ballyseawest.	15th March, 1879.
Boyne,	Eastern Point of Grove Island at Oldbridge.	8th April, 1868.
Bray,	Bray Bridge,	28th August, 1893.
Bride,	Tallow Bridge Quay,	26th January, 1874.
Broadmeadow Water and Ward, or Swords River.	South-easterly point of the Big Marsh in the townland of Lessin Hall, Great.	6th August, 1884.
Carragh,	The Carragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Salmon Weir.	19th January, 1865.
Carrigboy, Co. Cork,	Carrigboy Bridge,	10th June, 1871
Castletown or Dundalk.	The Mill Dam next below the Bridge across said River, and known as St. John's Bridge.	15th August, 1881
Dee,	Willistown Weir,	28th May, 1872.
Deel or Askeaton,	Askeaton Bridge,	26th November, 1870.
Eske,	Foot Bridge above Donegal Bridge,	17th July, 1868.
Fane,	The Railway Bridge across said River,	16th May, 1871.
Faughan,	The Boundary between the townlands of Maydown and Carrakeel.	16th June, 1880.
Feale,	The Road leading through Killacrim from the Road leading from Listowel to Ennismore by a line drawn in continuation of said Killacrim Road across River.	4th October, 1875.
Fergus,	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House at Ennis.	9th April, 1864.
Finisk, Co. Waterford,	A straight line drawn in a westerly direction across River at townland boundary between townlands of Quarter and Bewley.	15th March, 1879.
Finn, Co. Donegal,	The boundary between the townlands of Donaghmore Glebe and Carrick.	16th June, 1880.
Galey, or Geale, Co. Kerry.	The Stream called and known by the name of the Gerah-Gloss between the townlands of Gortacrossane and Beennameelane.	4th October, 1875.
Glengariffe,	Cromwell's Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Glenshelane, Co. Waterford.	The bridge across River known as the Little Bridge near Cappoquin.	15th March, 1879.
Glyde,	Lynn's Weir,	28th May, 1872.
Goish, Co. Waterford,	A straight line drawn in a north-easterly direction across River from a point on townland of Dromore, at the road leading to Villerstown, to a point on the townland of Coolahest.	15th March, 1879.

APPENDIX No. 23—*continued.*

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined to 31st December, 1894—*continued.*

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Greagagh, Co. Waterford.	A straight line drawn in a north-westerly direction across River at the townland boundary between the townlands of Raheen and Ballyheeny.	15th March, 1879.
Inch, Co. Wexford, .	Ahare Bridge, ...	8th November, 1865
Laune, . .	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Cat Pool.	26th July, 1865.
Lee, . . .	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir.	12th August, 1864.
Licky, Co. Waterford.	The Bridge across River known as the Ballyheeny Bridge.	15th March, 1879.
Liffey, . . .	The Weir or Dam on said River known as the Island Bridge Weir.	12th August, 1864.
Maigue, . . .	The Bridge across River immediately outside and seaward of the Adare Demesne.	12th August, 1864.
Maine, Co. Kerry, .	A straight line drawn across River at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Coolclieve and Ballyfinnane.	26th July, 1865.
Mealagh or Dunnamark.	Wooden Bridge at Dunnamark Mill.	10th June, 1871.
Mourne, . .	Mourne Bridge, ...	16th June, 1880.
Moy, . . .	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weirs at Ballina.	26th July, 1865.
Nore, . . .	The Innistiogue Bridge, . . .	16th March, 1864.
Owvane, or Ballylickey	The Ballylickey Bridge on the High Road,	10th June, 1871.
Shannon, . .	The Weir or Dam known as the Corbally Mill Weir.	9th April, 1864.
Shimna, . .	The Castle Bridge near Newcastle.	25th August, 1869.
Slaney, . . .	Enniscorthy Bridge, ...	1st February, 1866.
Sligo or Garvogue, .	The Mill Dam above Victoria Bridge, in town of Sligo.	11th February, 1871.
Snave or Coomhola, .	Snave Bridge, ...	10th June, 1871.
Suir, . . .	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most up-stream part of the Coolnamuck Weir.	16th March, 1864.
Tahilla, Co. Kerry, .	The mouth of River as defined 21st November, 1878, by a straight line drawn in a north-easterly direction across said River from a point on townland of Tahilla to a point on townland of Derreennamucklagh.	5th February, 1879.
Tourig, Cos. Cork and Waterford.	The Bridge known as the Two Mile Bridge,	15th March, 1879

APPENDIX

RETURNS OF FISH CARRIED BY

Returns of Fish conveyed over the

GREAT SOUTHERN AND

	Tons.	Cwts.
Salmon and Trout, . .	527	12

GREAT NORTHERN (IRELAND)

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Dublin, . . .	Particulars not furnished.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Skerries, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Balbriggan, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda, . .		279	53	13	8	.	4
Beauparc, . .		60	92	2	14	3	.
Navan, . . .		.	.	.	7	2	15
Kells, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebellingham, .		175	30	9	8	1	15
Dundalk Junc., .		10	.	.	19	.	.
Warrenpoint, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Poyntzpass, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Portadown, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Lurgan, . . .		1	.	.	.	3	.
Moira, . . .		7	.	.	.	.	.
Ballinderry, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Glenavy, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Crumlin, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Aldergrove, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Belturbet, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Annaghmore, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.

No. 24.

RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

following Railways during 1894.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

	Tons.	Cwts.
Fish other than Salmon, . .	4,124	3

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel, Pollen, and Eels.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	122	10	.	.	.	.	.	1,860	232	10	.
.	.	.	.	2	5	2		.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	17	18	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.
.	.	.	.	21	10	.		.	.	.		.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.		.	.	.
.	.	.	.	11	7	3	.	.	.			.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	2						.	.	.
2	4	1	20	.	.	.	303	19	15	2		.	.	.
.	.	.	.	10	13	1	568	43	9	3		.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	9	2	2	2	2			.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	2	18	2				
.	.	.	.	19	4	2	123 169	7 8	15 18			.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	15	1						.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	1	9	3				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.						27		.
.	.	.	.	1	3									
4	17	3	4	.	.									

GREAT NORTHERN (IRELAND)

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Trew and Moy,	Particulars not furnished.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stewartstown,		.	.	.	.	.	.
Cookstown,		1	.	.	1	.	.
Pomeroy,		.	.	.	.	.	.
Culloville,		.	.	.	.	.	.
Castleblaney,		.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisbellaw,		.	.	.	.	.	.
Enniskillen,		.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisnaskea,		.	.	.	.	.	.
Strabane,		33	.	.	8	.	.
Porthall,		2	15	.	13	3	.
St. Johnston,		.	6	.	3	2	7
Londonderry,		[illegible]	5	.	6	.	.
Irvinestown,		.	.	.	.	.	.
Kesh,		28	.	1	7	.	8
Pettigo,		200	9	3	1	3	27
Belleek,		.	246	1	4	.	.
Ballyshannon,		.	.	96	8	.	.
Bundoran,		175	.	16	11	.	.
	Total,	973	456	147	2	3	20

[illegible] Perch.

DUNDALK, NEWRY, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Carlingford,	Irish Stations,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greencastle,	Do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenore,	Do.,	.	.	.		.	.
	Total	.	.	.	.	.	.

The weight shown includes that of packages.

RAILWAY COMPANY—*continued.*

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel, Pollen, and Eels.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	10	2†	.	.	.	.
.	3*	.	.	.		.	52	3	10†	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	3‡	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	15	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
.	.	.	.	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	13	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	105	8	18	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	1‡	.	.	.	.	.
1	6	3	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	44	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	35	.	.	87	7	3	.	93	9	10	1
16	11	.	11	317	15	3	1,392	104	17	3	2,078	280	12	2

† Pollen ‡ Eels

GREENORE RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
											33	1	15	
				7	14						699	36	14	
				14	10	.					32	1	26	
				22	4						764	40	2	

* Trawl Fish, which includes a lot of prime Fish.

BELFAST AND NORTHERN

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Londonderry,	Manchester, &c.,	1,736	.	99	16	.	.
Ballymoney,	do.,	324	84	24	14	1	.
Portrush,	do.,	651	.	64	7	2	.
Cookstown,	do.,	13	.	1	1	1	.
Limavady Junction,	do.,	67	.	4	5	.	.
Coleraine,	do.,	583	.	52	5	.	.
Toome,	do.,	370	.	24	18	1	.
Belfast,	do.,	221	.	19	12	.	.
Portstewart,	do.,	61	.	4	11	2	.
Moneymore,	do.,	5	.	.	4	2	.
Antrim,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Various Stations,	Belfast,	592	276	41	7	1	.
Belfast,	Various Stations,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	4,623	360	337	2	2	.

The tonnage shown above includes weight of boxes and ice.

BELFAST AND COUNTY

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bangor,	Belfast,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Holywood,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ardglass,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballynahinch,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Downpatrick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donaghadee,	Belfast,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Downpatrick,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killough,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Downpatrick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newtownards,	Belfast,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Weight includes

COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	39	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	51	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	12	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	173	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	32	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	17	16	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	106	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	82	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
51	1	.	.	96	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,636	118	13	.
76	19	.	.	603	1	3	.	.	.	.	1,636	118	13	.

* Includes Pollen and Eels.

DOWN RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	26	19	1	.	.	.	.		.	.	
.	.	.	.	6	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.				164	19	2	.	.	.	.	3,657	235	1	2
.				1	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	10	.
.	.	.	.	3	16	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	12	2
.	.	.	.	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	1	18	1	.	.	.	.		.		
.	.			36	8	2	.	.	.	.			.	.
.	.			.	13	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	
.				8	11	1	.	.	.	.				
.	.	.		282	10	3	.	.	.	.			.	.
.	.			555	19	2		.	.	.	3,675	236	4	

that of boxes, &c.

BALLYCASTLE

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ballycastle, . .	Belfast, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	English Towns, . .	267	76	26	17	1	0
		267	76	26	17	1	0

The above Weight includes

LONDONDERRY AND LOUGH SWILLY

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Rathmullen, . .	London, . . .	180	.	21	9	2	.
Do., . . .	Glasgow, . . .	2	.	.	3	1	.
Do., . . .	Manchester, . .	10	.	.	13	1	.
Do., . . .	Birmingham, . .	2	.	.	3	.	.
Do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	2	.	.	2	.	.
Do., . . .	Derry, . . .	12	.	.	3	2	.
Buncrana, . . .	Do., . . .	56	.	1	6	.	.
Do., . . .	Belfast, . . .	7	.	.	9	.	.
Do., . . .	Glasgow, . . .	3	.	.	4	.	.
Fahan, . . .	Belfast, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Derry, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inch Road, . . .	Do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Letterkenny, . .	Do., . . .	.	13	.	2	1	.
Do., . . .	Glasgow, . . .	1	.	.	1	.	.
Do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	73	.	5	4	.	.
Do., . . .	London, . . .	83	.	6	12	.	.
Do., . . .	Dublin, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carrowen, . . .	Derry, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	431	13	36	17	3	.

Weight includes

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	10	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	7	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	7	.	.	11	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

that of boxes and ice.

AND LETTERKENNY RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	6	4	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	.
.	.	.	.	19	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	15	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	4	19	.
.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	64	.	1	.	.	.	.	91	5	6	3

packages, &c.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Clady,	Dublin,	48	4	2	3	2	20
Do.,	Strabane,	4	.	.	4	.	20
Do.,	Castlefinn,	.	1	.	.	.	9
Do.,	Killygordon,	.	3	.	.	.	27
	Total,	52	8	2	8	.	20
Stranorlar,	Dublin,	46	.	2	18	1	26
Do.,	Londonderry,	20	1	.	14	.	9
Do.,	Liverpool,	2	.	.	2	2	16
Do.,	Manchester,	16	.	1	4	.	18
Do.,	Newtownstewart,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dromore Road,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Omagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	84	1	4	19	1	13
Donegal,	Dublin,	2	.	.	1	.	.
Do.,	Derry,	23	.	2	3	2	.
Do.,	Belfast,	23	10	1	8	3	.
Do.,	Manchester,	11	.	2	3	1	.
Do.,	Omagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Enniskillen,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	59	10	5	16	2	.
Mountcharles,	Strabane,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	1	.	.	1	2	.
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	1	.	.	1	2	.
Inver,	Derry,	11	44	2	9	1	7
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Enniskillen,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	.	.	.	.	.	.

RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)				Course Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	3	17	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	3	12	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	106	10	14	1
.	.	.	.	25	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	31	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	7	1	.	3	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	2	8	4	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	10	.	12	2
.	.	.	.	1	7	1	.	.	.	.	11	.	14	2

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Inver—*con.*	Derry,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Omagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dungannon,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Castlefinn,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Stranorlar,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	11	44	2	9	1	7
Port,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Enniskillen,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Stranorlar,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Lougheske,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunkineely,	Dublin,	6	.	.	3	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	104	6	3	16	3	.
Do.,	Armagh,	25	.	1	8	2	.
Do.,	Dungannon,	15	.	.	12	1	.
Do.,	Enniskillen,	4	.	.	3	3	.
Do.,	Londonderry,	36	.	2	1	2	.
Do.,	Monaghan,	21	.	.	18	2	.
Do.,	Omagh,	1	.	.	1	.	.
Do.,	Clones,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bradford,	85	.	4	15	2	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	30	.	1	16	1	.
Do.,	Manchester,	142	.	8	13	1	.
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leeds,	20	.	1	.	2	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	3	.	.	4	2	.
Do.,	Strabane,	1	.	.	1	.	.
Do.,	Stranorlar,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Killybegs,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	493	6	25	16	1	.

RAILWAY—*continued.*

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	13	1	1	.	.	.	.	17	1	4	2
.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	31	1	18	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	2	12	2
.	.	.	.	20	12	.	.	.	.	.	116	7	11	.
.	.	.	.	8	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	13	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	12	.	.	29	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	6	.	.	20	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	8	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1
.	.	.	.	1	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	3	.	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	1	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	3
.	.	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	2	.	.	.	.
2	16	2	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	18	3	.	1	3	2	10	.	18	3	.	.	.	.
1	18	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	15	.	.	8	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	23	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	3	1	.	91	15	1	14	1	5	1	12	.	17	.

DONEGAL

From what Stations.	To.	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Killybegs,	Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dunkineely,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Inver,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Mountcharles,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Port,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane,	2	.	.	2	.	.
Do.,	Stranorlar,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballybay,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	170	29	14	2	.	.
Do.,	Clones,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cookstown,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cootehill,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Derry,	227	.	17	11	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	3	.	.	3	2	.
Do.,	Dungannon,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Enniskillen,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Fintona,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newtownstewart,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Omagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.
De.,	Birmingham,	394	.	25	13	2	.
Do.,	Bolton,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bradford,	286	.	16	18	2	.
Do.,	Leeds,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leicester,	10	.	.	11	3	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	167	.	9	17	.	.
Do.,	London,	70	.	4	8	3	.
Do.,	Manchester,	277	.	16	2	1	.
Do.,	Preston,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Sheffield,	7	.	.	8	.	.
Do.,	Wigan,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	1,613	29	105	18	1	.
Clady,	All Stations,	52	8	2	8	.	20
Stranolar,	do.,	84	1	4	19	1	13
Donegal,	do.,	59	10	5	16	2	.
Mountcharles,	do.,	1	.	.	1	2	.
Inver,	do.,	11	44	2	9	1	7
Port,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunkineely,	do.,	493	6	25	16	1	.
Killybegs,	do.,	1,613	29	105	18	1	.
	Total,	2,313	98	147	9	1	12

Weights include that

RAILWAY—*continued.*

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	8	1	2	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	3	.	6	.
.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	7	
.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	8	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.
.	5	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	122	12	4	2
.	.	.	.	6	8	2	.	.	.	.	31	2	7	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2
.	14	2	.	5	3	2	.	.	.	.	335	22	8	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	2	12	2
1	16	1	.	1	17	.	.	.	.	.	1,157	73	2	2
1	19	3	.	7	11	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	17	2
.	.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	19	1	18	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	12	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	10	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	5	15	3
.	.	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	72	3	12	.
.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	7	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	1	12	.
.	7	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	114	5	14	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	3	5	3
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	475	49	.	2
1	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	191	9	18	2
6	2	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	4	16	
.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	6	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	2	2	.	25	6	.	2	.	5	.	2,907	206	8	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	106	10	14	1
.	.	.	.	31	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	2	8	4	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	20	12	.	.	.	.	.	116	7	11	
.	.	.	.	13	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	3	1	.	91	15	1	14	1	5	1	12	.	17	.
14	2	2	.	25	6	.	2	.	5	.	2,907	206	8	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	16	1	8	187	14	1	16	1	10	1	3,141	225	10	2

of packages and ice.

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
January,	Dingle,	Tralee,	51	11	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do,	Kingsbridge,	6	125	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Killarney,	1	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool,	43	.	.	.	.	.
February,	do.,	Tralee,	66	6	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	2	91	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool,	42	.	.	.	.	.
March,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Leeds,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
April,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Leeds,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Holyhead,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Nottingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	North Wall,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Sheffield,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Wigan,	.	.	.	.	.	.
May,	do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Holyhead,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Sheffield,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Leeds,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Wigan,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Nottingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Chesterfield,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	St. Helens,	.	.	.	.	.	.
June,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.

LIGHT RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	18	2	.	3	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	8	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	6	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	19	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	2	14	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	2	4	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	.	2	7	.	145	7	5	.	.	.	.	.
12	6	1	.	.	.	.	119	5	19	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,488	74	8	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,023	51	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,077	53	17	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	207	10	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	392	19	12	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	752	37	12	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	2	9	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	204	10	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	114	5	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	1	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	872	43	12	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	800	40	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	497	24	17	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	184	9	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,200	60		.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	182	9	2	.	.	.	.	.
18	9	1	.	.	.	.	200	10	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	7	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	122	6	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	2	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	227	11	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	1	8	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
16	12	.	.	.	.	.	220	11	8	2	.	.	.	.
.	10	1	.	5	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	163	8	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	207	19	7	.	.	.	.	.

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
June,	Dingle,	Holyhead,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Wigan,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Sheffield,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
July,	do.,	Manchester,	4	.	.	4	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Birmingham,	10	.	.	11	2	.
August,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Sheffield,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Holyhead,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
September,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Killarney,	.	.	.	.	.	.
October,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Cork,	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Fermoy,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Gortatlea,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
March,	Castlegregory,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Wigan,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.
April,	do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Wigan,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
May,	do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Wigan,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.

LIGHT RAILWAY—*continued.*

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Course Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	157	7	17	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	2	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	11	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	14	2	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	16	3	.	.	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	3	.	5	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	5	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	17	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	253	13	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	222	12	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	1	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	2	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	105	3	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	1	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	1	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	2	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	4	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	15	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	4	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	12	.	.	.	.	.

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
June,	Castlegregory,	Tralee,	9	.	.	11	.	.
August,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
September,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
October,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do,	do.,	Wigan,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	233	233	1	6	2	.

MIDLAND GREAT

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.						Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)			
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Galway,	Several Stations,	1,366	4,485	26	6	3	22	30	11	2	10
Sligo,	do.,	424	.	28	10	.	.	1	.	1	.
Ballina,	do.,	3,697	86	140	16	.	.	41	15	.	.
Westport,	do.,	282	.	22	1	2	.	31	13	2	.
Westport Quay,	do.,	652	7	54	14	2	4	.	1	3	3
Foxford,	do.,	398	.	30	13	1	.	1	9	2	.
Newport,	do.,	26	37	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oranmore,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballysodare,	do.,	302	.	22	7	2	24	.	.	.	.
Mullaranny,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killala,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Athlone,	do.,	46	.	2	18	3	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	7,193	4,615	331	1	2	22	106	11	2	13

LIGHT RAILWAY—*continued.*

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	1	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	114	6	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	2	15	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	16	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	15	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	6	.
149	5	2	14	55	10	2	12,649	625	7	.	21	1	6	.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.				Shell Fish, viz.:—Oysters, Periwinkles, Cockles, and Lobsters			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
358	9	2	4,527	230	7	2	8	.	14	.	.	200	.	.
109	1	.	.	.	.	.	81	8	10	.	.	34	.	3
86	6	.	.	.	.	.	545	77	9	1	.	12	13	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	18	.
4	18	2	1	.	1	.	36	5	3	.	.	63	18	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	646	68	9	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	188	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.
14	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
573	10	3	4,528	230	8	2	670	91	16	1	646	642	16	1

SLIGO, LEITRIM, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Sligo,	Enniskillen,	6		.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	2	.	.	1	.	.
Do.,	Armagh,	14	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Lisnaskea,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballybay,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Lisbellaw,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Clones,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Omagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Exchange,	1	.	.	1	.	.
Ballysodare,	do.,	12	.	1	4	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	44	.	4	8	.	.
	Total,	79	.	5	14	.	.

Weight includes

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Harcourt-street,	Dalkey,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Shankill,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bray,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Greystones,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilcool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newcastle,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Rathdrum,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Aughrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tinahely,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Shillelagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Arklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Gorey,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ferns,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Enniscorthy,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	New Ross,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.

NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	6	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	2	13	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	9	19	.

packages and ice.

WEXFORD RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	9	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.
											82	5	9	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	130	12	14	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	11	.
											8	.	15	2
.				.	.	.	.	.	.	.	157	15	14	3
											30	2	18	.
											15	1	9	.
.											86	9	1	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	149	12	15	2
											82	8	9	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	407	46	16	3
											135	19	7	1
.	.	.	.	13	6	3	.	.	.	.	730	68	6	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	264	24	19	3
.											301	30	1	2

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bray,	Westland Row,	.	.	2	1	.	.
Wicklow,	Harcourt-street,	.	10	.	6	1	.
Do.,	Greystones,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bray,	.	6	.	3	2	.
Arklow,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilkenny.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Harcourt-street, Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingstown,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bray,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Greystones,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Rathdrum,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Gorey,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Enniscorthy,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	New Ross,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Glasgow,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ferns,	Dublin,	.	50	.	6	2	11
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	2	.	.	1	11
Do.,	London,	.	2	.	.	1	7
Enniscorthy	Dublin, Harcourt-street,	6	12	.	7	3	25
Edermine Ferry,	do.,	.	24	.	9	.	19
Macmine Junction,	do.,	.	356	14	11	.	13
New Ross,	do.,	137	1	7	11	1	22
Do.,	Carlow,	9	.	.	12	.	14
Do.,	Kilkenny,	.	1	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	47	1	4	1	1	16
Do.,	Birmingham,	32	.	2	15	2	4
Do.,	Liverpool,	14	.	1	5	.	2
Do.,	Manchester,	7	.	.	13	.	14
Do.,	Bristol,	1	.	.	1	1	26
Killurin,	Dublin, Harcourt-street,	34	72	5	5	1	26
Wexford,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool, Lime-street,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	287	537	40	11	3	14

WEXFORD RAILWAY—*continued.*

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	19	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	24	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	45	7	2	.	.	.	.	18	.	18	.
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	2	9	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	1	10	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88	5	5	.
.	.	.	.	1	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.

CORK, BANDON, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets & Parcels.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ballineen,	Cork,	.	61	.	5	3	.
Baltimore,	do.,	44	.	2	.	.	.
Bantry,	do.,	136	.	7	18	.	.
Bandon,	do.,	280	120	10	3	3	2
Clonakilty,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bandon,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Courtmacsherry,	Cork,	96	87	4	16	3	16
Desert,	do.,	.	10	.	1	.	6
Do.,	Bandon,	.	2	.	.	.	26
Do.,	Clonakilty,	.	1	.	.	.	12
Dunmanway,	Cork,	.	9	.	.	2	22
Skibbereen,	do.,	320	.	17	11	.	.
Durrus Road,	do.,	3	.	.	4	2	.
Kinsale,	do.,	170	.	8	18	.	.
Do.,	Bandon,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Upton,	Cork,	183	11	5	7	.	24
	Total,	1,232	301	57	7	.	24

The weight is understood to

WATERFORD AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Waterford,	Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tipperary,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Roscrea,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Thurles,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tuam,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fiddown	Waterford,	.	97	2	8	2	.
Kilsheelan	do.,	.	263	2	18	2	1
Do.,	Kilkenny,	.	1	.	.	.	13
Clonmel,	Waterford,	32	193	10	17	2	.
Limerick,	Paddington,	15	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	383	.	35	13	.	14
Do.,	Euston,	558	.	51	4	1	20

SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	3	.	.	1	13	.	6,000	301	10					
.	.	.	.	29	13	.	1,367	68	9	.	2,237	126	8	.
.	.	.	.	11	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	24	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	10	.	.	28	14	.	5,603	296	10	.	77	3	18	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	829	10	.	21,557	1,091	1	.	906	47	10	.
.	.	.	.	18	18	.	209	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	13	.	.	950	11	.	34,736	1,768	10	.	3,220	177	16	.

be the net weight of the fish.

LIMERICK RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	1	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	29	6	1	.	.	.	.	63	3	19	2
.	.	.	.	3	19		.	.	.	.	309	32	17	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	12	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	1	19	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	2	5	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	19	.	.	.	.	.

WATERFORD AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Limerick,	Liverpool, L. & N. W.,	145	.	12	19	1	14
Do.,	Hull, N. E.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham, Mid.,	2	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool, G. W.,	8	.	.	15	3	14
Do.,	Manchester, G. W.,	43	.	3	7	1	4
Do.,	do., L. & N. W.,	205	.	18	8	.	14
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	103	.	4	7	1	18
Ballingrane,	do.,	.	2	.	.	2	9
Foynes,	Paddington,	754	.	70	5	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	14	.	.	17	3	.
Killaloe,	Dublin,	32	43	.	12	3	10
Do.,	Waterford,	30	40	.	9	.	.
Castleconnell,	Manchester,	63	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington,	27	13	.	2	1	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	1	43	.	12	1	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	15	.	2	3	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	1	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	2,416	710	216	2	2	19

ATHENRY AND TUAM

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Milltown,	North Wall,	.	.	.	.	.	.

LIMERICK AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ennis,	Paddington,	.	.	.	.	.	.

LIMERICK RAILWAY—*continued.*

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	10	3	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	6	1	.	42	17	3	116	11	4	1	454	42	14	2

EXTENSION RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

ENNIS RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	4	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

LIMERICK, CASTLECONNELL,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Killaloe,	Various Towns in Ireland.	62	83	1	3	1	10
Do.,	Various Towns in England.	76	147	1	9	.	20
Do.,	Paddington, London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castleconnell,	Manchester,	63	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington,	27	13	.	2	1	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	1	43	.	12	1	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	15	.	2	3	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	1	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	230	301	3	9	3	2

ATHENRY AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ardrahan,	Athenry,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballyglunin,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballycar,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Sixmilebridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tipperary,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Waterford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newcastle W.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Broadstone,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Moate,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	North Wall,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Euston,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tullamore,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennistymon,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Loughrea,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballinasloe,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Woodlawn,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Castlerea,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Mullingar,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.

AND KILLALOE RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout). Eels.				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	17	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	5	1	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	18	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	6	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	5	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

ENNIS RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	7	3	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	2	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	3	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	4	2	4	28	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	.
2	12	2	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
2	3	3	25	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
.	.	.	.	1	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	5	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	19	3	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	3	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	6	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	1	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	3	2	13	32	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	.

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Waterford, ...	All Stations, . . .	6	.	.	11	3	.
Ballyhale, . .	Do., ...	.	26	.	9	3	13
Thomastown, . . .	Do., ...	16	137	3	7	.	26
Kilkenny, ...	Do., ...	18	.	.	18	3	19
	Total, ...	40	163	5	7	3	.

Weight includes

KILKENNY JUNCTION

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Attanagh, ...	All Stations, . . .	.	5	.	1	.	19
Maryborough . .	Do., ...	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	.	5	.	1	.	19

Weight includes

WATERFORD AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tramore, .	Waterford, . .		.	.	.	.	.

Net weight

IRELAND RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	13	9	3	.	.	.	.	207	20	5	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	14	2	2	.	.	.	.	207	20	5	3

packages and ice.

RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

packages and ice.

TRAMORE RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.		.	9	.	8	.		.	.	.

of fish

WATERFORD, DUNGARVAN,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Buckets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Dungarvan,	Waterford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Fermoy,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Killarney,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Mallow,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bristol,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cappagh,	Waterford,	36	458	22	5	1	20
Cappoquin,	Paddington,	182	.	15	15	2	.
Do.,	Bristol,	74	.	7	3	2	.
Do.,	Lismore,	76	.	6	3	.	.
Do.,	Waterford,	16	267	8	9	3	.
Lismore,	Euston,	23	.	2	9	2	14
Do.,	North Wall,	13	.	1	4	2	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	215	.	30	3	3	20
Do.,	Birmingham,	2	.	.	5	2	14
Do.,	Manchster,	3	.	.	4	3	.
Do.,	Paddington,	136	.	10	10	2	14
Do.,	Waterford,	25	34	3	5	2	14
	Total,	801	759	108	1	3	12

The weight includes that of the packages and ice.

TRALEE AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Listowel,	Waterford,	53	45	2	14	1	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	17	.	.	16	1	.
Do.,	Killorglin,	25	.	1	2	1	.
Tralee,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Listowel,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bradford,	.	.	.	.	.	.

AND LISMORE RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	14	10	.	.	.	.	.	40	4	4	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	5	6	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	1	17	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	15	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	18	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	16	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	1	17	.
158*	.	.	.	52	2†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27‡	.	.	.	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
185	.	.	.	69	12	.	.	.	.	.	150	15	13	.

* Packages. † Periwinkles. ‡ Mussels.

FENIT RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	60	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	300	15	.	.	20	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	160	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	2	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	200	10	.	.	45	2	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	4	4	.	65	3	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	3	1	.	40	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	1	15	.	80	4	10	.

TRALEE AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Lixnaw,	Tralee,	.	4	.	.	2	22
Do.,	Limerick,	.	1	.	.	.	8
Do.,	Waterford,	556	43	32	14	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	42	205	6	1	.	26
Do.,	Paddington,	17	.	1	.	3	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	383	.	23	7	1	.
Fenit,	Holyhead,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leeds,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Great Yarmouth,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Patrickswell,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cork,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Waterford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Abbeyfeale,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	1,093	298	67	16	3	.

WEST AND SOUTH

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Miltownmalbay,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Corofin,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,*	.	.	.	.	.	.
Doonbeg,	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	24
Do.,	Schull (Co. Cork),	.	.	.	.	1	.
Do.,	Kilrush.	.	.	.	1	.	16
	Total,	.	.	.	1	2	12

FENIT RAILWAY—*continued.*

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)				Course Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,178	458	18	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,382	217	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	79	3	17	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,952	347	12	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	15	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102	5	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21,736	1,084	14	1	250	13	.	.

CLARE RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	5	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	7	.	17	.	16	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Limerick,	Ennis,	24	20	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	8	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	29	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Holyhead,	34	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Wigan,	24	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	119	20	.	.	.	.
Kilmurry,	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennistymon,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilrush,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Broadstone,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Quilty,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Broadstone,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Holyhead,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennistymon,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Doonbeg,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilrush,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilkee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,†	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkee,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Broadstone,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Euston,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leeds,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,‡	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilrush,	Euston,	643	.	60	1	2	.
Do.,	Paddington,	559	.	52	4	1	.
Do.,	Manchester,	198	.	17	1	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	56	.	4	12	3	.
Do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	6	.	.	4	2	.
Do.,	Broadstone,	1	.	.	1	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,§	1,463	.	134	5	.	.

* Gross weight including packages. † Includes packages.

CLARE RAILWAY—*continued.*

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	343	17	3	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	206	10	6	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	2	17	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	3	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	672	34	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	9	.	285	13	14	2	74	3	3	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	1	11	2	.	.	.	.
.	3	3	.	.	4	.	291	16	17	3	39	2	.	.
.	1	3	.	.	18	1	215	10	19	2	51	2	1	3
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	63	2	18	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	46	1	17	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	7	2	.	4	11	1	941	48	3	3	164	7	5	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	421	22	2	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	18	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	360	18	15	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	126	22	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	189	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	2	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	2	16	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	138	6	18	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	13	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,377	87	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	15	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	23	1	3	.	.	.	.	.

‡ Weight of fish only. § Weight of packages and ice included in above.

RETURNS OF POLLEN.

Conveyed by the following Railway Companies during the year 1894.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Moira,	Particulars not furnished.	2	.	.	2	2	.
Lurgan,		568	.	43	9	3	.
Portadown,		303	.	19	15	2	.
Trew and Moy,		20	.	.	10	2	.
Stewartstown,		52	.	3	10	.	.
	Total,	945	.	67	8	1	.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (ANTRIM JUNCTION).

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ballinderry,	Particulars not furnished.	43	.	2	18	2	14
Glenavy,		169	.	8	18	.	25
Aldergrove,		22	.	1	9	3	8
	Total,	234	.	13	6	2	19

BELFAST AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Dunadry,	Manchester, &c.,	9	.	.	12	3	16
Antrim,	—	1,294	.	72	10	3	.
Randalstown,	Manchester, &c.,	56	.	1	11	.	25
Toome,	Do.,	1,659	.	173	3	3	.
Magherafelt,	Do.,	52	.	2	15	1	.
Moneymore,	Do.,	1,887	.	106	.	.	.
Cookstown,	Do.,	76	.	4	14	2	.
	Total,	5,033	.	361	8	1	13

The tonnage shown above includes weight of boxes.

RETURNS OF FISH

Conveyed by the following Steam Packet Companies to the following Ports in England, Scotland, &c., during the year ended 31st December, 1894.

APPENDIX

RETURNS

Conveyed by the following Steam Packet Companies to
year ended 31st

DROGHEDA STEAM

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1894.					
January,	Drogheda,	Liverpool,	.	.	.
February,	do.,	do.,	1	16	.
March,	do.,	do.,	1	18	.
April,	do.,	do.,	2	8	.
May,	do.,	do.,	2	4	.
June,	do.,	do.,	2	16	.
July,	do.,	do.,	4	18	.
August,	do.,	do.,	.	12	.
September,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
November,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
December,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
		Total,	16	12	.

LARNE AND STRANRAER ROYAL

Year.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1894,	Portrush,	English Ports,	50	3	.
	Ballymoney,		3	15	.
	Derry,		80	10	.
	Toome,		65	8	.
	Antrim,		6	.	.
	Coleraine,		4	5	.
	Moneymore,		19	15	.
	Magilligan,		3	5	.
	Larne Harbour,		.	.	.
		Total,	233	1	.

No. 24—*continued.*

OF FISH

the following Ports in England, Scotland, &c., during the December, 1894 :—

PACKET COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
2	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	142	14	.
2	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	134	14	.
.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	101	6	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	12	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	14	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	10	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	6	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	.
.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	185	10	.
.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	173	10	.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88	2	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	6	.
14	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,043	4	.

MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	15	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	15	.

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Dublin,	Holyhead, *via* Dublin,	41	5	.
Cork,	do.,	62	10	.
Limerick,	do.,	114	.	.
Tralee and Fenit,	do.,	.	.	.
Dingle,	do.,	.	.	.
Kinsale,	do.,	.	.	.
Skibbereen,	do.,	.	.	.
Valentia,	do.,	.	.	.
Killorglin,	do.,	107	5	.
Castlegregory,	do.,	.	.	.
Youghal,	do.,	80	10	.
Bantry,	do.,	.	.	.
Lismore,	do.,	35	10	.
Baltimore,	do.,	.	.	.
Middleton,	do.,	3	2	.
Cahirciveen,	do.,	.	.	.
Kilkee,	do.,	.	.	.
Kilrush,	do.,	52	10	.
Ardrahan,	do.,	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	do.,	3	10	.
Athlone,	do.,	2	5	.
Galway,	do.,	32	10	.
Sligo,	do.,	46	10	.
Oranmore,	do.,	.	.	.
Ballina,	do.,	75	7	.
Westport,	do.,	44	10	.
Foxford,	do.,	30	5	.
Ballysodare,	do.,	21	.	.
Athenry,	do.,	.	.	.
Beauparc,	do.,	2	10	.
Killybeggs,	do.,	.	.	.
Wexford,	do.,	.	.	.
Wicklow,	do.,	.	.	.
New Ross,	do.,	10	10	.
Arklow,	do.,	.	.	.
Arigna,	Holyhead, *via* Greenore,	.	.	.
Armagh,	do.,	.	.	.
Ballybay,	do.,	.	.	.
Ballyshannon,	do.,	87	11	2
Ballysodare,	do.,	4	11	.
Ballinamallard,	do.,	.	.	.
Ballinamore,	do.,	.	.	.
Bawnboy Road,	do.,	.	.	.
Belfast,	do.,	.	.	.
Belleek,	do.,	.	14	1
Belturbet,	do.,	.	.	.
Bundoran,	do.,	12	11	2
Bush,	do.,	.	.	.
Carlingford,	do.,	.	.	.
Carrickmacross,	do.,	.	.	.
Castlebellingham,	do.,	.	3	.
Castleblaney,	do.,	.	.	.
Castlecauldwell,	do.,	.	.	.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
2	5	.	20	10	.	.	.	.	98	.	.
.	.	.	258	8	.	.	.	.	10	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	679	16	.	.	.	.	1	15	.
.	.	.	510	6	.	.	.	.	9	5	.
.	.	.	132	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	129	3	.	.	.	.	8	5	.
.	.	.	993	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	49	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	67	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	101	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	86	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	13	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	.
35	5	.	202	10	.	.	.	.	15	15	.
5	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	.
69	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	10	.
24	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	10	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	15	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	10	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	7	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	15	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
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LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Cootehill,	Holyhead, *via* Greenore,	.	.	.
Culloville,	do.,	.	.	.
Donegal,	do.,	.	5	.
Dromahair,	do.,	.	.	.
Dundalk,	do.,	7	9	1
Dunkineely,	do.,	1	6	.
Enniskillen,	do.,	.	1	.
Greencastle,	do.,	.	.	.
Greenore,	Holyhead,	.	.	.
Inver,	do.,	.	.	.
Irvinestown,	do.,	.	.	.
Kesh,	do.,	.	.	.
Killybegs,	do.,	42	14	.
Lisbellaw,	do.,	.	.	.
Lisnaskea,	do.,	.	.	.
Londonderry,	do.,	.	.	.
Maguiresbridge,	do.,	.	.	.
Mount Charles,	do.,	.	.	.
Newtownstewart,	do.,	.	.	.
Omeath,	do.,	.	.	.
Pettigo,	do.,	.	.	2
Strabane,	do.,	.	15	2
Stranorlar,	do.,	1	1	.
Sligo,	do.,	.	.	.
Warrenpoint,	do.,	.	.	.
	Total,	924	12	2

DUBLIN, GLASGOW, AND

Month.	From what Places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January,	Moville,	Glasgow,	.	.	.
February,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
March,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
April,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
May,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
June,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
July,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
August,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
September,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
November,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
December,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
June,	Londonderry,	London,	*18	12	.
July,	do.,	Manchester,	*8	.	.
August,	do.,	London,	*6	4	.
		Total,	32	16	.

* *Via*

RAILWAY COMPANY'S STEAMERS—*continued.*

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	18	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	.	.	1	8	.	.	.	.	2	6	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	9	9	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	11	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	16	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	238	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	4	.
144	6	.	3,247	3	.	5	5	.	696	2	2

GREENOCK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	19	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	13	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	12	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	14	.

More ... [illegible]

LIMERICK

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1894.					
January,	Limerick,	United States,	.	.	.
August,	Valentia,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Garinish,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Union Hall,	do.,	.	.	.
September,	Dunmanus,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Allihies,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Union Hall,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Baltimore,	do.,	.	.	.
October,	Portmagee,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Union Hall,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Baltimore,	do.,	.	.	.
November,	Union Hall,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Urhan,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Allihies,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Baltimore,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Union Hall,	do.,	.	.	.
December,	Valentia,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Portmagee,	do.,	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January,	Waterford,	New Milford,	.	.	.
February,	Do.,	do.,	5	5	.
March,	Do.,	do.,	5	4	.
April,	Do.,	do.,	11	13	.
May,	Do.,	do.,	28	1	.
June,	Do.,	do.,	76	18	.
July,	Do.,	do.,	94	6	.
August,	Do.,	do.,	19	17	.
September,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
October,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
November,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
December,	Do.,	do.,	.	6	.
		Total,	241	10	.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	241	21	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1,119	99	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	70	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	152	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	282	25	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	165	14	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	104	9	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	243	21	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	193	17	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	301	26	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	247	22	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	616	54	19	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	390	34	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	288	25	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	273	23	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	135	12	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	122	10	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	415	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	5,356	476	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	5		.	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	.
1	10		.	.	.	.	.	.	6	10	.
1	16		.	.	.	.	.	.	3	18	.
4	3		.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	
13	14		.	.	.	.	.	.	4	14	.
28	5		.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.
35	17		.	.	.	.	.	.	12	7	.
1	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	12	17	.
1	19		.	.	.	.	.	.	13	11	.
1	7		.	.	.	.	.	.	17	5	.
	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	
.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	3	19	.
99	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	12	.

DUNDALK AND NEWRY

Year.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Year, 1894,	Dundalk,	Liverpool,	.	14	2

CITY OF CORK STEAM

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January 1st to December 31st.	Cork,	Liverpool,	78	1	.
January 1st to December 31st.	do.,	Milford,	13	18	.
January 1st to December 31st.	do.,	Bristol,	8	9	.
January 1st to December 31st.	do.,	London and Southampton.	.	.	.
		Total,	100	8	.

CLYDE SHIPPING

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
February,	Waterford,	Southampton,	.	8	.
March,	do.,	do.,	.	10	.
April,	do.,	do.,	.	2	.
May,	do.,	do.,	.	7	.
June,	do.,	do.,	.	29	.
July,	do.,	do.,	2	9	.
August,	do.,	do.,	1	16	.
		Total,	7	1	.

STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	10	.

PACKET COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
34	19	2	2,406	.	.	22	5	.	274	13	.
.	12	.	187	4	.	15	11	.	130	6	.
	2	.	40	12	.		.	.	85	11	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	10	.
35	13	2	2,633	16	.	37	16	.	544	.	.

COMPANY (WATERFORD).

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.			.	.	.	.	.	.
.			.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.					.	.	.			
						.	.				
.	.										
	.	.									

CLYDE SHIPPING

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January,	West Coast of Ireland,	Glasgow,	.	.	.
Do.,	Cork,	Leith,	.	.	.
February,	West Coast of Ireland,	Glasgow,	.	.	.
Do.,	Cork,	do.,	.	.	.
March,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	West Coast of Ireland,	do.,	.	.	.
April,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
May,	Cork,	do.,	.	.	.
June,	—	—	.	.	.
July,	Cork,	Glasgow,	.	7	.
Do.,	West Coast of Ireland.	do.,	.	.	.
September,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
October,	Cork,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	West Coast of Ireland,	do.,	.	.	.
November,	Cork,	do.,	.	.	.
December,	West Coast of Ireland,	do.,	.	.	.
		Total,	.	7	.

WATERFORD STEAMSHIP

Year.	From what place.	To what Ports.	Salmon.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1894.	Waterford,	Liverpool,	36	16	.
	Do.,	Bristol,	48	10	.
		Total,	85	6	.

BELFAST STEAMSHIP

Year.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1894,	Londonderry,	English Ports,	115	12	.

COMPANY (CORK).

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	172	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.	8	9	.
.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	34	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	49	4	.	.	.	.	.		.
.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	32	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	31	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	65	4	.	.		.	.	.	.
.	.	.	72	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
.	.	.	143	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	630	14	.	1	7	.	8	13	.

COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Ray.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	23	12	.	9	18	.	45	16	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	23	12	.	9	18	.	45	16	.

COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mussels.			Lobsters, Crabs, and White Fish.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
	.	.	39	17	.	26	.	.	.	.	

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